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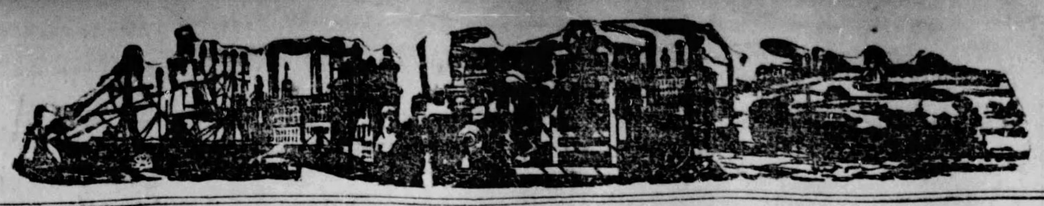

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Cut out the Coupon on the fourth page of the Bee. Put 10 cents with it and you can take a round trip on the Steamer Burt.
Just half price. Try it.

VOL XVII. NO. 105. TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY AUGUST 20, 1892. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

IN THE BEE TO-DAY

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
The barometric pressure has fallen in all parts of the country, except over the extreme northwest.

There is a low area of pressure central over Colorado, which is causing rains over South Dakota.

During the past 24 hours rains have fallen over Montana, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, northern Pennsylvania, and New York, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana. Rains have been light, except at Cleveland and Erie, where over one inch fell.

The temperature has fallen as far south as Tennessee and to the Atlantic coast. It has risen over South Dakota and Minnesota. From present indications there is no sign of any hot weather for the next three or four days.

Forecast for Toledo and vicinity—On Saturday, fair; continued cool. On Sunday, fair; slowly rising temperature.

LOCAL.

Toledo real estate.
Death of Henry Reed.
Sunday school convention.
K. P's off for Kansas City.
Personal and society gossip.
The Commercial probably sold.
Theatrical attractions next week.
Features for the Toledo Exposition.
Church announcements for to-morrow.
An interview with S. Leopold on spirit painting.
B. H. Broer's stock turned over to J. B. Ketcham.
Ex-Squire Enright punished for contempt.
E. O. Fallis treasurer of Ohio architects.

TELEGRAPHIC

News from Russia.
Talk on the weather.
Madame Apparuci dead.
A chat with Gladstone.
Story of an erratic maid.
Interesting sporting news.
The situation in Tennessee.
Disastrous blaze in Freeport.
Another battle in the Congo.
News from neighborhood towns.
Latest news from the Buffalo strike.
Pullman porters to receive no salary.

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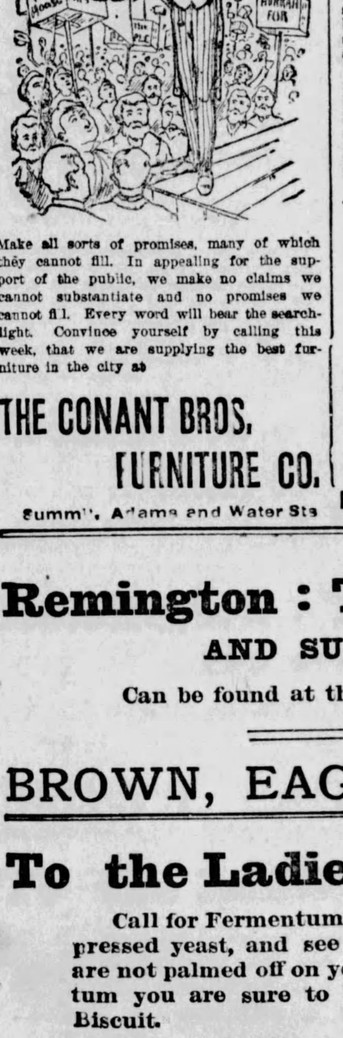

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Call for Fermentum, the only reliable compressed yeast, and see that unreliable goods are not palmed off on you. By using Fermentum you are sure to have good Bread and Biscuit.
Office, 707 Jefferson St

To Catch the Eye!
And after caught to fit it—is our aim. We have opened this week some beautiful new Spectacles in gold and fine steel frames.
We bring twenty years experience in fitting glasses to our aid in suiting you.

J. J. FREEMAN.

One in a hundred are
not aware that Nancy
Hanks was the name of
Abe Lincoln's mother.
Are you posted on our
business of Fresco and
House painting, also
Wall Paper?
ALLEN & PARKHURST.

AT BUFFALO.

Much Depends on What the Trainmen Do.

Reported That the Firemen Will Quit Work.

Hungry Soldiers Rob the Railroad Cars.

A Passenger Train Strikes an Open Switch.

A Detroit Conductor Refuses to Haul a Train Load of Non-Union Men—Latest News From the Seat of Action.

Buffalo, Aug. 20.—The second week of the strike opened to-day. Three feautres are most prominent this morning: An army of 5,000 soldiers is quartered in the city and county; an attempt, only partly successful, so far, is being made to lift the freight bolckade and the danger of a strike of kindred organizations is no less imminent than heretofore.

A cry has gone up for the recall of some portion of Gen. Porter's large army which is costing Erie county a pretty sum.

Only thirty trains of freight were moved out of the city yesterday by the roads affected as compared with the usual average of 200 a day.

This would indicate that more than the protection of the national guard is needed to enable the several roads to do business. The real trouble seems to be the procuring and drilling of new men.

The strikers are reported as satisfied with the tie-up of the roads and while Grand Master Sweeney endeavors without avail to arbitrate, plans are being discussed to still further cripple the roads.

It is stated on good authority that unless the demands of the men are met the trainmen will be ordered out.

An important crisis has been reached. It is stated to be almost a certainty that the firemen on the Lehigh, Erie, Lake Shore and Central roads will go out between 6 o'clock this evening and Sunday morning, and that the trainmen and conductors will follow them.

This strike would be the outcome of a secret meeting of the firemen last night which lasted until after midnight. About 250 men were on attendance, representing all the lodges in the city as well as several roads. The trainmen and conductors' brotherhood were represented by delegates. It is reported that the 597 members of the firemen's brotherhood are unanimously in favor of declaring a strike on the Erie, Lehigh, Lake Shore, West Shore and Central roads. Many of the members urged that the local lodges order the strike at once.

They were held back by the more conservative men and the matter was referred to Grand Master Sargent at Terre Haute. It was stated by one of the firemen that it was quite probable that the grand master would comply with the wishes of the local organization. The strike will be sympathetic and no bill of grievances will be presented.

However, the firemen insist that if the switchmen are given the ten hour system it shall apply to them also. Otherwise it would be direct discrimination against their organization.

The troops from out of town, especially those from the eastern part of the state, are having about as much hardship as either the strikers or the railroads. They were routed out in a hurry and most of them came unprepared for a long stay.

No preparations were made to receive them here—not even rations were provided. When the New York regiments reached their station in the Lake Shore yards they were nearly famished and at once instituted a foraging expedition.

A Lake Shore car inspector said last night that these men in their search for food broke open ten Lake Shore cars. In one they found a quantity of crackers which were seized and distributed among the men.

The Twenty-second regiment from New York are guarding the Lehigh yards. With it is the Twenty-third separate company of Hudson. The men of this regiment were complaining all day of lack of food. They said they were suffering more than the strikers.

The Sixteenth separate company from Catskill is also at the Lehigh yards. They were joined last evening by the companies five and ten of Newburg and the Ninth regiment of New York city.

For the accommodation of the new comers a string of empty freight cars was brought to the Lehigh yards. The Thirteenth regiment of Brooklyn, is quartered in the Coatsworth elevator at the foot of Michigan street and is doing guard duty.

Sheriff Beck is a busy and much worried man these days. He is blamed for calling out the state troops and he is blamed for not calling them out sooner.

He is pestered with demands for the withdrawal of the troops and likewise for their retention.

Personally he does not think such an army of soldiers necessary. To-day he will look over the ground and if he finds everything quiet and the roads encountering no trouble, he will ask the governor to withdraw the troops.

In the opinion of the sheriff all the obstructions to the yard business will disappear in a day or two. The sheriff justifies his position in regard to the calling out of the troops and said if the business deadlock had to be continued four or five days half of our large factories would have been closed for lack of coal and thousands would have been idle.

The strikers are not the only ones who wil suffer from a cessation of business on account of the strike. The road men, all of whom are working by the trip, are seriously affected and will be unable to make even a fair month's pay on account of the delay to freight. Their idleness is enforced on account of the strike.

To-day the big Erie shops will be closed temporarily, throwing 600 men out of work. The lack of switching facilities and the little traffic at this end has left the men without work.

In addition to these men, some 60 others employed at the East Buffalo machine shops, comprising about three-fourths of the force there, have been laid off. A report was current last night that the Lackawanna men had quit work at 8 o'clock. Night Yardmaster Collins was asked about the report and stated that the men were still at work this morning.

At a quarter after 12 o'clock this morning a passenger train due to leave the Erie station at 12:15, but which was delayed in starting, ran into an open switch just after leaving the station. The switch was the first one and the light was burning clear. The first information the engineer had of danger was the rumbling of the wheels over the ties. After a further delay of two hours the train got under way again but by that time most of the passengers had returned to the hotels for the night. The miscreants who perpetrated the outrage were not caught.

Oswego canton, Patriarchs Militant, have performed one of the kindest acts that have attended the calling out of the militia. The company having been so successful at the competition in drilling as to win a prize of $150. It was at once voted to aid the soldiers with the money. Accordingly the $150 was spent in buying two big wagon loads of provisions and they were forwarded to the Oswego separate company stationed at East Buffalo. The boys received the gift with rejoicing.

An unusual offer—the one that's made by the proprietors of Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy. Unusual, but made in good faith. It's a reward of $500 for an incurable case of Catarrh. If you have one, the money's for you. But you can't know whether you have one, till you've tried Dr. Sage's Remedy. What's incurable by any other means, yields to that. By its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties, it cures the worst cases, no matter of how long standing. That's the reason the money can be offered. There's a risk about it, to be sure. But it's so small that the proprietors are willing to take it.

The symptoms of catarrh are, headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid and offensive; eyes weak, ringing in the ears, deafness; offensive breath; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few symptoms present at once.

NEARLY A CRISIS AT DETROIT.

Passenger Conductor Refuses to Take Out a Train With Non-Union Men.

Detroit, Aug. 20.—The great strike of the switchmen now in progress in Buffalo, came very near precipitating a crisis in Detroit.

An attempt was made by the Michigan Central officials to ship a number of switchmen to Buffalo on the Niagara Falls and Buffalo express, which left here at 12:45 a. m.

They were to take the place of strikers, but the conductor refused to take his train out with the men on board, so they were taken to a hotel for the rest of the night. Any further attempt would have no doubt resulted in a strike here. The men to-day crossed the river to Windsor and took Grand Trunk trains for their destination.

THE ENGINEERS.

They Are Holding Their Convention in Toronto.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 20.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are holding their annual convention here. They were given a public reception in the Pavilion last night. P. M. Arthur, grand chief, in a brief address, sketched the history and aims of the order of the organization. He said the policy of the Brotherhood in cases of differences between members and officers of the companies is to refer to a committee of adjustment. Every effort is exhausted before coercion is attempted, and with one exception only during the past 12 years the Brotherhood has been successful. If this course was always pursued by labor organizations there would not be the troubles and conflicts that afflict the labor world, and the difficulty at Buffalo at present existing would not have occurred.

Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was called to Buffalo by telegraph this morning, owing to the possibility of the engineers becoming involved in the switchmen's strike. One of the prominent officers of the brotherhood said to-day: "While we want to see everything fair and square between the men and the companies, there is now a good feeling between the four orders, that is, the conductors', engineers', firemen's, and trainmen's, and they naturally help each other in trouble of this kind, not necessarily by striking, but in other ways. What the engineers will do at Buffalo I do not know, but I hope they will avoid a strike if possible."

REFUSED TO WORK.

Men Who Would Not Take the Places of Union Workers.

Elmira, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Sixty-five new men were brought to Sayre yesterday afternoon and put to work. After working several hours they quit, saying they would not take the strikers' places.

Only one train was moved out of Sayre yesterday morning. The scene of trouble, however, was transferred to Waverly and several exciting episodes took place.

The camp sent two engines from Sayre to Waverly yesterday afternoon and there they were intercepted by the strikers. The sheriff drew up two lines and forced one engine through. While this was being done the strikers prevailed upon the crew on the other engine to abandon it and it had to be taken back to Sayre.

The company declared its determination yesterday to move all the trains they wished to, but whether they will be successful is doubtful as the non-union men have all refused to go to work and will return to Philadelphia.

MORE TROUBLE.

Strikers Drive the Men from Work at Suspension Bridge.

Buffalo, Aug. 20.—The Buffalo rioters are spreading out and creating trouble at other points. They visited Suspension Bridge last night and drove away the switchmen who were making up and sending out freight trains.

This information was given this morning by Assistant Superintendent Rossiter. Mr. Rossiter received a long dispatch from the Central agent at Suspension Bridge at 10 o'clock this morning. A lot of tough Buffalonians visited the Central yards there and drove the switchmen and yardmen away.

The strikers flourished revovers and fired two or three shots in the air. The police of Suspension Bridge rushed to the scene, but the strikers were too strong and too well armed for them to do anything.

The Central authorities called upon the sheriff of Niagara county to-day to protect their property, telling him they would hold the county responsible for all damage to their property and Mr. Webb will ask for military protection.

Cavalry troop "A" was dispatched to Black Rock at 10 o'clock this morning on a call from the commandant there who reported that he needed more soldiers.

Private Mayuga, of Company D, 12th New York, tried to rest himself last night on a gondola laden with iron bars on the Western New York and Pennsylvania track near Fillmore avenue. He fell asleep and a train dashed into the gondola. Mayuga was thrown off and rolled under the wheels and was pinned there. His legs were badly crushed. He was taken to Camp 1 and attended by the camp surgeon.

GENERAL McGRATH.

He Has Come in Collision with a Newspaper Man.

Buffalo, Aug. 20.—Inspector General McGrath, who was quoted in an interview with a reporter of the Evening News yesterday as making some vigorous complaints about the treatment of the troops, even going so far as to charge the local administration of military matters here with incompetency, repudiated in the Express this morning the statements attributed to him.

The Evening News thereupon sent to Gen. McGrath a letter asking a vindication of its reporter or clean proof that wrong had been done the general, and adding that the News will not rest under the imputation of publishing falsehoods.

The result of this morning's interview with the general is reported thus:

The letter was handed to General McGrath by the News representative. General McGrath glanced hurriedly through it and as soon as he ascertained its import he became exceedingly agitated, and, throwing both arms up in frantic gesticulation, exclaimed: "I have nothing to say. Nothing to say whatever. Nothing."

"I am instructed to say that the News has a copy of this letter and will print it and would be glad to print also your statement."

The agitation of the militiaman increased and he cried out: "Nothing to say. I don't want to be bothered with it any more."

The News man endeavored to explain to General McGrath the peculiar position he would be in before the public, in thus treating a respectful note, but he would not hear, and angrily thrusting the letter back into the News man's hands, exclaimed: "There, I will not even read it through. I have nothing to say."

And the general abruptly terminated the interview.

The News charges General McGrath with having "flunked" and with refusing to defend his veracity.

FIRED ON THE MEN.

Soldiers at Buffalo Use Their Bullets.

Buffalo, Aug. 20.—Powder was burned and bullets flew thick and fast at camp 7 at East Buffalo last night.

The first order to fire was given near midnight, when the Seventy-first regiment guard was called out to repel some men who were stoning a train of non-union men. The soldiers came and the stoning continued. The gang was on the Erie trestle when the order to open fire was given. A volley was fired and they scattered. Another volley was fired and the men broke and ran under cover of darkness. They were pursued but escaped.

Four companies of militia are stationed at Black Rock this morning where the Erie and Central intend making a determined effort to move freight to-day.

GOV. FLOWER.

The Disturbed State of Affairs Keeps Him in His Office.

Albany, Aug. 20.—Up to noon to-day Governor Flower had not made up his mind as to whether he would go to Watertown to spend Sunday or not. He was kept supplied with United Press descriptions of the outlook in Buffalo, and when he read the announcement of the probable strike of the firemen he shook his head and said: "Perhaps I had better stay here." He may go at 3 o'clock but it is very doubtful.

BULLETINS.

Stray Bits of News Gathered Along the Line.

Binghamton, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The twentieth separate company and the Sixth battery, of Binghamton, left last night for Waverly on the call of the sheriff. The battery took a Gatling gun and two cannon.

St. Louis, Aug. 20.—There is a possibility that the switchmen's strike at Buffalo may extend to this city over the Big Four route, which is a Vanderbilt. The number of switchmen employed on that road at East St. Louis is not large but already the question of ordering a sympathetic strike is being considered. In case such action is taken it will close St. Louis to the Vanderbilt line.

HE TORE DOWN THE FLAG,

And Lost His Job for Doing it.

A Policeman Whose Heart Was Right but His Actions a Little Hasty.

Greensburg, Pa., Aug. 20.—Officer Thomas Spires, of Jeanette, who on Decoration day, climbed to the top of the residence of a French citizen of that place and tore down the tri-color, has been removed from his place on the police force.

Secretary of State Foster intimated recently in private correspondence with Gov. Pattison and District Attorney McCurdy, that the discharge of the officer, who he thought had exceeded his authority, would be about the proper thing to do.

The general feeling is that an error was made in so hastily tearing down the flag, and that the removal was the easiest way out of the difficulty.

The Frenchman, however, was given some wholesome advice, and instructed to always give the American colors the preference when they deem it proper to raise their own colors to the breeze.

AT COAL CREEK.

Gen. Carnes in Control of the Town.

Another Skirmish Between the Opposing Forces.

A Soldier Wounded and Miners Shot at.

Organizing a Raid on the State Troops.

Bad Whisky Getting in its Work on the Miners Who are in Anything But a Peaceful State of Mind.

Coal Creek, Tenn., Aug. 20.—Although there have been no further outbreaks on the part of the miners the indications are ominous and it is likely there will be more trouble before the day is out.

Reports come in that the surrounding hills are bristling with armed miners.

Camp Anderson, and the stockade, as well as the town, are in complete possession of Gen. Carnes and the troops, and the commander expresses himself as confident of his ability to fully protect them with the present force, which will soon be augmented by the troops on the way.

There was an engagement in the northeastern part of the town last night between Col. Sevier, in command of Chickasaw guards, and about 200 Yellow Creek miners, whom they encountered on the hills. The miners were routed and several wounded.

Two of the Chickasaw guards were also wounded.

Two men were shot by the miners at the camp yesterday and another wounded.

AT JELLICO.

The Miners Are Massed and Are Threatening Vengeance.

Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 20.—All miners in Jellico district, including those from mines at Middlesborough, Ky., are massed at Jellico. A great deal of whisky is being used and leaders are endeavoring to organize a force sufficient in size to take Coal Creek. About 1,100 of them were at the meeting last night. The meeting was very enthusiastic until volunteers were called for to make the attempt to-night, when only 200 volunteered.

ROARING FLAMES

Sweep Over the Town of Freeport, O.

The Prettiest Corner in the City a Mass of Smoking Ruins.

Freeport, O., Aug. 20.—(Special)—The quiet little village of Freeport suffered quite a conflagration last night and the handsomest corner of the town was burned.

The loss will aggregate $40,000, with about $15,000 insurance.

The fire originated in the general store of S. E. Tilton, but how it started is a mystery. The flames spread rapidly and within an hour Heath's hotel, the general store of Hathaway & Smith, Tilton's dry goods and general store, Marsh's grocery and the town hall were completely destroyed together with the best part of contents.

For a time it looked as though the large livery stable and several residences would succomb to the flames, but Hart's harness shop was torn down and the stable was saved and the flames kept from spreading.

Some heroic work was done by the citizens and as they have no fire protection whatever it is a wonder that the whole town was not destroyed.

S. E. Tilton is the heaviest loser. He carried an enormous stock and together with the buildings his loss will figure close onto $20,000, with about $6,000 insurance.

The hotel men will lose between $5,000 and $6,000, while Hathaway's loss is about $3,500.

The other parties will lose from $500 to $1,000.

SENSATIONAL.

Lizzie Borden's Words Again Before the Public.

New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 20.—The following story, being circulated here, is worthy of more than usual credence, as it comes from Captain Orrick Smalley, chairman of the overseers of the poor.

Captain Smalley was enjoying his vacation at Craigville when the Borden murders were committed, and the next day after, while discussing the news from Fall River, he made a remark that it was possible for the daughter to have carried out such a horrible deed.

"There were those on the piazza," said Captain Smalley, "who did not agree with me."

A stranger to whom the captain was talking, was the one who related a conversation with Andrew J. Borden which has since opened the eyes of those who have heard it.

This gentleman, who is George W. Hathaway, a traveling agent, said that not long since, while he was out on one of Mr. Borden's farms, the old gentleman, with whom he was acquainted, remarked that he did not take much comfort at home with Lizzie; that she would not eat at the same table with him, and that only that morning when he accidentally went into the room where she was eating she got up from the table and left the room.

Hathaway also said that Mr. Borden told him this with tears in his eyes, and further remarked that when he left the house Lizzie told him she hoped he would come home a corpse, and that probably he would before long.

Capt. Smalley, in relating this, said he was thunderstruck, and, not being acquainted with Hathaway, who told the story, he made inquiries concerning him. The captain learned that he was a reliable person, residing in Fall River. His business is that of a traveler, and he is prominently connected with one of the Fall River churches.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Defiance, O., Aug. 20.—(Special)—Clinton D. Turner, a solicitor, committed suicide by drowning in the Auglaize river at 10:30 last night.

He was a middle aged man and had become despondent over money matters.

He leaves a family. The body was recovered in an hour.

HALL-PRITCHARD.

Jim Was Too Clever for the Englishman.

London, Aug. 20.—The public were surprised when they heard that Jim Hall and Ted Pritchard had fought to-day at Brighton, as the fight was not expected until Monday. Dread of public interference is said to have been the cause of anticipating the date. Betting had been in favor of Pritchard, but to-day it was in favor of Hall. Only the backers of the men and a few sports were present.

Hall soon showed that he had a longer reach and was far cleverer than Pritchard, and almost from the first it was evident that victory rested with the former. Pritchard made a splendid defense, but showed signs of being used up from the third round and was unable to come to time in the fourth. Hall thus winning the fight and 2,000 pounds.

FOREIGN COMMENT.

London, Aug. 20.—Commenting on the labor troubles in the United States the Times says: "The labor troubles in the United States have taken a form not easy to be distinguished from civil war. We cannot venture to think the danger ended. It is small wonder that the course of the affairs is watched with alarm by those in whose memory events of 1877 are still fresh."

SCHOOLS CLOSED.

Berlin, Aug. 20.—Owing to the dry weather the schools in Berlin are closed. The rivers are low and navigation of the Elbe is attended with difficulty and danger. In Anhalt the people are suffering from the serious drought and at Mannheim several persons have died of sunstroke. A number of animals in transit on the railways have perished.

LAST YEAR'S SCALE ADOPTED.

Columbus, O., Aug. 20.—The window glass manufacturers adopted last year's scale with slight changes in working rules and will open the factories September 1.

GEN. HUSTED.

Peekskill, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Gen. Husted's condition remains unchanged. He is a little better and passed a quiet night.

TALK WITH GLADSTONE.

John Byrne Chats with the New Leader.

The Grand Old Man Is Much Interested in the Sentiment on This Side of the Water.

New York, Aug. 20.—Major John Byrne, who returned from Europe Wednesday on the Majestic after a few weeks' absence, had a long talk with Gladstone while in London. "I did not go as a peace commissioner," said Major Byrne, "nor with a purpose in any way intruding myself into British politics. I was on private family business, but being in London on the reassembling of parliament, I, of course, had the opportunity of meeting many public men of the Liberal Irish parties. I heard the debate in parliament on Tuesday preceding the vote of want of confidence. I was introduced to Mr. Gladstone by Mr. Morley.

"Mr. Gladstone expressed a special interest in knowing the true condition of public sentiment in America on the cause to which he had dedicated his remaining life—home rule for Ireland. It had been claimed by certain parties that a complete revulsion of public sentiment had taken place in America which worked an indifference to Ireland's fate and a hostility to Gladstone and his policy. As a leading American had put it, 'nine-tenths of the Irish in American are anti-Gladstone, and pronounced Parnellites.'

"I was glad to be able to assure Mr. Gladstone that there was no foundation for such a claim, that the contrary was the fact and that all men in America of any value or worth as American citizens or Irish sympathizers were unquestionably with him and the majority of the people of Ireland; that no man or party in America could get a respectable hearing on any issue averse to home rule or Gladstone's policy in promoting it.

"Mr. Gladstone expressed a special inand said he had placed great reliance upon the friends of liberty in America. He valued very highly the sympathy and support of Americans, including those of Irish blood and it would grieve him deeply and sorely disappoint him to lose that sympathy and support which had always been a source of great encouragement and comfort to him, and that he could not understand the change that it was claimed had taken place. He was much gratified to learn that it was not true.

"Mr. Gladstone said he felt sure that all true friends of Ireland would feel fully satisfied with his course toward Ireland, and would be glad if I would say to friends of the cause in America that no doubt a bitter fight was ahead, but that if all remained true there was no question as to the successful result. He asked me to thank America cordially for the aid given to Ireland in the late election.

"I was deeply impressed with Mr. Gladstone's sincerity and came from the conference firmly convinced of his entire good faith and firm resolve to make Irish self-government the work of his life. I heard Mr. Gladstone's speech in reply to the queen's speech, delivered subsequent to my conference with him and found confirmation of all he said to me. If Irishmen will prove as true to Ireland as I am satisfied Mr. Gladstone will, all will be well, but the fate of the Irish measures is in Irish hands. Mr. Gladstone seemed well and strong, but as he himself laughingly said he 'is an old man with not the assurance of years of labor which a younger man might hope for' and that should be a reason why the friends of Ireland should see to it that he gets the fullest support now."

SUCCESSFUL BATTLE.

Arabs Defeated in the Congo Country.

Ten Chiefs Killed and Seven Hundred Men Captured by the Troops.

Brussels, Aug. 20.—A dispatch from the Congo announces that a state force has defeated the Arabs on the Saukoron river, near the place where the Hodister expedition was massacred. Ten chiefs were killed and 700 men were captured by the troops. The governor does not think the rising will spread.

TO PAY THE DEBT.

London, Aug. 20.—The Standard's Buenos Ayres correspondent says he has the best authority for the statement that a definite proposal is about to be made to settle the external debt of the Argentine Republic on a reduced cash basis. President-elect Saenz Pena and the leading statesman, he says, approve the scheme.

DESTROYED BY FLAMES.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 20.—Three stores and eight dwellings on Cedar street, South Baltimore (Curtis Bay), were destroyed by fire last night, causing a loss of $25,000.

Messrs. Isaac and Frank Fines, who conducted a general store, were severely burned while fighting the flames.

The fire was caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. All of the burned buildings were owned by the South Baltimore Harbor and Improvement company; they were partially insured.

WOOSTER PHOTOGRAPHER DEAD.

Wooster, O., Aug. 20.—Will H. Harry, a photographer of this city, who had gained a wide reputation by his artistic work, died at his home to-night, after a few days' illness with dysentery.

DIED AT EIGHTY.

West Liberty, O., Aug. 20.—Rev. Moses R. Hibbard, the oldest Methodist minister in this part of Ohio, died at his home near this place, aged 80 years.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Move to Protect the Distressed Peasants.

Religious Troubles Seen on the Baltic.

Dissatisfaction Among the German Colonists on the Volga—General Mention.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 20.—A new law promulgated to-day making the purchase of grain from distressed peasants under the market rates, punishable by six months' imprisonment, besides the payment of a full market price.

The object of the government is said to be to prevent the peasants from being robbed of their garin by usurers who go about the villages, sometimes getting the peasants drunk in order to obtain possession of the peasants' little harvest.

There is no relaxation in the determined effort of the Russian government to stifle all nationalist feeling in the Baltic provinces and to make the Russian language and the orthodox Greek religion paramount there.

With this object in view the minister of public education has made the use of the Russian language compulsory in such naval schools of the duchy of Courtland as have hitherto been exempt from this obligation.

Moreover new regulations have been introduced at the university at Dorpat in the province of Livonia, comprising the sub-division of the university into faculties, the introduction of the system of courses of lectures and bi-annual examinations. Furthermore it has been decided to prohibit the admission of fresh members of the various student's clubs, whereby these clubs will soon cease to exist.

Finally, it is intended to increase the number of lectures given in the Russian language at this university.

The railway officials in the Baltic provinces have received notice that they must prove their efficiency in the Russian language before an examination commission sent from St. Petersburg.

The dissatisfaction among the German colonists on the Volga is increasing. When universal military service on the German system was introduced into Germany colonists were told that they must either serve or go. Many of them, especially those Mennonites, who are a kind of Quakers, chose the latter alternative and departed. The next thing to do was the self government. The colonists used to be governed by a sort of elective council, which met at Saratof and was called the "office."

This body regulated the village commune. The "office" has been abolished and the German colonists have been gradually brought under the controlling influence of the Russian institutions. Even their religion is threatened now. Fresh encroachments on their independence may already be described as a thing of the past. They are, therefore, emigrating in large numbers.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Everything Ready for the Grand Encampment.

Missouri and Kansas Already in Camp.

The City Beautifully Decorated and Arrangements Made to Care for the Thousands.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 20.—Everything is in readiness for the opening of the grand encampment of Knights of Pythias.

The various committees have about completed their several tasks, and they have done them well. The city is in holiday attire, the principal business streets especially being elaborately decorated. One notable feature is the many arches and incandescent lights, and the trees and arches of gas lights.

Owing to the railroad rate war it is pretty certain that the number of strangers attracted to the city will greatly exceed the highest original estimate, but no doubts are expressed but that every visitor will be able to find a place to sleep as well as plenty to eat.

Elaborate preparations for the entertainment of the lady visitors have been made by the Pythian Sisters.

The camp is in readiness for its guests, and with its thousands of white tents, each flying its flag, presents a pleasing spectacle.

The Missouri and Kansas brigades are the first to go into camp, taking possession of their quarters this morning, and from now on divisions of the uniform rank from one part of the country or another will arrive on every train, and at once go into camp. The sessions of the supreme lodge will probably last for two weeks.

IS HE IN JAIL?

Strange Disappearance of a Cincinnati Man.

Cincinnati, Aug. 20.—The whereabouts of Captain George Sweeney, of the sheriff's office, are causing considerable comment.

In July last he went to Ireland as a member of the peace commission. The steamer City of Chicago, in which he sailed, was wrecked, but all on board were saved.

Since his departure nothing has been heard from Captain Sweeney by his family or by Sheriff Heim.

It was reported that he was seen in New York about a week ago, but investigation showed that such was not the case.

It is believed that his well-known devotion to the cause of Ireland and his propensity for plain speaking have been the means of getting him into trouble across the water, and that he is under arrest for an alleged political offense.

WILL NOT STRIKE.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Aug. 20.—In an interview last evening E. E. Clark, grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, said the conductors on the New York roads where the strike exists will not join in the strike unless required to perform work of the strikers.

BURNED HIMSELF UP.

Eau Claire, Wis., Aug. 20.—Dani Moriarity, an old man, was locked up at Mondori, Buffalo county, yesterday for being drunk. His pipe set fire to the jail, which was consumed and he was burned to death.

REORGANIZED.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 20.—Representatives of all the railroads centering at Memphis met here yesterday and re-organized the Memphis Passenger association. An ironclad agreement was signed. This puts an end to the rate war.

HALL WON THE FIGHT.

Ted Pritchard Defeated at Brighton.

Toledo Man Knocked Out at Cridersville.

Sunol to Start to Beat Nancy Hanks' Time—General Sporting Gossip.

New York, Aug. 20.—A dispatch from London says: Some time during the next 48 hours Jim Hall, the Australian pugilist, and Ted Pritchard, the holder of the middleweight and heavyweight championship of England, will meet in the ring for a finish fight.

The event is of particular interest to the United States from the fact that Hall may be regarded as a Chicagoan, having announced his intention of making that city his permanent residence. The stake is a purse of $10,000.

Just where the fight will take place is known to but very few, even if it has been definitely decided upon, but it would not be surprising if it takes place outside the ring.

Pritchard is being backed by Baird, the wealthy man-around-town who some time ago blacked Lily Langtry's eye, and who took a crowd of ruffians to Bruges to break up the Slavin-Smith fight.

Baird has sworn that Pritchard must be declared the winner, by fair means or foul, and it is probable that the fight will take place in some private place, and that the wealthy ruffian will be kept in ignorance of the affair until it is over.

Hall will be seconded by Frank Slavin and Charlie Mitchell. Pritchard is by far the favorite with the English public, but insiders who have seen both men training during the past few days believe that he will not be in it with the adopted American. Both men will go into the ring at about 160 pounds.

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Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 20.—Quite a number of the sporting fraternity came down here from New York this morning to participate in the Athletic Carnival to be given as a testimonial to Jim Corbett by the Asbury Park Athletic club. Corbett was entered in the half mile run, a wrestling match, and will also have a sparring bout with Jim Daly. This portion of the program will not take place until toward sunset in order that Sullivan's opponent may avoid the possibility of being affected by the heat. He will get the gross returns of the affair.

Later—There was so much talk about the fight that it was fought ahead of time at an early hour this morning at Brighton. Hall won in the fourth round,

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Early this morning Daniel Bailiff, of Lima, and Pat O'Connor, of Toledo, fought a prize fight at Cridersville, six miles north of Wapakoneta, for a hundred dollars a side and gate receipts.

Bailiff knocked out his opponent in the third round, after a hard fought battle.

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Games played in the National league resulted as follows:

Clubs.	Pitchers.	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	Gumbert	7	14	3
Brooklyn	Stein	4	8	2
Pittsburg	Terry	6	10	3
Boston	Staley	0	4	3
Cincinnati	Sullivan	4	7	2
Philadelphia	Carsey	3	11	4

—::—::—

New York, Aug. 20.—The train which will carry the Sullivan party to New Orleans will leave this city over the West Shore at 5:15 p. m. on the evening of September 1. The Corbett party, it is said, will leave on the Richmond & Danville Piedmont Air Line, which makes the trip from this city to New Orleans in 39 hours. In addition to these trains carrying the pugilists and their friends and admirers, there will be about four special trains from this city and one from Boston.

According to present arrangements of the testimonial benefit to be tendered Sullivan August 29 at Clermont avenue rink, Brooklyn, efforts are being made to secure Madison Square Garden for the following day, where it is planned, Sullivan will give a private exhibition in the afternoon of his style of training, and in the evening a regular boxing entertainment. He will spar with Jack Ashton and Leonard Tracey both evenings, and there will be numerous other boxers take part in the entertainment.

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The standing of the clubs in the National league is as follows:

Clubs.	Pitchers.	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland		21	8	.724
Philadelphia		18	12	.600
New York		16	11	.593
Brooklyn		17	13	.567
Boston		16	13	.552
Baltimore		15	14	.517
Pittsburg		15	14	.517
Louisville		13	16	.448
Cincinnati		12	18	.400
Chicago		12	18	.400
Washington		11	18	.379
St. Louis		9	20	.310

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The 100 miles safety bicycle record has again fallen into the hands of an Englishman, W. H. Wilson, who has beaten the time made by Walsh in the course of the recent 24 hour path race at the Herne Hill track in London by almost five minutes, giving for this type of machine the new figures of 5 hours 14 minutes 49 1-5 seconds. Walsh's time was 5:19:37 3-5. Caught at every 10 miles Wilson's ride yielded the following figures:

	H. M. S.
10	20:42 4-5
20	59:48
30	1:29:50 2-5
40	2:00:40 4-5
50	2:31:50 4-5
60	3:05:15
70	3:37:14
80	4:09:12 2-5
90	4:41:57 2-5
100	5:14:49 1-5

If Dubois, the French wheelman, was an amateur as cyclists in this country interpret the term, he might claim record honors for a series of very astounding performances, which he gave at the Buffalo track, in Paris, the other day. Unfortunately for the state of amateurism in that country, however, his wonderful performance will be merely noted and admired, but put away and not accepted. In the course of a 24 hour ride, which one is left in ignorance to guess whether he finished or not, he rode 230 miles 936 yards, and topped the performances of Shoreland, who, in his all day ride at Herne Hill, rode 220 miles 440 yards. Dubois rode 310 miles 1,214 yards in 17 hours 11 minutes and 35 seconds. Laying this along side of Shoreland's work in making 310 miles in 17:48:19 2-5, it will be seen that the Frenchman has largely discounted the performance of the Englishman.—Chicago Tribune.

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Chicago, Aug. 20.—Chicago will try a new left-handed pitcher against the Brooklyns to-day. Anson gave out as his battery Miller and Schriver. But little is known of the new man. He started in the season with the Peoria club, of the Illinois-Iowa league. That team was, later on, transfered to Aurora. Miller is said to be a south paw possessing wonderful speed. President Hart says he knows nothing of the man's antecedents, but that Anson had carded him to pitch without divulging anything.

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New York, Aug. 20.—Robert Bonner, the owner of Maud S. and Sunol, the trotting mares holding the records formerly, returned last evening to the city. He did not see Nancy Hanks do her record-breaking mile at Chicago. He was down to Meadville, Pa., to see his pet, Sunol, who is down there in the hands of Charles Marvin, the veteran trainer, and the only man who has ever held the reins over her. A reporter saw Mr. Bonner at his home.

"To ask me what I think of Nancy Hanks' performance," he said, "is a good deal like asking an epicure what he thinks of one of the dishes he likes best served in the finest possible style. It is grand. Every lover of trotting must so look at it. Nancy Hanks is a great trotting mare, and I do not believe that any owner of trotting horses in this country would, if he could, detract one iota from her glory. She holds the record—2:07 1-4. That is the standard we must all try to reach now.

"At the same time I am not going to take off my hat so far as to acknowledge that she is the fastest trotter in the world. It is too early to do that yet. My Sunol, with her record of 2:08 1-4, has got to have a chance under the same conditions as this new record was made, behind one of these pneumatic tired sulkies. She will have hat opportunity this fall in a public exhibition, if I live. Maud S., unfortunately, cannot. She is up at Tarrytown. This spring she was bred to Ansel, and not proving in foal, was again bred to him about a month ago."

WATERLOO.

What the People in an Indiana Town Are Doing.

Waterloo, Aug. 20.—(Special)—The K. P.s of our city made an excursion trip to Pleasant Lake Friady for their annual picnic....W. H. Leas and family on returning Wednesday evening from the picnic at Hamilton closely avoided a serious accident, but escaped with a broken wheel of their carriage....Mrs. A. V. Sinclair, children and her sister, Miss Nora Ward, have gone to Oberlin, Ks., to visit her parents....Mr. and Mrs. Ed Ettinger have gone to Winona, Wis., for an extended stay....Mrs. Waterman went to Rome City last Friday....Our town council will build two new cisterns soon....The L. M. C. enjoyed a picnic at Cool Springs, Hamilton, Wednesday....Mr. Kime, of Kendalville, was here Monday....Mr. Duff, of Dunkirk, spent Sunday in our city....Elder Keller, of Hicksville, O., was in our city Monday....Mrs. Myrtle Ball is visiting friends at Defiance, O.

CORNER STONE.

Chicago, Aug. 20.—The corner stone of the new Hahnemann Medical college, on Cottage Grove avenue, was laid to-day under the auspices of the Masonic Grand lodge, and with solemn and imposing ceremonies prescribed by the ritual of the order for such occasions. Grand Master Monroe C. Crawford performed the act of laying the stone. Prior to the event there was a parade of the grand lodge and constituent lodges.

Died from His Injuries.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20.—The collision which occurred between Charles and Albert Riesan, brothers, on Wednesday evening, while riding bicycles, has resulted in the death of Charles at the Samaratin hospital. Deceased was 20 years of age and was considered one of the fleetest wheelmen in the city.

THE GOULDS.

New York, Aug. 20.—Jay Gould and his family arrived at Irvington yesterday. George Gould came to his office. Edwin Gould, who is a staff officer and a rifle inspector of practice for the Seventy-first regiment, immediately left for Buffalo to join his regiment.

AN ERRATIC MAID.

Lizzie Struber Wanted to be Missed.

Fortune Favored Her—Circumstances Aided Her to Start the Murder Story.

Mount Vernon, Ill., Aug. 20.—Miss Lizzie Saruber, who disappeared so mysteriously near Farrington last Thursday afternoon, was found near Richview in Washington county. This place is about 30 miles from where she disappeared, every step of which she is supposed to have walked.

The circumstances surrounding her disappearance clearly indicated murder. The remnant of her clothing and bunches of her hair found on the roadside, taken together with pistol shots and screams heard at the time, gave rise to the theory of murder. More than one person was suspected of her murder. A girl with whom she had at one time had a slight disagreement was among the number, and it is probable that had she been murdered the citizens of that locality would have taken the law into their own hands.

Miss Struber's explanation of the bullet holes, screams and locks of hair is most ingenious. She says she was driving along when she was startled by pistol shots behind her; that the horse became frightened and reared, and she fell out backwards, her foot becoming entangled in the vehicle, and that she was dragged a considerable distance. When she finally extricated herself the thought occurred to her that as her friends would believe she had been killed the opportunity to get away from home was too good to be lost.

So she started off barefooted, without a change of clothing, and the hat she wore was in a badly tattered condition. In her travels she seems to have slept under trees or in any place that offered. Up to last Friday night she had not had a roof over her head.

On Friday afternoon she came to the house of Benjamin Johnson, who lives about 20 miles northwest of Mount Vernon. He was moving, and she offered her assistance and went along with the family. Wednesday afternoon J. W. Simmson and Isaac Hill, who were searching for her, found her at Johnson's house and took her home.

By some it is thought she is feigning insanity, although her actions since last Thursday afternoon clearly indicate it. The theories already advanced for her disappearance seem to have been confirmed, and it is said that on last Thursday she received a letter from a young man with whom she had kept company, telling her he could not marry her, and it is believed that this led to her attempt to get beyond the reach of her family. She will probably be tried to determine her sanity.

STRYKER.

Social, Personal and General Mention.

Stryker, O., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—Miss May Wilson, of Weston, Mich., is visiting her many friends here.

Miss Ednah Haywood, of Toledo, is the guest of Miss Maude Fuller.

Mrs. James Cook, of Milford, Ia., is the guest of J. G. Rumsey and other friends.

J. E. Meek and son, Verl, have returned home from a two weeks' trip in Colorado, Kansas and Iowa.

D. E. Barkdoll and family, of Wauseon, were the guests of J. E. Meek for a few days.

Miss Della Aldrich, of Defiance, is visiting friends and relatives here.

J. M. Moore, of Toledo, was in Stryker Thursday.

Miss Ella Vogt, of Toledo, is spending her vacation with her cousin, Miss Blanche Kitzmiller.

B. Pessafall made a business trip to Toledo last Tuesday.

Mrs. W. J. Davis is spending a week at Lagrange, Ind., visiting relatives.

Mrs. Fred Reynolds left Wednesday for a visit in Chicago with relatives.

H. G. Monen, of Bryan, called on his many friends here Sunday.

Mrs. A. Witt, an old resident, died Monday at the home of her son, J. W. and was buried Wednesday.

W. J. Knight and wife, with G. M. Weldon and family, of Fayette, spent a few days at Angolia, Ind.

Fred Louys, jr., who has been visiting relatives in Iowa for the past two months has returned home accompanied by his cousin, Miss Louise Pilliard, of Monticello, Ia., who will visit here for a few weeks.

A large number of Stryker people attended the excursion at Presque Isle Tuesday.

The annual Williams County Teachers' Institute will be held here commencing next Monday.

Miss Emma Gosson returned home from a week's visit with relatives at Fort Wayne, Ind., last Tuesday.

M. W. Ellis, of Bryan, is calling on friends here to-day.

Miss Alice Charpiot, Miss Emie Bourquin, and Miss Gertrude Snyder visited Mr. L. Charpiot, of West Unity, Sunday.

Eddie Price, of Hebron, O., is the guest of his uncle, J. T. Hester. He will make a visit of several weeks.

James Smart, of Pioneer, is here for a few days culling on old friends.

AUGLAIZE TEACHERS.

Wapakoneta, O., Aug. 20.—(Special)—The annual session of the Auglaize County Teachers' institute, which was held in this city, closed a very successful two weeks' session. The following officers were elected: President, J. W. Howl; vice presidents, Miss Turah Shaw, Edward Cowlada, A. C. Bitler; secretary, Miss Ida Doty; treasurer, J. D. Simkins; executive committee, C. W. Williamson, Vernon Arnold and N. E. Kerschner. The next quarterly institute will be held at St. Marys.

Hoofland's Bitters regulate the bowels.

Mrs. Annie W. Jordan

Of 165 Tremont St., Boston, was in very poor health, from bad circulation of the blood, having rush of blood to the head, numb spells, and chills, and the physician said the veins were almost bursting all over her body. A collision with a double runner brought on neuralgia of the liver, causing great suffering. She could not take the doctor's medicine, so took

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and soon fully recovered, and now enjoys perfect health. She says she could praise Hood's Sarsaparilla all day and then not say enough.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition, proportion and appearance.

THE PEOPLE WILL PAY IT.

Pullman to Cut Off the Porters Salaries.

The Public Has Been Bled so Long That They Expected It as a Matter of Course.

Chicago, Aug. 20.—The Pullman porters on the lines centering in this city have been considerably exercised during the past few days over a report that the Pullman Palace Car company contemplated abolishing the meager salary now paid to the sable attendants, with the view of making their remuneration depend entirely upon the tips from passengers.

Fifteen dollars per month is the munificent stipend now paid by this immensely wealthy corporation to is porters, but small as it is the latter do not take kindly to the idea of losing it.

The amount received in tips varies according to the run and the munificence of the passengers, varying from $60 up to $120 or more. No confirmation of the proposed cutting off of salary can, however, be obtained from the office of the company.

BRYAN.

Races to Begin August 30—Personal Mention.

Bryan, O., Aug. 20.—(Special)—Sadie Morrison and Ella Langel are the guests of their brother and family at Alvordton.

Miss Jennie Harris will leave for Ripley, O., next week, where she will engage in evangelical work.

Tom Waterhouse has gone to North Dakota on a business trip.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. McDannel, of Owosso, Mich., are visiting their many friends in Byran this week.

Earl Snyder was in Cincinnati Monday.

Alf Ansbrook is making a tour though Tennessee.

Messrs. J. P. Howey and F. L. Carter were in Toledo Thursday.

Chas. Knight has gone to Chicago to attend school of pharmacy.

The farmers of Williams county are holding their annual picnic at Montpelier to-day.

The first races of the Byran Fair company will be held on their new grounds four days beginning August 30.

Ball game between Bryan and Paulding yesterday afternoon resulted in a score of 16 to 24 in favor of Bryan. For amateurs the boys are all bteer than the ordinary. They played but six innings.

OHIO PENSIONS.

Buckeye Veterans and Their Dependents Who Have Been Granted Pensions.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Pensions have been granted to the following residents of Ohio:

Original—Francis H. Jordan, Newton T. Hartshorn, Mathias Armbruster, Wm. W. Reed, Alden Wheeler, Bernard White, Mark Campbell, James W. Hitchens, Joseph T. Hades, Thomas Griffith, James F. Chapin, Joseph W. Chase, Daniel Koppenhaffer, James E. Cox, Thomas Kendall, Denis Denny, John P. Hiser, Lewis Helm, Wm. D. Houser, Robert G. Thomas, John Darst, Theodore D. Dale, Thomas W. Jackson, Samuel Craft, Isaac Entsler, Wilber Champney, William Hannaford, Abram Hagboon, Calvin Worthington, William Hamilton, James H. Hemphill, Michael Casper, Sylvester Hawkins, David M. Shoemaker, Bennis Hennessy, Michael Stough, William H. Burnett, Abner Corbin, Frank Homan, John V. Cummings, John Hudson, Charles Harman, William H. Eaton, Franklin Crowell, George Hamilton, Michael Homan, Daniel S. Johnson, William Johnson, Elisha Harrington, William D. Shurtz, John F. Haynes, George H. Webster, Lewis H. Wells, Henry C. Case, George W. Lytle, Adam Drayer, Adam Hager, Jeremiah M. Chenowith, William Alexander, William P. Stewart, John Q. Adams, Andrew J. Leisure, Robert Rickey, Franklin Fitzpatrick, John C. Muladore, Simon Sindinger, Parret Jump, Samuel K. Williamson, Thomas Duda, Thomas Hall, David E. Evans (deceased).

Additional—John Conrad, Benjamin Hedges, Daniel Horn, Melanchton Fullerton (Fullerton).

Reissue—Eugene Ruther.

Original widows, etc.—Malinda Moore, Lella H. Lockwood, Jane Musgrave, Elizabeth Evans.

HE VOTED FOR MADISON.

Funeral of Mr. Martin Kellogg, Huron County's Centenarian.

Norwalk, O., Aug. 20.—Martin Kellogg, Huron county's centenarian, who died Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, was buried yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the funeral being held from his late residence, three and one-half miles south of this city.

The funeral was largely attended by relatives and friends, many of the latter going from this city. Mr. Kellogg was born in Bethel, Windsor county, Vermont, September 21, 1786, the son of Martin and Lucy Kellogg. He was married December 7, 1809, to Lucy Fay, of Brainard township, Windsor county, Vermont. On the 17th of June, 1815, with his wife and three children, Mr. Kellogg left the Green Mountain state for Ohio. They came by wagon through the forests, and first stopped at Avery, then the county seat of Huron county, but shortly moved onto the Underhill farm just west of Norwalk. On the 17th of June, 1816, the family moved into a log house located on the site of the house in which Mr. Kellogg died.

There were born to him 12 children, eight of whom are living.

Mr. Kellogg's first presidential vote was cast for James Madison in 1808. Upon the birth of the republican party he became an active and earnest member of that organization, and continued to vote with that party until 1876, when he voted for Peter Cooper, the greenback candidate for president. He united with the Methodist Episcopal church when a young man, but for the past 46 years was associated with the Universalist church.

DEATH UNDER STRANGE CIRCUMSTANCES.

Findlay, O., Aug. 20.—Lee Rosenthall, a prominent business man, went to a dentist to have a tooth extracted. He was given an injection of cocoaine, but became so nervous that the dentist could not proceed. Rosenthal went home, drank a quantity of whisky, and a short time afterwards became a raving maniac. A physician succeeded in sedating him, and he slept a couple of hours, only to die soon after awaking. The case will be investigated.

TWO DROWNED.

Oak Harbor, O., Aug. 20.—(Special)—A drowning affair took place a few miles from town Thursday afternoon. A party were out in a row boat on the Toussaint river, when they were suddenly capsized. A lady and child were drowned, the wife and boy of Hiram Frost living in Oak Harbor.

Steamer Pastime, Presque Isle

We CATER to the masses, not to a few. You all need . . .

Clothing, Cloaks, Dress Goods, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Bibles, Albums, Etc.

212 Summit St. | Wholesale Side

THE HYMAN CO.

Up Stairs | Second Floor

FEW MORE DOUBLE-BREASTED **REEFERS** LEFT **$8.00.** Reduced from $7.00, $8.00, $10.00.

Men's Suits $4.00.

Children's Suits $2.00.

It makes me jump out of my shoes to think what a great big fool I've acted not to follow the old woman's advice, and buy her clothes and mine of the Hyman Co., on easy payments. Other people, who ain't making half as much as I do, dress better and lay up more money, and when I ask 'em how they do it, they all give one answer: We get our things from the Hyman Co., on easy payments. If I live till this here suit wears out, dash me if I buy another stitch anywhere else.

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

You NEED no bank account to purchase of us. We sell . . . . .

Diamonds, Silver-Plated Ware, Opera Glasses, Watches, Jewelry, Etc.

212 Summit St. | Wholesale Side

THE HYMAN CO.

Up Stairs | Second Floor

BLUE, BLACK AND TAN **BLAZERS!** **$2.25.** Reduced from $5.00, $6.00, $7.00.

Ladies' and Gents' GOLD FILLED **WATCHES** **$25.00.**

RIOT AMONG THE COOKS.

They Slash Each Other with Butcher Knives.

They Had a Little Difference and They Settled It in the Hotel Kitchen.

Greenport, L. I., Aug. 20.—A serious riot took place last night among the cooks at the Manhattan house on Shelter Island, brought about by the refusal of some French cooks to obey the orders of the chef.

During the riot the cooks seized knives and slashed right and left, some arrayed on the side of the chef and some against him.

Dishes, pans, etc., were thrown about in wild confusion and the fight progressed furiously until Proprietor Lawson, at the risk of his life, separated the belligerents. A number were cut and injured.

One man had the point of a knife shoved in his mouth and was badly cut, bleeding profusely. Although several of the men are painfully wounded, it is not thought any will die. The chef is still in possession and other cooks will be engaged.

ST. MARYS.

Interesting Gossip Picked Up in the Oil Fields.

St. Marys, O., Aug. 20.—(Special)—The Ohio Oil Co. has completed its No. 3 on the S. R. Mott farm and is good for about 50 barrels.

The Mars Oil Co.'s Nos. 3 and 4 on the Kihslre afrm, near the reservior, are completed and good for about 80 barrels each. The four wells on this tract are holding up splendidly, and are producing almost 300 barrels per day.

The Ohio Oil Co. is drilling No. 6 on the J. R. Armstrong farm, just north of the feeder, and one location west of No. 5.

There is very little activity on the south bank of the reservoir at present. Only one well is drilling for crude on that side, and the territory there is now confined to a small area an dis very light.

The field west of the reservior and along the feeder is declining rapidly in production. The McKee farm, on which the Feeder Oil Co. completed nearly a dozen wells, and which for some length of time was producing nearly 2,000 barrels of oil daily, has declined to a daily output of about 400 barrels. This is a phenomenal decrease in so short a time, as the field is scarcely six months old. Other farms in the same field have declined equally as heavy.

For some time the prospects looked favorable for an extension of the pool to the east, and the Economy Oil Co. concluded to give it a test and drilled a well on the Widow Barrington farm, in section 15, about 1,000 feet east of the New Bremen pike. Nothing but salt water was encountered, and since then the operators have been afraid of making any further ventures in that direction. The entire field is now pretty well defined, as late developments in different directions have shown.

IMPORTANT RULING.

Delays by Strikes Remove a Company's Liabilities.

Pittsburg, Aug. 20.—Judge Buffington of the United States circuit court has overruled a claim made by McKeefery & Hofius for $12,000 against the H. C. Frick Coke Company for failing to deliver coke during labor troubles and granted the latter company $12,000 for coke furnished.

At the same time he interpreted a coke company's duty to consumers as being to furnish each a prorata share of product during car shortages and strikes, thus settling a cause for continual litigation existing for years.

AT THE THEATERS.

Thatcher's Minstrels and Tuxedo and A Barrel of Money.

The People's Opens Monday Evening and Wheeler's Will Commence Its Season Thursday Evening.

"A Barrel of Money" that opens the season at the People's theater Monday evening is a play of pastoral purity, introducing pretty stage pictures, catchy music, refined specialties, strong situations, exciting climaxes, elaborate special scenery and wonderful mechanical effects. The company consists of 14 first-class actors and actresses, it being Manager Stair's motto to carry an all-round strong company without stars or sticks. The piece will no doubt draw well here.

Thatcher's New "Tuxedo."

Next Thursday evening, August 25, George Thatcher brings his new minstrel farce comedy creation "Tuxedo" to the Wheeler Opera house. "Tuxedo" has proven a most successful venture for Thatcher, from all over the country come reports of its excellence and the enormous business done by it. The past summer "Tuxedo" has toured the Pacific coast to excellent business and comes to Toledo direct from the west.

Thatcher has had his play rewritten since it was last seen here, but retains the same excellent company including besides himself, Hugh Dougherty, Burt Shepard, John A. Coleman, Ed Marble, George W. Lewis, Jay Quigley, John Daly, G. W. Dukelan and C. B. Wheeler, comedians; R. J. Jose, Raymon Moore, H. W. Frillman, Thos. Lewis, Ida Fitzhugh and Miss Grace Hamilton, singers; and the Misses Mamie Gilroy, Blanche Hayden, Corinne Cook, and Laura Armstrong. He also retains his own excellent orchestra.

AN ESTIMABLE WOMAN DEAD.

Oberlin, Aug. 20.—This community is deeply grieved over the sudden death of Mrs. Ada Hitchcock Hall, wife of Prof. Lyman B. Hall. Mrs. Hall has been an invalid for several years and has been in Milwaukee the past year under treatment, where she died. The remains will be brought here for interment. Funeral Sunday at 3 p. m.

FROM WAPAKONETA.

What the People Are Doing During Midsummer.

Wapakoneta, O., Aug. 20.—(Special)—The Wapakoneta Swabischer verein will attend a picnic at Springfield on Sunday, to be given by the society of that city. About 100 from here will go.

Miss Amelia Ziegler is being entertained by her sister, Mrs. John Slenger, at Hamilton, O.

Miss Rachel Kahn is visiting her friend Miss Helen Steinberg, at New Bremen.

Miss Lizzie Herbst, of Celina, will spend a few weeks with George and Charles Rerlein and family, of this city.

Miss Josie Kenthan, of St. Marys, is visiting the Misses McMurray on West Main street.

Miss Lena Victor was visiting Mrs. Leon Kahn and family this week.

Mrs. A. M. Kuhn and son Bert, of Toledo, are spending the summer with Mrs. Kuhn's mother, Mrs. J. H. Nichols and other relatives.

Misses Rosa and Tracy Schmidt are visiting relatives and friends at Tiffin.

Miss Mary Hall, of Piqua, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. L. Carson.

Mrs. Chas. Von Beseler and daughter Blanche, of Toledo, are sojourning with relatives and friends in this city.

Rev. A. C. Miller, of Lima, was in this city Thursday on business.

Mrs. C. W. Timmermeister is entertaining her sisters, Mrs. Willis Kishler and Miss Julia Althausen, of St. Marys.

Miss Emma Siegmand, of Huntington, Ind., is visiting her friend, Mrs. Charles Veit.

Miss Rose Rolley, of Fort Wayne, is being entertained by Miss Celia Lauer, of this place.

Mrs. Wm. Egry, of Dayton, is spending a few weeks with her friend, Mrs. Will McFarland.

Misses Ona Breese and Ada Swink are visiting their uncle in Ottawa this week.

Mrs. E. M. Riper and daughter, of St. Marys, were the guests of Mrs. G. Fisher and family.

Don Randall has returned from a business trip to Pennsylvania and New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Keller, of Van Wert, were visiting their parents in this city the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bart Yager, of Hamden Junction, O., are the guests of relatives and friends here.

Arthur South, telegraph operator here, spent Sunday with his brother in Defiance.

Mrs. G. O. Davis and daughter, of Tippecanoe, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Moss.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Harper started Tuesday for Pennsylvania to visit relatives and friends.

The elegant residence of W. H. McFarland, on West Auglaize street, was the scene Thursday evening of a pleasant social event which was given by Mrs. McFarland in honor of her guest, Mrs. Will Egry, of Dayon, O. The house was brilliantly illuminated and the rooms decorated in roses and smilax. The ladies in their sunerb costumes presented a fascinating sight as they came and went under the many colored lights and Japanese lanterns that were hung in every available place upon the lawn. The luncheon was elegant in every detail and was served upon the lawn, after which the ladies retired to the drawing rooms, where the evening was spent in music and games. At about 11 p. m. the party dispersed, all feeling that they had spent a most enjoyable evening.

BULLETS THE RESULT.

John F. Miller Fatally Shoots J. F. Menne.

Cincinnati, Aug. 20.—John F. Miller, coal merchant, of Chicago, fatally shot J. F. Menne, proprietor of the Centennial hotel at Fifth and Hoadley streets. Five shots were fired, three taking effect, the fatal wound being just above the heart. Miller's wife ran away from him two years ago taking $5,000 with her. She came to this city and lived for sometime with Menne. About a week ago Miller came to this city and tried to secure a warrant for his wife, charging her with poisoning his children by a former wife, by putting toe nails and finger nails in their food. The warrant was refused.

To-day he entered the barroom of the hotel. Menne said something to him about his wife, and Miller pulled out a revolver and began firing. Miller was tried for the murder of his first wife but was acquitted. He was locked up at the police station charged with shooting to kill, which will be changed to murder when Menne dies.

ORDER OF JESUS.

The Order Divided Into Twenty-Seven Provinces.

New York, Aug. 20.—A dispatch from Rome says: The census of the strength of the Order of the Society of Jesus, prepared for the information of the international convention now in session, shows that the membership reaches 12,972, comprising 5,751 priests, 3,713 scholastics, and 3,508 lay brethren.

The order is divided into 27 provinces and it proposed to create three new provinces in the United States. The convention is being held in the German Hungarian college.

BEHEADED IN SECRET.

On May 7, 1777, the public executioner of Colmar was imprisoned for having left the town without the permission of the authorities. He was several times brought up before the magistrates, and here is the account he gave of his absence:

He said that one evening at the end of April he was alone in his house, his wife and assistants being out, occupied in some duty of his office, such as repairing handcuffs or putting a gibbet together, when he heard a loud knock at the door.

He opened the door, expecting some messenger from the magistrate, no other person ever visiting his condemned dwelling; instead he saw three men inveloped in cloaks, while a carriage slowly advanced, surrounded by six or seven other muffled men.

He thought they were messengers from some neighboring tribunal and drew back to let them enter the house.

But the men sprang upon him, gagged him, bound him hand and foot and placed him in the carriage. The three men he had first seen also got in, while the others mounted horses, and they all set off at full speed.

They preserved a profound silence while they were passing through the town, but soon one touched the executioner on the arm and said:

"Listen to me. You have nothing to fear; you are only required to perform an act of justice, and we will answer for your safety, provided that you do not attempt to escape or try to penetrate a mystery with which it is not necessary that you should be fully acquainted.

"When your task is completed you shall be brought back to your home and receive 200 louis as compensation for your trouble.

"I am going to remove your bonds and gag," the voice continued, "and you will no longer be subjected to any personal restraint except a bandage, which will be placed over your eyes during the day and removed at night; but this is only on condition that you are perfectly obedient and do not speak. At the first cry you utter you are a dead man."

As soon as his mouth was free and he had permission to speak, with a thousand oaths he swore to abide by all their conditions.

They often changed horses, but always in retired places, where they always seemed to be expected.

On the evening of the second day the carriage stopped. He heard a drawbridge descend, and soon they entered a courtyard.

It then seemed to him that he entered a large vestible, then crossed several vast dark rooms, which he was certain were all vaulted, and at last led into a huge saloon, where the bandage was taken from his eyes.

The walls were hung with black and a few torches cast a dim, sepulchral light over the apartment. In the dim recesses of the room he discovered ten men seated in magisterial robes, while near him were many others, all masked with crape upon their faces.

Immediately after the executioner had entered the seeming hall of judgment a door in the opposite wall was thrown open and two men appeared leading a lady, whose face was concealed by a long veil.

Calm and motionless, with folded arms, she stood in the center of the hall.

At length one of the men in robes arose, and addressed the executioner in German, as follows:

"You have been brought here to inflict in secret the merited punishment of a secret crime. You will behead this woman who, though not answereable to a public tribunal, is stained with unpardonable guilt."

The executioner was an honest man; he would unhesitatingly put to death people condemned by the magistrates of Colmar under their mandate, signed and sealed; but this was quite another affair, nothing better than an assassination. After a few moments' reflection he summoned sufficient courage to say with unhesitating voice:

"I cannot obey you. When I promised it was under the impression that your proceedings would be legal, though secret. I am not an assassin. I will not touch one hair of that woman's head. Besides, what crime has she committed?"

"You ask what crime this woman has committed? Listen, and you shall hear, and the horror of the tale will nerve your arm to inflict on her a punishment which is, however, unequal to her guilt. This woman"——

"Enough," said the lady, stretching out her hand. "You may deprive me of life; but you may not, ought not, to reveal to a man like that the secret your ears have heard. If I am guilty, punish me, I submit."

"Listen," said the first speaker. "Do you value your life? If you have not beheaded this woman before the quarter strikes, I will send a bullet through your head."

Every stroke of the pendulum was agony to the poor man, who in a few minutes would be called upon to decide between guilt or death. The executioner began to pray. At the conclusion of his prayer he cried out:

"Kill me, if you will; I will not obey."

"You have ten minutes still," coolly replied the judge.

The quarter struck. At a signal from the president the assassins advanced toward the executioner and again presented the sword to him.

He shook his head and pushed it away with his hand. The president cocked his pistol; the wretched man did not know what to do.

"Merciful heaven!" thought he, "must I leave my wife a widow, my child an orphan?"

Whether it was this thought that influenced him or that his power of resistance shrunk before the arm stretched out against his life, I know not, but he cried in a stifled voice:

"I consent!"

He took the sword, and, having tried its edge, stepped forward.

Excited either by fear or that intoxication which sometimes influences people in times of imminent danger, he raised the sword, and at one blow severed the head; and then he, the man of iron nerves, who during twenty years had been shedding human blood as the minister of human justice, sank fainting to the ground beside the victim he had sacrificed.

Their journey back was performed with the same precautions as before, and on the fourth day he was set free on the banks of the Ille, in a meadow, near his house. He found his wife very anxious and the magistrates furious.

All that I have written is copied almost exactly from his depositions, which I read in Strasburg at the residence of the lieutenant general, who gave me permission to transcribe them.

The magistrates of Colmar made every exertion to discover the persons concerned in this melancholy history, but in vain.—N. Y. Recorder.

AN ISLAND HOME.

A change of air, a change of scene, is the best sort of prescription to indulge in during the summer months. It beats medicine and drugs. An island equipped with all the heart can wish for comfort and pleasure, is located in Michigan, and known far and wide as Mackinac. It is a favorite resort. Reached by the Michigan Central railroad, and fully described in its Summer Tourist folder, sent to your address by dropping a line, with stamp, to Wm. J. Shenworth, S. P. Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Aug. 19, 20, 21 and 22.
$10.00 to Kansas City.
$10.00 to St. Louis.
Via Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R.
CLOVER LEAF ROUTE.
No other route offers
CHOICE OF ROUTES
Beyond St. Louis.
WM. GATES, BOODY HOUSE,
Will furnish tickets and explain WHY.

GOV. CAMPBELL.

Boston, Aug. 20.—Ex-Gov. Campbell, of Ohio, was in town yesterday. He did not care to talk politics, but expressed the opinion that the chances are that Ohio will go republican; that the democrats will achieve the greatest victory in New York state in 40 years in a national election; and that Indiana is a close state, but will probably cast its electoral vote for Cleveland.

IN JAIL AWAITING TRIAL.

Mansfield, O., Aug. 20.—George Lafferty, of Bellville, who was arrested at Cleveland yesterday, charged with burglary and larceny, and in default of $1,000 bond was sent to jail to await trial. The alleged crime was committed at Bellville three years ago and the prisoner is suspected of burglaries there since then.

THE WOUND PROVED FATAL.

Tiffin, O., Aug. 20.—On Sunday evening, the 14th inst., Fritz Limbrecht was shot by Harry Cook, night watchman of Hubach's brewery, and died from the effects of the wound. Limbredht was shot while attempting to break into the residence of Henry Hubach. He was a married man, aged 46 years, and had resided in this county four years.

WATCH OUT FOR HIM.

Martin's Ferry, O., Aug. 20.—A new swindle is being worked in this neighborhood. The swindler's offer is a box containing 36 pieces of soap for $1, and he gives as a prize a rubber door mat with the initials of the purchaser on it. He delivers the soap, which is a fraud, and promises to deliver the mat as soon as it can be manufactured with the initials thereon, collects the dollar and vanishes.

I prescribe Simmons Liver Regulator, and it deserves all the praise it receives.—Dr. D. W. Atkinson, Siloam Springs, Ark.

OIL WELL IN TIFFIN.

Tiffin, O., Aug. 20.—(Special)—The well on the Wenner lot in the heart of the city was shot at noon yesterday and developed a capacity of 60 barrels of oil per day. The Trenton was met at 1,449 feet, the highest level encountered in any boring in this vicinity.

MAKE YOUR OWN BITT

ALL OVER THE CITY.

Minor Notes of Interest in the Local News Line,

Gathered by the Bee's Corps of Hustlers,

And Put in Shape for Perusal by People Who are Pressed for Time—Happenings of the Day in a Nutshell.

Business man's lunch at J. J. Hoffman's.

The stationary engineers hold a meeting to-night.

Overcoats were in demand last evening and to-day.

Internal revenue collections yesterday were $2,226.81.

Third Ohio Cavalry reunion at Sandusky next Wednesday.

Eight burial permits were issued from the health office yesterday.

G. W. Lyons' new house in Boalt's addition is nearly completed.

A large crowd from the city attended the dance at the asylum last night.

The City of Toledo took an excursion to Put-in-Bay to-day off the C., H. & D.

Miss Irvine has gone to New York to buy novelties for the coming season.

Capt. and Mrs. Dowling leave Mackinac for Toledo this evening by boat.

Mr. and Mrs. Currier are home from a delightful little season at Middle Bass.

Several new houses will be erected on Monroe street, near Bancroft, this fall.

Lunch at Hoffman's; it's the proper place. Corner Monroe and Superior sts.

Miss Mary Coe, of Leland's, is at home from a pleasant sojourn in Northern Michigan.

Broadway Methodists will worship in Lincoln hall until their new building is erected.

Rhine wine, cool lager, fine lunch at Hoffman's, corner Monroe and Superior streets.

Presiding Elder Pope will dedicate a Methodist church at Tontogany on Sunday, Aug. 28.

Try Folger's Rose Brand Hams.

A mock political convention is among the coming attractions at the Fifth Presbyterian church.

We want your book and catalogue work. The Bee Job Rooms.

There were 51 deaths in Toledo last week. August death rate will probably excede any month in years.

Bishop Leonard is completing arrangements for the erection of a large Episcopal cathedral at Cleveland.

Half-fare tickets will be sold on the railroad entering Toledo for the exposition, which opens September 5.

The old landmark, the Broadway M. E. church, is being torn down preparatory to the erection of the new building.

The next convention of the Lucas county Sunday School union will be held in November. Date is not yet fixed.

Services will be resumed in Westminster church, Rev. S. G. Anderson, the pastor, having returned from his vacation.

An electric wire caused some commotion at the corner of Summit and Monroe streets last evening, but no one was hurt.

Mrs. Guiteau, of Oliver street, has purchased property in Boalt's addition, and will immediately erect a fine residence.

The Tiffin band, which accompanied the K. P.'s to Kansas City, spent the day in Toledo, and furnished delightful music.

None but competent help employed at the Toledo Laundry Co. Phone 438.

Company A, Sixteenth regiment, will give an excursion on the steamer Pastime next Tuesday evening. A jolly time is anticipated.

Adams township Sunday school association will be held at Adams town hall on the 25th inst. An interesting program has been prepared.

The non-partisan W. C. T. U. will hold a special meeting at 7 o'clock this evening at the residence of Mrs. J. M. Mxer, 217 Twelfth street.

Mr. Will Caten, of Dayton, is in Toledo to-day.

Hon. W. S. Cappeller, of the Mansfield News, is in Toledo to-day.

Oil inspector Canfield was in the city to-day on business connected with his office.

Charles Mandler, son of Mr. Jacob Mandler, writes home that he arrived safely in Bolougne and had a pleasant voyage across the Atlantic.

There was a fire at 1:20 a. m. this morning in the meat market of Frank Orvis on Lagrange street. The damage is covered by insurance.

A beautiful tapestry painting from the easel of Mrs. Mary B. Gleason, of New York, is attracting great admiration at Freeman's jewelry store.

The topic for the 5 o'clock gospel meeting at the Y. M. C. A. rooms to-morrow afternoon is "Christ, my Elder Brother," Matt. xi:30; Rom. viii:17.

The regular meeting of Gen. John W. Fuller Command, U. V. U., will occur next Monday evening. Election of delegates to department and national encampment.

Lansing, the capital of Michigan, has the past week been having some of the best horse racing ever seen in that place, and the "Hotel Downey" has taken care of more than its usual number of guests, all well pleased.

Miss Minnie Smith, who has so efficiently performed the duties of secretary during the absence of Miss Hill, has been offered the position of assistant secretary which she will accept.

The People's theater at Toledo will open Monday with a "Barrel of Money," but will probably go broke before the season is half over.—Fostoria Times. Don't you believe it.

Tribou LeBaron drove up from Toledo last week with his "one-hoss shay" and is spending the present week with friends and relatives in Tecumseh and Macon.—Tecumseh, Mich., Herald.

Mr. Bolter, who bought a large number of bolts, washers, etc., from Poles, who stole them from the Northwestern Natural Gas company, was given $15 and costs in police court this morning.

Hon. E. J. Pinney will address a prohibition rally at Memorial hall on the evening of August 29. Music will be furnished by the Delta Glee club, and an invitation is extended to the public.

James Welsh, a Toledo railroad man, arrested Wednesday at Lakeside hospital, on a charge of burglarizing a freight car, waived examination in police court Thursday, and was bound over to common pleas court in $500 bail.—Cleveland Press

A number of Toledo veterans will attend the thirty-third annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, which will be held on the battlefield of Chickamauga, September 15 and 16, the week preceding the Grand Army encampment at Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook, Mrs. Cravens and daughter, of Chautauqua county, N. Y., who have been attending the course of Christian science lectures given by Miss Clark in Toledo the past week, left the city for their homes this morning.

At a meeting of the Bee Hive Base Ball club the following new members were elected as honorary members to take seats on the left of the players to do the pulling for the club: Walenstein Roash, John Meisner, Sherman Richardson, Nathan Williams, Chas. Aldeman.

To Forclose a Mortgage.

John D. Arnsman filed action in common pleas court to-day against Charles P. Sherman et al., to foreclose a mortgage, on a claim of $2,785.50.

Butler Street Condemnation.

The condemnation suit to open up Butler street, on hearing in probate court, is about concluded.

This morning the damage to six pieces of property abutting upon the street was submitted to the jury, and a sealed report will be submitted to the court Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Sunday School Building at Chicago.

At a meeing of the Inter-National Sunday school committee held at Chautauqua a few days ago, it was decided to erect a representative building for Sunday school interests at the world's fair and the matter was left in the hands of a committee of five, who will superintend the construction of the building. Mr. Marion Lawrence of this city was made a member of that committee.

Of Interest to Young Men.

Fred A. Brown, general secretary of the Findlay, O., Y. M. C. A., will address the young men's service Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Y. M. C. A. His subject will be "A Useful Life." Mr. Brown was for many years an active worker in the local association and his many friends will be glad to see and hear him. The usual song service will precede the address.

A Settlement Desired.

In common pleas court to-day, Henry Herman filed suit against Theodore Schmidt to bring about a settlement of the affairs of a partnership which existed between the two parties.

There is No Cholera,

A rumor spread about the city yesterday to the effect that Michael Hennesy, a sailor on the steamer D. W. Rust, was taken to the hospital Thursday night with cholera. This, however, has been denied by the authorities. The man was ill, but with an attack of cholera morbus.

The Eighteenth Reune.

On Friday next the Eighteenth Michigan (Infantry), Gen. Doolittle's old regiment, will hold its twenty-sixth annual reunion at Pittsfield, Mich. Quite a number of the old members of the regiment live in Toledo and vicinity, and they will all, or nearly all, be there.

Successful Meeting.

The open meeting of the wood-working machinists in Carpenters' hall last night was well attended, and stirring speeches were made by Messrs. Voit, Otto, and McCarty, which resulted in six applications for membership in the union. The wood-workers are well pleased with the success of the meeting and will probably hold another one soon.

United States Prisoners.

Fred Eggleston, who has been in jail on the charge of passing counterfeit money, was released yesterday on $500 bail.

Samuel Blank, of Auglaize county, had a hearing yesterday before United States Commissioner Beckham on the charge of sending an abusive postal card through the mails and was bound over in the sum of $500.

Will be Interesting.

The Political Equality club is meeting this afternoon with Mrs. S. I. Moore, 2233 Maplewood avenue. The meeting will be a very interesting one, for besides the usual readings and routine business, which includes a discussion of the proposed lecture course, Miss Kate Milan will speak on the Isabella pavilion, and the question of an educational qualification for suffrage will be debated.

Good On Sunday.

The Bee is asked by a patron if the coupon printed at the top of the fourth page is good for a Sunday ride on the Burt. Yes. The Bee coupon and ten cents is good for any day ride, and any day on which the Burt runs. Go as often as you desire. It is a half fare arrangement for everybody. Take a ride to-morrow.

67th Regiment Ohio.

Cary D. Lindsay, the secretary, has issued the following notice: The seventeenth annual reunion will be held at Swanton, Ohio, Thursday, September 1. Trains on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad will leave the Union depot at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and arrive back at 4:25 p. m., Standard time. Special cars will be provided and arrangements have been made for return tickets at the lowest rates. All roads will make a special rate for ten or more from any station.

Fraternal Guardians.

The following dispatch was received in this city to-day from Philadelphia:

To Ida A. Pierce:

There is no truth in the report; contradict the statment.

WILLIAM E. PIERSON.

The contradiction was brought about by a statement that the order was in financial trouble. The order in trouble was not the Fraternal Guardians, but another of a similar name.

The Corn City B. and L. Co.

The Corn City Building and Lona company have issued their first annual report with favorable reports. The officers for 1892 are John C. Phelan, president; Joseph Metzger, vice-president; Amos S. Trout, secretary; J. Geo. Vollmeyer, treasurer; E. O. King, attorney.

Directors—D. M. Luce, Jos. Metzger, G. F. Doeller, Jas. J. Flood, A. S. Raymond, E. O. King, Max. Witzman, J. C. Phelan, J. H. Botefuhr, F. A Van Aarle, A. S. Trout, O. L. Wright, George Eiben, J. G. Vollmeyer, Anthony F. Robb.

B. H. Broer Turns Over his Stock.

The stock of jewelry owned by Mr. B. H. Broer, on South St. Clair street, was this morning turned over to John B. Ketcham, 2d, as security for a claim amounting to about $6,000.

The Ketcham National bank also has a claim of a small amount, which is fully insured.

The stock is being invoiced to-day, and is valued at about $10,000. It will be closed out at once.

The City's Health.

The report of Health Officer Fisher for the past week shows the following diseases reported: Diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 3, measles 1, whooping cough 1, typhoid fever 1. There were no deaths from any of the above causes. During the week thre were 52 deaths from all causes.

Two cases of typhoid fever were reported to-day, one at 1228 Dorr street, the other at 1443 Germania street.

Arrived in Toledo.

The members of the Hocking and Ohio Valley Editorial association reached Toledo this morning on their annual outing. They took the City of Toledo for the islands. Among those in the party were: John A. Kuster and wife; F. S. Purcell, wife, daughter and son, of Logan; W. G. Thoman, Harry Misner and wife, Lewis Green and daughters, of Logan; O. P. Gayman, of Canal Winchester; Karl G. Jahn, Anthony Barleon, of McArthur; J. T. Elliott and wife of [illegible]ville; W. F. Kemmerle, wife and children, W. V. Simmons, of Portsmouth; Miss Simmons, of Portsmouth; C. M. Stadden, C. Fuchter and wife, of Ironton.

Walter Barnes' New Position.

Mr. Walter Barnes, of Chicago, and formerly of Toledo, acting here in the capacity of principal clerk at the Boody house, and well known, has recently been made principal clerk or assistant manager of the Lexington hotel, one of the handsomest hotels in the country. At the annual meeting of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit association of the United States, Mr. Barnes was unanimously elected to the responsible position of secretary and treasurer, which he has satisfactorily filled since 1891. His numerous Toledo friends will learn with pleasure of his gratifying success.

Death of Henry Reed.

Henry Reed, well known to the early residents of the Maumee valley and especially to those of Maumee and Perrysburg, before the days of Toledo's supremacy, died at San Francisco on the 17th inst., at the advanced age of 84 years. For fifty years he had been an editorial writer and at one time was associated with Murat Halsted and M. D. Potter in the ownership of the Cincinnati Commercial. In the early days of this region he published papers at Maumee City and Perrysburg, and was a potent factor in the Lucas county seat controversies of long ago. For the past decade he has been residing in California, where he died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Geo. W. Reynolds, formerly of this city.

A Free Day.

The board of directors of the Toledo Exposition company held a special meeting last evening, and passed a unanimous resolution to invite the different charitable instutions of the city to attend the exposition in a body one day. This includes the Children's home, Old Ladies' home, Toledo Boys' home, Day nursery, insane asylum, infirmary, St. Vincent's hospital, Protestant hospital, etc. This is a kindness that will be appreciated by the inmates of the different homes and hospitals.

Miss Myrtle Cowdrick, assistant secretary, is at Napoleon to-day, on business connected with the exposition.

Mr. E. C. Chapman, city advertsing man, is advertising the exposition at Fostoria to-day.

The Norwalk piano and organ manufacturers have secured space for a fine exhibit of these instruments.

The Isabella Pavilion.

The Queen Isabella association, which experienced great disappointment in being refused a site within the grounds of the world's fair, has purchased a location very near and overlooking the great exposition, for which its directory paid $20,000. The pavilion will now be built, and all promises given to holders of the one dollar certificate memberships entitling them to the usual club house accommodations will be rigidly kept. After October 1, however, no more dollar memberships will be sold, except in connection with the five dollar statue fund certificates. The one dollar certificate memberships now issued will entitle the holders to the use of the club house during the entire six months of the exposition. The next issue of the Isabella Journal, whose publication has been delayed by the absence from Chicago of the directory, will contain full explanations. Until October 1, persons desiring membership certificates can obtain them from Mrs. Rosa L. Segur, Mrs. D. C. Shaw, Mrs. R. G. Bacon, Mrs. S. I. Moore and Mrs. Geo. E. Lorenz.

The Day Nursery.

A year ago a circle of the King's Daughters organized in Toledo what is known as the "day nursery," a place where mothers who are engaged in occupations that take them away from home during the day, can leave their little ones, feeling sure that they will receive good care and kind treatment. The nursery is situated on Oak street, in a building owned by the Woolson Spice company, who have kindly given the rent until the building is otherwise disposed of. The institutors of the work are more than pleased with the results. From fifteen to sixteen babies are cared for daily, and the opportunities for doing good are limitless. In other cities, smaller than Toledo, the day nursery is considered an absolute necessity. It is desired to incorporate a company and build a permanent home for these little ones, who, without such a refuge, must be brought up in the streets or gutters. The lessons in crime and vice are thus early learned and good influences in later life fail to eradicate them. It is desired to enlist the sympathies and secure the practical aid of the wealthy citizens of Toledo in this work, which certainly opens a large field for good, as yet almost unoccupied. A bequest or endowment for such a purpose would build a monument that time could not efface. It is hoped the charitably disposed will not let this opportunity pass unimproved.

E. O. FALLIS ELECTED TREASURER

Of the Association of Architects at Columbus Yesterday.

The Ohio Association of Architects closed its second annual meeting at Columbus yesterday afternoon. The following officers were elected: President, J. W. McLaughlin, Cincinnati; vice-presidents, C. F. Schweinfurth, Cleveland; C. I. Williams, Dayton; secretary, George W. Kramer, Akron; treasurer, E. O. Fallis, Toledo; executive committee, J. W. McLaughlin, chairman; George W. Kramer, secretary; A. O. Elyner, Cincinnati; G. W. Rapp, Cincinnati; Luther Peters, Dayton. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Put-in-Bay on the third Thursday of August, 1893.

The executive committee will endeavor to secure the passage of a bill by the Ohio legislature this winter requiring a registration of architects so that none can work in the state unless examined by a board appointed by the state.

THE COMMERCIAL PROPERTY.

Several Parties Think They Will Own the Plant.

The sale of the Commercial, announced several weeks since, was not consummated, and a number of parties have since been negotiating for the plant. Among the number were the Scripps Publishing Co., the Harrison Administration and the Foraker Combination.

Mr. H. C. Vorditrede and Collector Waldorf represented the administration.

Hon. W. S. Cappeller, of the Mansfield News, represented himself as the big representative of the Foraker element.

Mr. Cappeller supposed he had, and still supposes he has, an option on the plant. He is in Toledo to-day to execute papers.

Mr. Vorditrede went to New York this week to close the bargain for the administration, and closed. He returned to Toledo this afternoon.

Mr. Cappeller says he is in Toledo to "play ball" and purposes enforcing the contract which he supposes he has.

Mr. Cappeller has served legal notice against the transfer of the property to the Administration and will, if necessary, apply to the courts for a restraining order.

In this connection it may be said that at the Minneapolis convention Mr. Cappeller was for Blaine first, then for McKinley, and all the time against Harrison.

In any event it is certain that the franchises which the Commercial owns are considered valuable, as indeed they are. The day will come when the Commercial will be one of the best of the many valuable newspaper properties in Ohio.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

At Secorville — Interesting Occasion— What Was Done.

The Washington Township Sunday Shool association met at Secorville yesterday. The subject discussed was "Our Local Needs."

A delegate had been selected from each division to state what the schools needed. These reports were made in the morning and the needs were discussed in the afternoon.

The attendance was large and a very interesting session was had.

Miss Olive Brown, of this city, read a paper on "Primary Work," and Miss Harriet Frankeberger read a paper on "What Ought My School to Expect of Me as a Scholar."

Hon. Harvey Kellogg and Mrs. Bailey gave interesting reminiscences on early Sunday schools.

Rev. M. A. Dyer and his choir rendered some excellent music, Mrs. Archie Allen and Mary E. Davis rendered a beautiful duet. The choir consisted of Rev. M. A. Dyer, Mrs. C. H. Paynes, Mrs. Archie Allen and the Misses Mary E. Davis and Bertha Allen.

Secretary Crittenden gave some interesting statistics, showing the progress made in 10 years, gaining as follows: Secorville, 39 per cent.; West Toledo M. E., 18; Monroe street M. E., 2; Alexis Congregational, 28.

Richfield will hold their preliminary meeting to organize Wednesday, September 14. Mr. L. B. Lake will take his stereopticon and give an entertainment on the night before.

Providence township picnic will be held September 25, near Neapolis. Any Sunday school workers who wish to join will be met at Neapolis.

All the county executive committee were present and it was decided to hold the next county convention in the latter part of November. Messrs. Lake, Phelps and Crittenden were appointed a committee on exact time and place and if an invitation is received from the southern part of the county is will be accepted.

No one ever tried Simmons Liver Regulator without being satisfied with its effect.

The best Liquor House in the city to buy fine Family Liquors and Wines is at F. Behr, 602 and 604 Adams. Phone 801.

Sohmer & Co.'s celebrated grand and upright pianos are for sale at great bargains at THE WHITNEY & CURRIER CO.'S, 219 Summit St.

PIANOS | Good Square Piano for $150. Good Square Piano for $140. J. W. Greene & Co., Pythian Castle

The best Liquor House in the city to buy fine Family Liquors and Wines is at F. Behr, 602 and 604 Adams. Phone 801.

Look for advertisement of LASALLE & KOCH.

DIED.

RAYN—August 12th, 1892, Flossie Fleming Rayn, infant daughter of Harry and Flora E. Rayn.

Interred at Woodlawn cemetery. p

NOPPER—Saturday, Aug. 20, 1892, Grace E. Nopper, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Gaties, 1434 Cooper [illegible].

Funeral from St. Mary's church Monday morning at 7:45. p

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A taking household convenience. Call at Room 2, Hotel Ontario. 19aug2

DR. ROWSEY'S WHOOPING COUGH remedy never fails. Try it. For sale by all druggists. 1aug-tf

WASTED—THE FIVE OR SIX MONTHS spent in copying from text books. The Steadman College, corner Summit and Adams streets, does not allow this waste of time. Actual business from day of entrance.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER, young man, good education, speaks English and German; experienced; operates caligraph; refereuces. Address Box 509, Ada, O. 231

DON'T THINK A SCHOOL IS THE best because its proprietor says it is. Judge it by what business men and its students say of it. Ask about Steadman College.

WANTED—A BARBER AT 306 MONROE street, near Summit. 231

JUST ARRIVED—CLAIRVOYANT MADame Dellamera, of Detroit; resided 15 years there; many can testify there and here of her ability in telling past, present and future with the greatest accuracy by her natural gift, second sight; unites separated lovers, estranged married couples, causes speedy marriages, subdues your enemies, removes family troubles of every kind. Have you tried others and they failed to help you? Madame never fails to bring about desired results. Open Sundays; sittings, $1 and upwards. 331 Erie street, near Adams street. Speaks German. p

GOOD BARGAINS — FOUR NOBBY houses on monthly payments; well located and very neat; good enough for anybody. W. L. Holbrook, Gardner Place.

FOR RENT—HOUSE ON JEFFERSON street, $23; house on 16th street, $50; house on 11th street, $30; cottage on Ontario street, $13. W. L. Holbrook, Gardner Place.

THE FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER Steadman College Fall Term opens. The office is open daily for the enrollment of students. Visit us and see the best equipped school in the state.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN IN CAPACITY of news agent on R. R. trains. Apply to Union News Co., Pennsylvania Depot. 231

OVER 200 STUDENTS OF STEADMAN College, corner Summit and Adams streets, placed in positions during past eighteen months, and we have more calls than ever. Fall term, Sept. 5th.

DRUGGIST CLERK WANTED—A PHARmacist or assistant; one who speaks German preferred; mention with application, time and places at the business and salary required; send recommendations, with full address. Address P. O. Box 436, Toledo, Ohio. 19aug6p

A HIGH GRADE SCHOOL—THE PROprietors of Steadman College, corner Summit and Adams street, would not be satisfied with a school of any other kind. Ask about us.

WANTED—BARBER, AT ONCE, 704 Monroe street. J. Shoemaker. 19aug3

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a small family; good pay. Call immediately at 908 11th street, near Indiana avenue.

LOST—A SMALL MEDICINE CASE ON Adams or Huron. Finder will please return to Dr. C. J. Heuzler, 1214 Bancroft street, and receive reward. 19aug2

WANTED—FIRST CLASS VESTMAKER. P. Hassenzahl & Son, 324 Cherry street. 231

FOR SALE—$20,000 STOCK OF THE Findlay Brewing Co. Enquire of M. M. Eppstein, 1014 Superior street. 19aug7

FALL TERM, STEADMAN COLLEGE, corner Summit and Adams streets, opens Monday, Sept. 5th. Office open daily for the enrolment of students. Visit us.

WANTED—BARBER TO BUY THE two-chair shop at 825 Lagrange street; cheap for cash. 19aug2p

TO BE PRESENTED AS A REWARD of merit, the handsomest and best typewriter ever brought to Toledo. See Steadman College. Fall term opens Monday, Sept. 5th.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; no washing or ironing. Inquire 814 Madison street. 19aug3

FOR RENT—HOUSE NOW VACANT; eight rooms, city water and natural gas, No. 320 15th street. Enquire of Mrs. Cooper, on the premises, between 8 a. m. and 7 p. m. p

WANTED—COOPERS TO MAKE SUGAR barrels, 6 patent hoops, no shaving up, pay eight cents. F. S. Wright, 374 27th street, Chicago. 20aug6

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; references. Apply at 1913 Lawrence avenue.

WANTED—SITUATION AS CASHIER, or to do office work, by an experienced young lady, with excellent references. Address J. 4, Bee office. 232

FOR SALE—CIGAR AND CONFECtionery stand. Enquire at 841 Broadway. 20aug3p

$2,000 WILL BUY A NICE HOME—AN almost new nine-room house, cellar, cistern, natural gas, lot 38x120; paved street; small down payment; balance easy monthly payments. C. H. Moon, 6 St. Clair street. p

WANTED — DRESSMAKER. IMMEDIately, at 3141 Monroe street, opposite Wagon Works.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND HAND hand elevator. Enquire Buckeye Brewery, corner Bush and Champlain street. 20aug3

FOR RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen, 1816 Adams street. 20aug2p

FOR SALE!

The stock of groceries, flour, feed, hay, straw, two good delivery horses, with wagons, harnesses, and the whole outfit, until recently owned by Mrs. J. F. Overbeck, at the corner of Bancroft and Franklin avenue. The same corner can be rented for a reasonable amount. Must be sold at once. Call on

BERDAN & CO.

WHEELER OPERA HOUSE.
OPENING OF THE SEASON,
Thursday August 25.
George Thatcher's
Minstrel Farce Comedy Creation
TUXEDO.
Prices 25, 50, 75 & 100. Seats at Model Clothing House Tuesday Next

SOFT CORNS. BUNIONS.

STOP
THAT CHAFING.
USE
"FOOTINE"
Once a Week.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

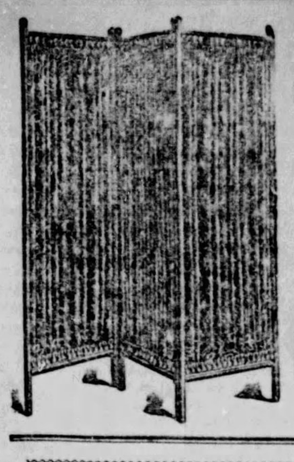
TENDER FEET

AUCTION

AT THE DORR STREET CAR BARNS.

On MONDAY, AUGUST 22nd, 1892, I will sell a large number of light and heavy horses, the property of the Consolidated Street Railway Company. These horses are good workers. They will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve. Sale to commence at 10 a. m. sharp, and to continue from day to day until all are sold.

JAMES D. BOWERS, Auctioneer.



Solid Oak Screen!

$1.97.

Filled, 5 feet high, 4 feet 7 inches wide. Get one.

BRIGGS & LEIBIUS,
307 Summit St.

DID YOU KNOW
WE'RE HAVING . . . .
A Remnant Sale
of
Shoes?

Men's and Women's Nude Shoes—that is, entirely divested of profits.
They're Bargains!

Reinhart & Murphy,
443 Summit St., Near Oak.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, PIANOS Gildemeister & Kroeger Kurtzmann, Stuyvesant,
511 SUPERIOR ST. C. J. WOOLLEY & CO

341 | STRASBURGER'S | 341

MID-SUMMER
CLEARANCE SALE!
OF
SHOES AND SLIPPERS!

In order to dispose of all Summer Footwear we will sell same at and below cost. Below we quote a few closing out prices:

LADIES'	Ladies' Oxford Ties	MEN'S.
FORMER PRICE	FORMER PRICE	FORMER PRICE
$6 50 now $4 35	$5 00 now $3 50	$6 50 now $4 35
$5 00 now $3 35	$4 00 now $2 75	$5 00 now $3 35
$4 00 now $2 75	$3 50 now $2 35	$4 00 now $2 85
$3 50 now $2 35	$3 00 now 2 00	$3 50 now $2 35
$2 50 now $1 65	$2 00 now $1 35	$2 50 now $1 95
In fact, we will close out all our Ladies' Shoes without	The above must be closed out in a few days.	$2 00 now $1 37
		Gentlemen, these are for a few days only.

ISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES

L. STRASBURGER,
341 SUMMIT STREET.

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—BY YOUTH LATELY GRADuated from Business College, situation as assistant bookkeeper or other position in wholesale house; salary no object at present. Address J. No. 6, care Bee.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL for general housework; small family and good wages. Apply at 1315 Adams street. 232

ALL STUDENTS OF STEADMAN COLlege have an equal chance to take the $135 Typewriter which will be presented as a reward of merit. Fall term opens Monday, Sept. 5th.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN EXPERIENCED in grocery or tea business. Address J. No. 57, Bee office. 19aug3

STEADMAN COLLEGE, CORNER SUMmit and Adams streets, employs five of the most skilled [illegible] to be found teaching business branches. Fall term opens Monday, Sept. 5th.

FOR RENT—OFFICE ROOMS, $8, $9, $10, $12 and $18 per month, desirably located. J. P. Delphy & Co., 7 Adams Block, corner St. Clair and Adams streets. p

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED TOledo real estate. J. P. Delphy & Co., 7 Adams Block, corner St. Clair and Adams. p

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD 5-ROOM COTtages on Sherder street, near Western avenue; electric light and cars and natural gas; bargain at $800 each. Corkery Bros., 4 Darst Block, Adams. p

"I SHOULD HAVE DONE BETTER HAD I entered your school, Mr. Steadman, but I paid my money before I visited you." Many times has this been said to us. Visit us.

PARROT FOR SALE—CHEAP—CALL 605 Madison street. p

FOR SALE—DON'T FAIL TO LOOK AT those elegant lots now offered for sale in Goodman's addition at the junction of Monroe and Bancroft streets, near two belt railroads; convenient to the Lawrence avenue school. Outing ground and Michigan Southern and Michigan Central railroad depot; splendid location. J. A. Corbusier, 411 Madison street. p

WANTED—GIRL TO DO DINING ROOM work at St. James Hotel, corner Summit and Lagrange street. 20aug3

FOR SALE—SQUARE PIANO, SWEET tone, and in good order; cost $900 when new; will sell for $90 if taken at once; worth double. Address C. L., care Bee. p

MUST BE SOLD—MARE, KIND AND gentle; weight about 950 pounds; a good harness and end spring piano box leather top buggy, at 1701 Broadway. 20aug6p

FOR SALE—A FULL BALL BEARING pneumatic safety; will sell cheap if taken immediately. Address Wm. Hale, postoffice. p

WANTED—ADVANCE AGENT FOR Opera Company. Call 324 Water street, Toledo, Ohio. 232

WANTED—A BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT young man of good appearance; one with a "Nancy Hanks" move on him. Address, with reference, J. 5, Bee office. 20aug2p

LOST—KEY NO. 1340 WITH BRASS chain attached. Finder will please leave at postoffice with name and address and receive reward. p

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Inquire 1422 Huron street, Mrs. C. M. Hayden. 20aug3

TOLEDO Business AND Shorthand School. FALL TERM! —OPENS— MONDAY, SEPT. 5th.

Send postal, telephone 1021, or call at office for full particulars.—Eleven years under the management of M. H. DAVIS.

GEO. D. SCOTT
CORNER
Oakwood and Lawrence
AVENUES.

Will in a short time have on display the richest and handsomest line of
Draperies and Lace Curtains
Ever seen in Toledo.

Comfort, Health and Style Combined.
—IN THE—
Celebrated Trimby and Brewster Cork Sole Turned Shoes!
—SOLD IN TOLEDO ONLY BY—
HILL BROTHERS,
333 Superior Street.
Dealers in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes Only.

PROTECTION RECIPROCITY
NO TAMMANY POMPOSITY

Have made GRANDFATHER'S HAT about the Greatest thing on Earth.

And the new cake, GRANDFATHER'S HAT, that is being baked by Worts, Kirk & Bigelow is just now excelling the original hat in Popularity.

IT IS A CAKE FOR EVERYBODY.

A delightful dainty and one you will never get tired of.

Be sure to ask your grocer for it. If he hasn't it yet, he can get it for you.

WEST'S SARSAPARILLA
For Spring Medicine.
W. K. WEST,
BOODY HOUSE.

West Bay City, March 7th, 1892.
Albion Milling Co., Albion, Michigan.
Gentlemen:—I have used your Albion Patent for ten years, and consider it UNRIVALED by any flour to be had. We recommend it for family use, as being the BEST IN QUALITY, and the most ECONOMICAL IN USE. MRS. J. B. KANOUSE.

ALBION MILLING COMPANY ALBION MICH

Another Drive . . .
for a short time.
A French China
After Dinner Coffee
at 25c each.
Tinted in delicate colors, bright gold handles, only at
. . . THE . . .
Hassenzahl Crockery Co.
BLACK AND GOLD FRONT.

The Toledo Bee

BY THE TOLEDO BEE CO

ELMER WHITE, Editor and Publisher.

THE DAILY BEE, Five Dollars a year, ten cents a week. Eight pages every day.

THE WEEKLY BEE, One Dollar a year, eight pages, eight columns each.

Home office in New Bee Building, 326 St. Clair Street; New York Office, room 206, Potter Building, opposite postoffice.

Telephones, Editorial 355; Counting Room 102

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND.
For Vice-President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
W. A. TAYLOR, of Franklin.
For Judge of Supreme Court (long term),
JOHN J. DRIGGS, of Monroe.
For Judge of Supreme Court (short term),
THOMAS BEER, of Crawford.
For Clerk of Supreme Court,
WILLIAM H. WOLFE, of Fairfield.
For Member State Board of Public Works,
J. N. MYERS, of Hamilton.

And still it is an open question: "Is Platt placated?" And the companion question, appositely placed is "Where is Hill?"

When the heat stops the drilling of the soldiers in Austria and Germany, it is pretty intense. That is what happened this week.

A recent census bulletin gives the total colored population of the United States in 1890: 7,470,040 of African descent, 107,475 Chinese, 2,039 Japanese, and 58,806 civilized Indians.

Half of the orators and editors in the country are discussing the needs of the farmer. They could be summed up in few words: equality of rights in the laws of the country and good roads leading to market towns.

Fifty thousand dollars a day is what the Buffalo railway strike is costing Erie county. Perhaps if the giant corporations had to foot a portion of the bill for the militia they would use greater precaution to prevent such deplorable occurences.

Secretary Rusk declined to run for governor of Wisconsin and Secretary Elkins refused the nomination in West Virginia. These astute politicians read the signs aright and conclude to take their chances "where they are at."

A high tax organ exults in the fact that 619,320 immigrants landed in this country during the 12-month just expired. And so the protectionists should exult; with foreign goods taxed and cheap foreign labor free, and fortified in a trust to regulate prices for the home market, he has it all his own way.

It may be and it may not be exceedingly prejudicial to Mr. Cleveland for newspapers which oppose his election to circulate quotations like the following, from the London Star: "Mr. Cleveland is the best type of the American statesman, and if he does not win it will be because he is too sound a reformer." The English liberals are fairly good judges of statesmen.

This is a pretty fair report for the free-trade, pauper-labor country, which it is costing our people so much to fortify themselves against: Great Britain has 1,515 co-operative labor societies, with 1,565,966 members, $55,999,670 of share capital, $12,376,925 of loan capital, $2,123,703 of reserve fund, and an annual business of $201,127,030.

The western campaign fund, gathered by voluntary contribution, is what most vexes the souls of the enemies of democracy. It is not the thing done, but the rebuke to the assessment party in the honest and open manner of its doing, that is the chief cause for grief. It is so different from the fat-fryers' boodle which must be made good by the whole people, willing or unwilling, through the management of party law-makers.

According to the theory of republican protectionists, the English manufacturers are paying our heavy customs duty on articles of import to this country. But the English sellers are not making any lower prices for United States buyers under high protection than they make for Australians under low tariff. When, where and how are these Englishmen knocking off from their goods the amount of the tax imposed by our government?

The gist of the morning dispatches give a person food for thought: "Railway freight business resumed under military protection; battle among the Tennessee hills, list of killed and wounded; the soldiers at Homestead;" and a statement of the trade review that "money is easy and plenty, crop prospects fine and a prosperous fall season anticipated." It is a mighty country with a deal of reserve strength that can give such reports at the same moment and have them all true.

According to the late count there are in the United States 32,067,880 males and 30,554,370 females in the human population—an excess of 1,513,510 males. Women are lectured that they do not marry instead of preaching and practicing medicine and going into business for themselves. It is an offense against custom and modesty, for a woman to propose marriage, so, clearly, on the common assumption that marriage is the end and aim of every woman's existence—in other words, she is willing and waiting, the advocates of marriage should give their solicitous attention to the indifferent men.

A dispatch from Buffalo reports Grand Master Sweeney, of the Switchmen's union, as saying that if the roads succeed in running trains in Buffalo he will order the men out in Chicago. The average American will resent the assumption of power which means the loss of situations to willing workmen six hundred miles removed from the cause of trouble. Men who are clothed with such arbitrary power as Mr. Sweeney, should possess cooler heads than this report gives him credit with having. There is no government or administration of government so arbitrary or unfair as the extremes to which a leader of labor will go when once he determines to be a boss. His own position and salary secured he will sacrifice his fellows who place him in power. The elements of good leadership are not found in such expressions as are attributed to Mr. Sweeney. It would be senseless for Sweeney or anybody else to order out men in Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago, men, who, as far as is known, are satisfied with their present work and wage.

MAKING "A POINT."

And of course in America, as in Britain, the people, just as fast as they are educated up to a true appreciation of the Tory program, will vote "no confidence" in it every time.—N. Y. Recorder.

But in England the tories are the protectionists and the arch tory of them all, Lord Salisbury, is their leader. The progressive liberals, under Gladstone, are free traders.

THE FLY IN THE OINTMENT.

There is one point that is not given due consideration in the discussion of the labor question, namely, the fact that the projector and director of a large business concern is also a laborer. Too often he becomes a slave to his business and his greed for accumulation of money. The lowliest laborer in his employ could scarcely envy him his position along with his constant care and anxiety. That he becomes so grasping he grinds and oppresses his co-workers, the producers who, by skill of hand, carry out the projects of his head, is where the mischief lies. The question is, how shall the manual laborer secure his fair share of compensation? The mental laborer, without capital, is no better off than his brother. Indeed, his wage is often less accordingly. The fly in the ointment is the bowing down to the moloch of money and the governmental aid that capital receives, while labor gets a few starvation crumbs that drop from its partner's table.

CASTE IN AMERICA.

Americans, all too willingly, adopt the old world's speech of caste. We have, already, the leisure class and the labor class, the professional class and the trades class. And under the form of speech lies the spirit that prompts it. We are losing our boasted democracy. "The working people" should not stand for a sort of new world peasantry, not if the principles of equal rights upon which the government was founded, still mean anything. A privileged aristocracy in any land signifies an oppressed under layer of toilers. The free soil of America is not, under fair or natural conditions, a good place for the rank and poisonous plant to take root. A manipulation of the laws in favor of privileged classes, only can make possible and successful, its growth here.

* * * * *

In the current number of the New England Magazine, Forrest Morgan gives us some vigorous expressions in this line of thought. He says: "There is no meaner and stupider cant than that of pretending that poverty is as good as wealth; privation as plenty; anxiety as ease; ignorance as culture;—a low place as a high one for everybody but yourself."

There's a deal of human nature philosophy and a wholesome vein of sarcasm in the quoted words. The first indication of a regenerate spirit is a diminution of the selfishness which prompts one who "gets there" himself to slam the door after him in the face of those who are struggling to attain the same success.

It is this kind of simon-pure selfishness that enters, so balefully, and so unconsciously, perhaps, into different phases of social questions, and of "the help question." Women to whom fate has been kind—kinder, often, than they deserve—read their aspiring sisters lectures about their duty, to themselves to be satisfied with the sphere of household servitude, so low down on the list of honorable employment as society has placed it. Imagine for a moment, in the society columns of a newspaper, the item that Miss Nellie Neel has gone to Columbus or Albuquerque for a visit, or a change of residence. Sounds all right, but hold! Miss Neel is a house maid in the employ of the family of "the well-known tobacconist." That is the way her employer gets mentioned in the prints at various times. The tobacconist may be a coarse, ignorant, pennywise money shark, and his wife a feminine ditto, but they have their place in "society." Their house maid may be better born and better bred than either of them, but think of it! A serving girl's name in the personal columns of a newspaper!

That is the difficulty with establishing caste, sucessfully, in this country. Laws have done much to aid, but still the conditions are not favorable. A few years may see the house maid the wife of a well-to-do man in her own home. In a land where every man has a vote, men obliterate the dividing line to an extent. So, with John on a level with his pompous neighbor, up bobs Nellie, with her head above that of her old mistress, who used to snub her. And if Nellie hasn't good sense to go with her possible intelligence, she will repeat the silliness when she becomes an employer. For these reasons the attempt to establish caste in this country assumes a ludicrous phase, and, perhaps, for these reasons, wealth is made the open sesame to society.

* * * * *

Mr. Morgan, in the paper mentioned, remarks, that one of the stock cants of the day is that "the masses" should put their boys to trades instead of "clerkships and professions," and "by trades are not meant the technological schools with fat captaincies in prospect, but the drudgery of the ranks with the slowness of gaining the mastery, the lean pay, the rough and narrow society, the scant chances of rising." He very neatly says: "It is always those on top who preach to those at the bottom that it is wrong for them to climb, too; never does a man at the bottom evolve this theory. * * * * Brain work is to be a preserve for the breed of those now in the field; the captains of the future are to be chosen only from the royal line of the captains of the present. We are to make a new aristocracy by stopping the influx of the world where it is; there are to be castes of the heads and hands."

Mr. Morgan's idea is not that the trades shall be cried down or the professions cried up, for "the masses or the classes," but that the workman's son shall not be preached out of a lawyer's or a doctor's profession, if he elect to make it his, any more than the son of a professor, by birthright. Ability doesn't go with inheritance, or with title; nor is there the brand of the dollar on the native gift. Caste in America, under present governmental conditions, must remain a ludicrous thing, whatever degree of growth it may attain.

MADAME APPARUCI,

The Female Worth, is Dead in St. Petersburg.

A Checkered Career Ended by the Hand of Death—Her Own Executioner.

Paris, Aug. 20.—Madame Apparuci, fomerly editor and owner of the fashion journal published at 7 Rue De Lille, and for some time the female Worth of Paris, is dead in St. Petersburg.

She was under arrest for manifold frauds. Soon after her arrest she poured petroleum in her night gown and set fire to it. She was severely burned and was sent to the Evangelical hospital for treatment. There a few days ago she clipped with scissors veins at the root of her tongue. She died Tuesday.

About 100 criminal charges are pending against her and the Paris police were only waiting her recovery from burns to bring her from St. Petersburg to this city for trial. The amount she was accused of obtaining by frauds was between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 francs.

A GREAT SMASH

Is what one can see down on Summit street, near Monroe, where John Daiber has smashed the life out of prices on summer clothing. There are lots of nice patterns left, but they must be gotten out of the way to make room for fall and winter stock, that will be in soon.

THE TOLEDO BEE.

On the Beautiful Maumee.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE BEE.

THIS COUPON and 10 cents will take you on the STEAMER WELLINGTON R. BURT *on any round trip* IN THE DAY TIME.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON *and present it at the ticket office or on the boat* WITH 10 CENTS *in money and you will be entitled to a round trip ride on the day mentioned in this coupon. Good from any place to any other place and return where the Burt stops.*

Save fare, have a splendid ride, and accept the compliments of the BEE

NOT GOOD ON NIGHT TRIPS.

Good for August 21-22 Only

SPIRIT PAINTING.

The Phenomenal Test Witnessed by a Toledo Man.

A Slate Decorated with Beautiful Flowers.

Human Features Produced in a Mysterious Manner, Ala Madam Diss de Barr, by a Noted Medium.

Spirit painting.

Human faces and flowers depicted on a slate in a minute's time.

Surely spiritualism, be it phenomena, the natural development of a religious belief, or trickery, is arriving at a stage that must be gratifying to those affiliated with the sect and bewildering to non-believers.

There was a time that slate writing and other manifestations were considered wonderful developments of the religion or science, whatever it may be, and fostered as unimpeachable evidence by those living in the faith.

These exhibitons, convincing to one faction and puzzling to another, sink into utter insignificance in the face of the revelations of the present time.

S. Leopold, watchmaker for J. J. Freeman, takes a lively interest in spiritualism, and he had an experience not long since that will prove interesting.

Mr. Leopold, during his vacation, attended a spiritualistic camp meeting held at Cassadaga, N. Y., and while there witnessed the phenomena termed spirit painting, and secured a painting, which he has on exhibition at Freeman's jewelry store.

Speaking of his experience to a Bee, Mr. Leopold said: "I had read a great deal of this phenomena called spirit painting, and I always had a desire to give the matter a personal test. I learned that there was one or two mediums attending the meeting at Cassadaga, and when the time came for my vacation I went forth to gratify my desire. At Cleveland I bought two slates and took them with me, determined to satisfy myself as to the genuineness of the test beyond any possible question or doubt.

"On my arrival in camp I learned that there were two mediums in camp who had the power to produce this phenomena. One of them, I was told, made a living in this line and charged a very large fee, and that the other was a wealthy man, a firm believer in spiritualism, and applied his peculiar endowment in the good of the faith. To the latter I resolved to apply for a test, feeling that the results would be more satisfactory to myself.

On the morning of August 10, I presented myself to the medium, whose name is Campbell, of Allegheny City, Pa., and through letters of introduction, was admitted to his cottage.

"I stated my case, and requested a sitting, not for the benefit of myself, but for the conviction of others. He refused kindly, but decisively to grant my request, stating that he was not feeling well, and was not in shape to bring about a manifestation. On his invitation, I remained, and we had a very pleasant conversation, Mr. Campbell being a man of education and refinement. While I was present there were 20 people applied for just what had been denied me, and were refused in a similar manner.

"I had been in the cottage perhaps half an hour, and in this time several other persons had accepted Mr. Campbell's invitation to remain, and were seated about the room, participating in the general conversation.

"In passing me, Mr. Campbell's hand came in contact with mine, and as it did so he gave a grasp, wheeled suddenly towards me and said:

"'Quick, follow me, and don't say a word.'

"I grabbed up my slates and followed, binding a rope about them as I went.

"It was the most exciting adventure I ever experienced. The medium dashed out of the back door, over a high board fence, over lawns, through fields, finally stopping in a grove over a mile and a half from the house. He was a hundred yards in advance of me, and when I came up panting for breath, he was as undisturbed as you could imagine, but white as the driven snow, his eyes flashing a peculiar light. In the grand rush he picked up a small hand-bag, and when I arrived he had it opened and had plucked the tip of a fern. He directed me to hold out the slates, which I did, and he slipped the sprig of fern under the rope, which bound the slates together. He next laid several tubes of various colored paints on the slates. He then took a firm hold on my hand and laid the tips of the fingers of his other gently upon the slates.

"We stood in this position for perhaps three minutes, then with a deep drawn sigh the medium released his hold on my wrist and removed his finger from the slates.

"I immediately opened the slates and found the under one covered with paint so soft that it would run, but I could discern a beautifully colored flower and face. I put the slate away until the paint became dry and I want to say that I was perfectly astounded at what I beheld.

"The flower was the perfect picture of variegated clematis and in the five faces painted upon the slate I recognized the feautres of three persons. One was my wife's mother, the other my sister, and the last those of a little flower girl who used to come to my house when I lived in Tennessee. The likeness is almost perfect, as photographs I have will prove."

THE CAR WAS LOADED.

Riverton, Ky., Aug. 20.—When train 64, local freight, on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, reached here, Trainmen J. W. Wheeler and William Gatrell opened a car door and entered with a lantern to get some freight.

The car was loaded with naphtha oil, tar, gasoline and turpentine. As they got in an explosion took place and Gatrell and Wheeler were badly burned about the face and hands. The burning car was pulled away from the depot and the only loss was that of the car and contents. Wheeler and Gatrell live at Covington, Ky.

SECRETARY FOSTER.

Sandusky, O., Aug. 20.—Hon. Charles Foster, secretary of the treasury, has returned from his trip up the lakes on the revenue cutter Perry, and reports he had a most enjoyable time. He went from here to Fostoria, and will leave there tomorrow for Washington. Mrs. Foster contemplated going to Europe to accompany his wife and daughter home, but pressure of public business will compel him to abandon the trip. Mrs. Foster and daughter will return from abroad within the next two weeks.

TO RUN THE PEN.

Columbus, O., Aug. 20.—Gov. McKinley this afternoon appointed ex-Mayor John Dirk, of Hamilton, Butler county, to succeed Hon. N. Ahlefeld, of Hardin county, as a member of the board of penitentiary managers. Mr. Dirk will serve out the term expiring March 31, 1895.

POLITICAL TROUBLE.

A Military Company Called On in Missouri.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 20.—Capt. J. O. Blakney, commanding the Morrillton guards, who has his company in camp here, received a telegram last night from the mayor of Milton, asking him to bring his company and every available man to Morrillton at once as they are needed. Capt. Blakney left with his company at 6:30 this morning. The exact nature of the trouble is not learned, but trouble of a political nature is feared.

WILL RELEASE MRS. MAYBRICK.

London, Aug. 20.—It is expected that Mrs. Maybrick will soon be released from prison. It is understood that both Sir Charles Russell, the new attorney general, and Mr. Asquith, the home secretary, are in favor of her release.

MURDERED BY BRIGANDS.

Rome, Aug. 20.—Signor Marini, a wealthy land proprietor, has been murdered by brigands at Viterbod Campagna di Roma, 42 miles northwest of Rome. Signor Marini was associated with Garibaldi in his struggles for the liberation of Italy.

FIVE HOURS IN PRISON.

Justice John Enright Shows Contempt

For Judge Sala's Court and is Hustled Behind the Bars in a Most Expeditious Manner.

"Put that man in prison for five hours," exclaimed Judge Sala in police court this morning.

"Do you mean that, sir," returned Justice John Enright, the man addressed, as he turned sharply and faced the court, his eyes snapping with rage.

"I do. Remove him, Mr. Bailiff."

"I'll see about this," said Mr. Enright, as he was led out of court.

It all came about as follows: Justice Enright appeared in the defense of Mary Hardy, who was charged with residing in the disorderly house of W. F. Smith, on Summit street. The house was raided a few nights ago and Mary was found under damaging circumstances.

The case was tried this morning. During the hearing of the evidence Justice Enright made several objections and offered to set the court aright in matters of law, but no serious outbreak resulted until the court was reviewing the evidence preparatory to pronouncing the sentence.

At a point in the judge's remarks Justice Enright arose and said that he thought he understood the English language and if the court would read this or that—citing the volume—he would find that he was way off on the point involved, or words to that effect.

Judge Sala heeded not the advice and stated that he had no occasion to look the matter up, he knew fully what he was doing and remarked further that Justice Enright was only allowed to practice in that court on suffrance, not being a lawyer, and hinted that it might be meet for Mr. Enright to show the proper respect for the court and to read up on a few points of law.

"You don't know everything," said Mr. Enright, addressing the court. "You can't teach me anything."

"Sir!" ejaculated the court.

"Yes, sir," continued the now irate justice. "If I don't know anything about law I won't come here to learn."

"You leave the court room," thundered the judge.

"All right, all right, I will, but let me tell you right here, I know as much about law as you do, and don't you forget it."

"Five hours in the city prison for that," exclaimed the judge, and Justice Enright was led away.

Bailiff Wernert took him down stairs and repeated the instructions to Turnkey Souder.

The jolly turnkey thought it was a joke and laughingly commenced to go through Mr. Enright's pockets.

"Don't search me," exclaimed the justice, "I haven't got a revolver on me."

Finally, Mr. Souder tumbled to the fact that it was no joke, when he said, "Oh, that's different. You'll have to leave your cane with me, Mr. Enright, and go inside."

The door to the prison closed on the portly form of the justice, who was trembling with rage and indignation.

FROM HOMESTEAD.

The Advisory Committee issues a Statement.

The Reports From the Two Headquarters Are as Conflicting as Ever.

Homestead, Pa., Aug. 20.—The advisory board of the strikers this morning issued an official statement to the press.

It is charged that the company has agents trying to induce the old men to return, being dissatisfied with their new force.

It is said the material turned out is inferior and has been condemned by government inspectors.

The largest daily output is placed at 108,000 pounds a day while formerly the armor plate mill alone did that much in an hour.

The statement threatens a general boycott as soon as the necessity arises.

Treasurer Curry, of the Carnegie company, when shown the statement by a United Press reporter denied it in detail. He said the inspectors had not rejected a pound of material made by the new men. The old men had not been begged to come back.

SHOOTING IN A SALOON.

Bellaire, O., Aug. 20.—An Italian named Jac Palso, in a drunken row with J. Dolan, of Benwood, W. Va., in Baltz Wenzel's saloon here, shot at Dolan three times. One ball took effect in Mrs. Wenzel's hand, the other shots broke the large plate glass window, and passed through Maggie Russell's nose. He was arrested and jailed.

STOCK YARDS BURNING.

Pittsburg, Aug. 20.—The Central Livestock yards at East Liberty are on fire and the flames are said to be spreading on two squares. The yards are located on the Pennsylvania railroad four miles east of Pittsburg.

FOUND—

The Princess Ivan,
Lady Franklin,
Taglioni,
Lady Barrawin.

Four very stylish fall garments. See them at the new cloak department of SANBORN & COMPANY.

Ready for business August 25. A kindly welcome to all.

PROUD TO OWN IT.

Proud of its beauty, speed, quietness, uniformity of stitch, ingenious mechanism, is the Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine sold by

J. W. GREENE & CO., Agents,
Pythian Castle.

The United States Official Investigation of Baking Powders,

Made under authority of Congress by the Chemical Division of the Dep't of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and recently completed,

Shows the Royal Baking Powder to be a cream of tartar baking powder of the highest quality, superior to all others in strength, leavening power, and general usefulness.

The Royal Baking Powder is thus distinguished by the highest expert official authority the leading Baking Powder of the world

PERSONAL MENTION.

Social Gossip From Among Our Neighbors.

Happenings Among and Talk About People You Meet on the Streets Every Day.

W. S. Tabor is out of the city.

C. J. Woolley went to Detroit yesterday.

George Orwig just returned from Chicago.

Miss Bertha Badger is visiting Toledo friends.

Mrs. Wirth, of Detroit, is Mrs. Augsbach's guest.

Dr. Cook and son Frank are taking an eastern trip.

C. F. Curtis has returned from a trip up the lakes.

Miss Edna Underwood is visiting Fostoria friends.

Miss Florence Wynn left this morning for New York.

Miss Mary Law will return from Colorado next week.

Mr. Frank Thomas leaves for Kansas City this evening.

Dr. and Mrs. S. H. Harlan, of Broadway, are in southern Ohio.

Miss Nellie Cook and her guest, Miss Laleen, are at Put-in-Bay.

Miss Emma Kreiss, of Lafayette, Ind., is visiting Miss Jennie Roberts.

Mr. Frank Lowis and Dr. Cowdrick are contemplating a western trip.

Mr. Will Gerkins is steadily improving after a several weeks' illness.

G. S. Eggeman and family left yesterday for a trip to Kansas City.

Jim Southard returned from a business trip to Cincinnati last evening.

W. J. Behan, of Kingston, Canada, is still the guest of Toledo friends.

Miss Effie Obermiller will entertain a party of friends at tea this evening.

Mrs. George Cone and daughter, Ittle Bess, are visiting in Hillsdale, Mich.

Master Ralph Holmes, of Evanston, Ill., is visiting his cousin, Lyman Callard.

Miss Jennie McMonagle, of Lamson Bros., has gone south to spend her vacation.

Miss E. S. Bouton and Mrs. Julia Comstock will take a month's outing in September.

Miss Amelia Mathias has returned home after a very pleasant stay at Lakeside and Sandusky.

Mrs. Flinn, of Delphos, was the guest of Mrs. Whelan, of Fifteenth street, the past week.

Mr. L. Wachenheimer and daughter, Miss Gertrude, are at Put-in-Bay for a week's sojourn.

Mrs. Lamb, formerly Miss Nellie Platt, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Platt, Chestnut street.

Mrs. W. R. Emery returned last night after a pleasant trip among the lakes of Northern Michigan.

Mr. George W. Foster, of Dallas, Tex., will spend a fortnight with Toledo friends, arriving to-morrow.

J. Cooper Price, wife and daughter, are home from a four-weeks' absence at Racine, Wisconsin.

Miss Minnie Edmunds, of Ft. Wayne, is the guest of the Misses Ada and Mattie Cone, of Hicks street.

S. W. Flower, of the well-known clover seed firm, returned yesterday from a prolonged visit to Europe.

Miss Julia Speyer has returned home after a delightful five weeks' outing at Lakeside and the islands.

George H. Beckwith returned last evening from an outing in the Adirondacks. His family are still there.

J. M. Spencer, of the First National has returned from his summer vacation much improved in health.

Miss Agnes Hill, who has been spending the summer in the west, is expected to arrive in Toledo to-day.

Hon. Solomon Johnson and wife, of Stryker, were guests of Mrs. D. Segur, Columbia Heights, the past week.

George E. Pomeroy has returned from an extensive business trip to Denver, Leadville and other western cities.

Mr. O. B. Waters, of the Wabash, has gone to Lanesburg, Mich., and on his return will be accompanied by a wife.

Miss Lillie Givins, who has been visiting with her aunt, Mrs. J. Allspach, has returned to her home in Stratford, Can.

The Misses Louise and Lizzie Gundlach have returned home after a pleasant visit with relatives and friends in Brooklyn.

Messrs. McMasters and Bolich, of Akron, have accepted positions with Avery, and will make Toledo a permanent home.

Mrs. Dr. J. A. King, with her two little girls, Noni and Ella, of Springfield, Ill., is visiting her brother, Mr. Henry Ernsthausen.

Mrs. Sudor generously presented the officers and reporters with handsome boquets on the occasion of the I. C. B. U. banquet.

Miss Irvine, Mrs. Montague and Miss Florence Wynn left to-day for the east, taking a steamer at Norfolk, Va., for New York.

Miss Lucy Krieger, of the mayor's office, accompanied by her guest, Miss Agnes E. Dew, of Chicago, were at Put-in-Bay yesterday.

Clark A. Browning, of the firm of O. A. Browning & Co., left this morning for a four weeks' vacation with his parents at Preston City, Conn.

Miss Mary Frankeberger, with her grandmother, Mrs. Schutt, of Bowling Green, will remain with friends in the east until the middle of September.

Mrs. S. B. Wilsdon and little daughter Sammie are expected home from New York to-day, where they have been visiting with relatives and friends.

Mrs. Louis Kronsberger is able to be about now after a long illness and painful operation, successfully performed by Drs. Kirkley, Callamore and Cherry.

Miss Bulah Rodgers and Mr. Elmer Rodgers, of Springfield, Ill., are the guests of the Misses Jennie and Belle Rodgers en route home from Chautauqua.

The Misses Belle and Kate Martin, of Springfield, O., who have been the guests of Miss Minnie B. Smith, of lower Summit street, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harding, and Mrs. George Pulford have left on Mr. Harding's private car for Denver, Colorado Springs and mountains.—Wichita Daily Beacon.

Mrs. J. H. Botefuhr and daughter, Florence, have returned from an extended trip in the southeast, Gettysburg, York, Baltimore and Washington being their principal points.

Miss Anna Holt, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hoh, of Lagrange street, was tendered a surprise last night by a few of the lady friends, made during her visit here. They were serenaded by the Sterling club.

Mrs. Dr. F. A. Root and guest, Mrs. Frank Fish, of Chicago, are spending several days at the Bay.

The Misses Selma and Grace Gilday, of Monroe, will be guests at Mrs. Joseph Duffey's home on Bancroft street.

Mrs. Doan and family, who have been visiting Toledo friends and relatives, have returned to their home in Blissfield.

Miss Lida Stoker leaves for Kansas City and Norburn to-night, where she will be Miss Nellie Farrington's guest.

Mr. and Mrs. Karl Breitnig are receiving congratulations upon a baby boy who has made his appearance at their home.

Mr. Fred Gibsone, who has been enjoying the social whirl of the Grand for a fortnight, returns home to Toledo to-night, to recuperate after his vacation. Mr. Gibsone expects to sail in a month on a short pleasure trip to the other side.—Petoskey Daily Resorter.

Mrs. Thomas Temple will decorate the rooms for the wedding of Miss Helen Beach, Wednesday next. Marigolds, golden rod and yellow roses, in clusters by themselves, will be the principal flowers and yellow the prevailing color. The wedding will be a quiet one. Rev. Mr. Anderson, of Westminster, will perform the ceremony.

A party of young people spent last evening very enjoyably at Miss Abbie Fitzgerald's home on Sugar avenue. Games, dancing and music was the order of the evening. The party, 16 couples, dispersed shortly after 12 o'clock, all having had a pleasant time.

Recent improvements in the Dallas, Tex., telephone exchange, owned by the Erie company, makes it the best equipped in the southwest. Mr. George W. Foster, formerly of this city, is superintendent of telephones in all this territory, with headquarters at Dallas.

The following ladies, with escorts, formed a merry party at Edgewater last evening: Mrs. Bock and the Misses Jawnelle, Gillet, Grace, Gertrude and Ella Gifford, Goulet, Payne and Rood. Mr. Frank Mona, an Italian harpist, furnished some fine music.

Worth has declared against trailing street gowns. Terrible Worth! As his patrons are the empress of all the Russpus pue sueenb ou pue 'sueis Spain, Toledo street sweepers may cease their occupation and shorten skirts, leaving that labor to the new patent street cleaner.

LAKE MARINE.

Passages Through the Straits—Freights and Cargoes.

Sault Ste. Marie, Aug. 20.—Up—Shrigley, Oganta, Benbrink, 11 last night; Fayette Brown, midnight; Republic, 6 a. m.; Gladstone, 6:30; Australasia, Tasmania, 8; Cadillac, Sheriff O'Neill, 10:30.

Down—Hale, Bradley, King, midnight; North Star, 1 a. m.; Pope, 2; Berlin, Enterprise, Antelope, 3; Manitoba, Kirby, Lora, Moran, 7; London, Harold, 9:30; calm, clear.

At the Crossing.

Lime Kilns, Aug. 20.—Down—Iron Age, consort, 11 last night; Cambria, 11:20; Inter-Ocean, consort, 11:50; Monahansett, 12:40 a. m.; Desmond, barge, 1:40; Havana, consort, Sheperd, 2:40; Sawyer, barges, 3; Niko, Churchill, 6:20; Charles Eddy, consort, 6:40; Atmosphere, 7:40; Siegel, Schulte, 8:30; Roman, Western Reserve, 9:30; Hudson, Majestic, 9:40; Olympia, 10; Harper, 10:30; Pickands, 11. Up—Whitaker, Watson, 10:40 last night; Alcona, consorts, 11:40; Russia, 1:10 a. m.; Commodore, 1:30; Castalia, 2; Corona, 2:40; Curtis, barges, 3:30; Thomson, barges, 3:40; Wawatam, Britton, 4:50; Niagara, 5:10; Stafford, consort, 6; Wisconsin, 7; Northern King, Turner, barges, 7:10; China, 7:30; Howard Peterson, Hestherbell, Gilcher, 8; Hurlbut, Clint, Watson, 8:40; Farwell, Rutter, Madden, barges, 9:30.

Port Huron.

Port Huron, Aug. 20.—Up—Pontiac, 9:30 last night; Spinner, consorts, 1:30 a. m.; Veronica, Amber, 2; Joliet, 3; Hopkins, Osoda, barges, Toltec, consort, 3:30; Everett, Minch, J. E. Hall, 3:40; Wyoming, No. 1, 4:20; Newburg, Lothair, Sligo, Salina, barges, Clinton, barges, 5; Burlington barges, Benton, barges, 6; Pratt, Ash, 6:30; American Union, Raney, Cobb, 7; Philadelphia, St. Mary, Castalia, 8:30; Pilgrim, 9; Pabst, 10; Commodore, 10:40.

Down—Charles Eddy, consort, 9:30 last night; Colwell, barges, 10:30; Gettysburg, raft, midnight; Fay, consort, Schnette, 12:30 a. m.; Penokee, 1; Roman, 2:40; Olympia, Western Reserve, Majestic, Hudson, 3:30; Harper, 4:20; Schlesinger, Hecla, 5; Onoko, 5:30; Chemung, Sheboygan, Mardora, 6:30; Iosco, Devereux, Danforth, 8:50; Japan, 10; wind north, fresh.

The Winslow.

Duluth, Aug. 20.—Half a dozen tugs are pumping to-day on the wreck of the burned steamer Winslow, which is being raised in the bay.

Buffalo.

Buffalo, Aug. 20.—The first real symptom of the grain blockade appeared this morning when the steamer Oregon could find no elevator or place up to 12:30 p. m.

Elevators are now generally full and the grain is moving out very slowly by rail.

Canal tonnage has not increased as expected.

There is nothing doing in coal freights and rates are nominal and unchanged.

Through the Straits.

Mackinaw, Aug. 20.—Down—Cayuga, 4:30 a. m.; Pahlow, Delta, 7; Campana, Scotia and consort, 8; Friant and consorts, 8:30; Davidson, 9:40; Aurora and consort, Burton, 10:30; Kaliyuga and consort, 11.

Up—Syracuse, Raleigh and consort, midnight; Juniata, 1 a. m.; Viking, Michigan, 6; Westover and consort, 9:40; Flint, 10:30. Wind west, light; clear.

Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 20.—Grain shippers were taking boats liberally to-day and a big business was done. It was fortunate that this was the case, owing to the critical condition of iron ore freights at Cleveland. The morning charters included the John Eddy, Lyon, H. W. Sage, for wheat, and the Shaw and Mecosta for corn to Buffalo and the Omaha and Butteroni for wheat to Kingston.

The Pillsbury.

Sault Ste. Marie, Aug. 20.—The new whaleboat steamer Pillsbury arrived this morning, and Senator Washburn and Manager Underwood, of the Soo line, were aboard. The run from West Superior was made in excellent time. The Pillsbury left for Buffalo at 10:0.

Windbound.

East Tawas, Mich., Aug. 20.—The entire windbound fleet are still here. The tug Moore took the schooner Muir out of Alabaster to-day drawing 12 feet.

WELL READ IN HISTORY.

Democrats have neither convictions nor courage. They have a stupid form of temerity which often leads them into perilous places, where true wisdom and genuine courage would never have called them.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

First Annual Report
—OF THE—
Corn City Building and Loan Co.
OF TOLEDO, OHIO,
For the Year Ending July 20, 1892.

Authorized Capital, $500,000; Subscribed Capital, $64,350; Assets, $12,642.12.

Incorporated June 29, 1891.

Office, 630 South St. Clair Street. Open daily and Friday evenings. Office hours, 8 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m. Telephone No. 963.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1892.

John C. Phelan, President; Joseph Metzger, Vice President; Amos S. Trout, Secretary; J. Geo. Vollmeyer, Treasurer; E. O. King, Attorney.

DIRECTORS.

D. M. Luce, Jos. Metzger, G. F. Doefler, Jas. J. Flood, A. S. Raymond, E. O. King, Max. Witzman, J. C. Phelan, J. H. Botefuhr, F. A. Van Aarle, A. S. Trout, O. L. Wright, George Elben, J. G. Vollmeyer, Anthony F. Robb.

Receipts.

Received from cash on hand, close last fiscal year	$00,000 00
Received from dues on running stock	13,653 01
Received from paid-up stock	300 00
Received from deposits	1,625 00
Received from pass book loans repaid	125 00
Received from interest	377 59
Received from premiums	123 12
Received from fines	13 43
Received from pass book and initiation	171 35
	$16,308 50

Profit and Loss.

Interest	$ 377 59
Premium	123 12
Fines	13 43
Transfer fees	0 00
Pass book and initiation	171 35
	$ 685 49

Assets.

Cash on hand	$ 21 81
Loans on mortgage security	12,275 00
Loans on pass books	125 00
Furniture and fixtures	196 25
Due for interest, premiums and fines	24 06
	$12,642 12

Disbursements.

Loans on mortgage security	$12,125 00
Loans on pass book security	260 00
Withdrawals	1,914 00
Withdrawals of deposits	1,550 00
Dividends	53 74
Expenses, including salaries	202 60
Interest on deposits	15 10
Safe and furniture	196 25
Cash on hand	21 81
	$16,398 50

Profit and Loss.

Dividends on running stock	$ 357 33
Dividends on paid-up stock	5 00
Interest on deposits	15 10
Expenses	162 60
To fund for contingent losses	22 20
Salary	100 00
Interest due on deposits and overpaid premiums	4 73
Undivided profits	18 53
	$ 685 49

Liabilities.

Running stock and dividends	$12,042 60
Paid-up stock and dividends	305 00
Deposits and interests	77 75
Fund for contingent losses	22 20
Undivided profits	18 53
Interest and premiums paid in advance	26 04
Due on mortgage loan	150 00
	$12,642 12

Notes.

The future for the Company looks very favorable to greater success.

An 8 per cent. dividend was declared and ordered paid, being 4 per cent. for the 26 weeks ended July 20th, 1892, amounting to $ 308 50

Amount set aside to credit of contingent fund losses (to comply with the state laws) 22 20

Reserve fund 18 53

Total number of mortgage loans 18

Total number of shares in 128.7

Total number of members 110

Total amount of stock subscribed $64,350 00

State of Ohio, Lucas County, ss:

B. O. MANC

DR. KALKHOFF

Has the largest private practice in the United States

EUROPEAN SPECIALIST.

35 years' private practice and hospital experience in Europe and America. Dr. Kalkhoff is a member of the European Association of Medical and Surgical Specialists.

Stomach and Bowel Diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, etc., cured under a guarantee by Dr. Kalkhoff's original DIET CHARTS of what to eat and drink, and SPECIFIC VEGETABLE REMEDIES, to act in harmony with the food.

Throat, Lung and Nasal Diseases, such as Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Deafness, etc., cured by an original system of INHALATION with compressed medicated gases for home or office treatment. Worst cases of Catarrh cured by this method in two to three months.

All Chronic and Desperate Diseases such as Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Headache, Fits Sleeplessness, Brain and Nervous Exhaustion Cancers, Tumors, Skin Diseases, Freckles, Pimples, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, etc.; also Heart, Liver, Kidney, Bladder and Female Diseases.

PRIVATE AND SEXUAL DISEASES, cured under a guarantee and forfeit of $1000 for failure. Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Effects of Youthful Indiscretions and Sexual Excesses, Nervous Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Loss of Memory and energy, Impotency, etc. quickly and permanently cured by an original and never failing treatment. Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture, Hydrocele and Varicocele cured in the shortest possible time, without the use of mercury or hindrance from business. Cures guaranteed when others have failed. Low charges, and consultation sacredly confidential. Office hours—9 to 12 a. m. 1 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays and holidays 9 to 12.

OUT OF TOWN PATIENTS treated with unfailing success through correspondence. One visit desirable but not necessary. Write to **A. F. Kalkhoff, M. D. Toledo, Ohio** for free Examination Blank, or call at his Offices Surgery and Laboratory, **No. 505 and 507 Summit St.,** where you will find the most completely equipped doctor's offices in America. **Beware of traveling doctors who are compelled to go from home to get business.**

ELEGANT ETCHINGS

(NEW SUBJECTS.)

CHOICE WATER COLORS!

(FROM BEST ARTISTS.)

FRAMES TO ORDER

E. P. LELAND,

327 Superior St.

NEW FALL GOODS!

We have a full stock of very choice designs for the Fall and Winter trade in

Parlor and Chamber Suits!

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CENTRIC.

"Tell me dear, why you seem so bright, Whenever you sit down to write." "For reasons two," and then he told her, "'Twas the Centric Pen and the Centric Holder." Get one of

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A. O. H.

All members of the Hibernian Knights will meet in Druid Hall at 3 o'clock p. m. Sunday, the 21st inst.

AMUSEMENTS.

PEOPLE'S : THEATER!

MONDAY, AUGUST 22,

OPENING OF THE SEASON!

Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

E. D. Star's Realistic Comedy Drama,

A BARREL OF MONEY

PRICES | Evenings—15, 25, 35, 50 and 75 cents. Matinee—10, 25 and 35 cents.

A DREAM.

I dreamed that love was dead,
That friendship reigned in love's sweet stead.

'Twas not a merry world I saw as in times past,
Though pure the queen and faithful to her trust:
Men walked alone, dejected and downcast
And dreaded not the last words—"dust to dust."

No lovers were seen in all the lands,
And weary women, saw I, passing by:
For sympathy they clasped each other's hands,
And grew sad-eyed and still, they knew not why.

Even little children brooded at their play,
Which cut me to the heart, so dread it seemed;
My eyes were blind with tears I could not stay,
When lo—I woke! Thank God, I had but dreamed.

That love was dead—
That friendship reigned in love's sweet stead.

—Ione L. Jones in Detroit Free Press.

BEESWAX.

in India.

Chloral was discovered by Liebig in 1831.

Queen Victoria and Charles A. Dana were each born in 1819.

The first patent for sewing machines was granted to Weisenthal, in England, in 1755.

Calvin S. Brice pays Mr. Whitney $8,000 a year for the rent of his Newport cottage.

Gas was first made from coal by Clayton, 1739, and was first used for illumination in 1792.

Count Crispi's eyesight is failing, the cause beng a cataract. He is now in Rome being treated for it.

It is stated in a fashionable journal that 1,000,000 bonnets were sold in London during one week recently.

Quill pens were first used A. D. 553; steel pens were invented by Wise, of England, 1803, and improved by Gillott, 1822.

A negro who lives near Morgantown, N. C., has a curiosity in the shape of a duckling which has "four perfectly formed legs and feet."

On the icy peaks of the Himalayas, in India, there is a "snow maggot," weighing nearly a pound, and said to be excellent to eat by the natives.

Grasshoppers attain their greatest size in South America, where they grow to a length of five inches, and their wings spread out ten inches.

A curious snake in South Africa lives wholly upon birds' eggs. It has no teeth or signs of teeth in the mouth, its whole dental array being located in the stomach.

A sow on a Kentucky farm recently gave birth to nine pigs, of which one was born with only three legs, while the right forefoot of another is that of a dog with sharp claws.

A Cincinnatian has a pair of 2-month-old fox terriers which are curiosities. While their heads, bodies and hind legs are all perfectly formed, neither of the puppies has any sign of forelegs.

Among some young salmon fry hatched in the hatchery on the River Deveron there were found two fishes joined together at the back fin, from which there is only one body to the tail. Both heads are perfect.

What is called the "vegetable boa constrictor," a species of climber which, it is said by romancers, twines about great trees so tightly as to strangle them to death, is claimed to have been discovered

When Prof. Asaph Hall discovered the two moons of mars he showed his appreciation of the fitness of things by naming them Deimos and Phobes, after the two Homeric attendants of the god of war from whom the planet takes its name.

A man at Peak's Island, Me., dropped a nickel into the slot of a phonograph one day last week, but the machine failed to give out promised music. Thereupon the man became enraged and smashed the phonograph into bits to recover his money.

One man in Wicomico county, Maryland, on the eastern shore, shipped this season nearly 22,000 quarts of huckleberries in a single week, and a near neigabor of his shipped nearly as many. Smart berry pickers can earn $2 a day picking huckleberries.

Joe Burgoyne, the hunter, trapper and moose tamer of West Branch Farm, Me., has sold his famous pair of pet moose to a circus for $400, and is now sorry he didn't ask $2,000 for them. The moose are good trotters and have made fast miles on the race tracks.

M. Charles de Struve, Russian envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, has been transferred to the Hague. He will be succeeded in Washington by Prince Contacuzene, at present chancellor of the Russian embassy at Vienna.

Though prophets have ever had beards for the faithful to swear by, it has not always been true of popes. From St. Peter's time to 1153 the papal pontiffs wore beards, with one exception, but for the next four centuries they kept their faces smoothly shaven. Then came an interval of two centuries in which they wore the beard, but from 1700 until the present time all hirsute adornment of the face has been out of favor at the vatican.

Ex-Gov. Charles Henry Hardin, of Missouri, founder of Hardin college, who died at his home in Mexico, Mo., a few days ago, was among the distinguished alumni of Miami university. He was graduated from that institution a few years before President Harrison. Mr. Hardin was born in Kentucky in 1820, but was taken to Missouri when only a year old by his parents. He was governor of his adopted state from 1872 to 1874.

Any one desirous of keeping his hat in good condition during the summer can easily do so by putting a piece of blotting paper between the hat and the sweat-band, and renewing the paper every two or three days, according to circumstances. The blotting-paper absorbs the perspiration from the forehead, and prevents those unsightly grease-spots which quickly destroy the good looks of even the best hat. By this simple precaution a hat can be worn twice as long in the summer, and will not show the least sign of grease.

One of the most interesting sights along the Rio Grande is to see a regiment of Mexican soldiers taking a bath. It is only under compulsion that the rank and file of the army ever do bathe, and when the ceremony is in progress one-half of the regiment enters the water, while the other half stands guard on the bank, rifle in hand, ready to shoot down any man who attempts to desert. When the ablution has been finished, the men resume their places in line and guard their comrades while they bathe.

The late Suleiman Pasha, known to history as the luckless hero of Shirka Pass, where 12,000 Russian and Turkish soldiers lost their lives in the frightful carnage, was a most reserved and unostentatious man. He was tall and gaunt in figure, with a rude and wrinkled face and a short red beard and mustache. When in the field he slept on the ground under a piece of canvas stretched over two sticks, and fared like his men. His contempt of red tape was excessive, and he cut many a Gordian knot of diplomatic intricacy with the sword.

Dr. Carlos Alban, of Columbia, is building a telescope for exhibition at the world's fair, which he claims will have such power as to bring the moon within an apparent distance of one mile from the earth. His plan embraces the principle of reflecting mirrors, with several radical changes from the old methods. A new medium is used, in the first place for the mirrors themselves, and then for focal adjustment; and instead of the present method of moving the eye-piece, the mirror itself is moved to obtain the proper adjustment.

MOST SWINISH SPORT.

Infamous Beer Duels of the German Students.

The Art of Guzzling Down Fine.

They Are Not Devoid of Danger and Deaden the Intellectual Faculties.

Many have often heard and read of the beer duel of the German student without being able to explain to themselves the meaning of the strange phrase, and have connected it with some bloody insult bat arising out of some deadly insult while the participants were under the influence of Germany's national beverage, writes a correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean. This is not the case, however, and the beer duel is the outcome of exuberant spirits and youthful frolic.

Among German students, more especially among those belonging to the korps, as the highest grade of student societies is termed, a strict attention to the rules and regulations appertaining to the proper manner of drinking beer in company forms one of the most essential points in the education of every korpsbursche, or society fellow. The ceremonious etiquette in regard to compliments, responses, when to drink, and how much to drink at a time, is most forcibly impressed upon all, and any infringements of the same by perhaps some younger member is immediately punished by some older "fellow" commanding the delinquent to quaff sundry quantities of beer, more or less, as the case may require.

As I have first said, these beer duels are not devoid of danger, and I shall give a very sad case in point. A few years ago several young students were enjoying themselves in the Rathskeller at Gottingen. Three Philistines, a name given to the older students who have resigned from these societies walked in. The young fellows had not noticed them, and so did not rise to greet the Philistines, as is the rule when they belong to the same society.

The elders thought this a piece of flagrant impudence on the part of the young students and told them so. Apologies for their inattention were not deemed sufficient, and they were called upon by one of the old fellows to drink three Bierjungen with him. Now this old Philistine was on the point of passing his final, or state examination, was the son of wealthy parents and a brilliant young man. The duel began according to the rules already mentioned. The first and second the challenger won easily, but at the third duel the beer refused to find an inlet through his throat, his face became a blood-red color, the sinews on his forehead stood out to a surprising degree, the eyeballs rolled wildly about and protruded to a sickening extent, the cheeks were swollen terribly, the glass fell with a crash to the floor, his arms rose half way above his head, he reeled, tried to catch the table, and fell dead at the feet of his horror-stricken comrades, who but a moment before were flushed with pleasure and jollity. These harrowing accidents are of very rare occurrence, but that they do happen is sufficient reason for abolishing a most degrading performance. The great danger lies in this that drinking such large quantities of beer and with such rapidity is very apt to cause asphyxia or syncope.

The Bierjunge is not the only kind of beer duel fought among the students, although the others are momentarily less harmless, much more beer is consumed, and these wagers enter largely into the daily existence of the reckless student class.

I have known young students at the university of Konigsberg, where I believe more beer drinking is done than at any other university in the German empire, challenge one another on a summer's afternoon to a drinking contest of 50 large glasses of Schiefferdecker beer, the one who could not drink that amount before midnight would be obliged to pay not only the reckonings of himself and his opponent, but also those of all the students who were present; in the event of both consuming that amount, two or three of the oldest fellows would be chosen to decide the very difficult question as to which of the two was the more intoxicated, and he would have to pay all the debts incurred. I remember well one occasion in 1885 when such a wager was made at the Flora in Konigsberg. Of the two participants one was a native of Lithuania and the other of New Zealand. They commenced at 4 p. m. At 11:30 p. m. each drank his fiftieth glass amidst thundering applause; they rose quietly from the table, and showed themselves to be as sober as they were before the duel began. In this instance each paid his own score, and the lookers-on were compelled, much to their chagrin, to do the same.

One of the most notable beer battles, however, that I am acquainted with took place at Gottingen in 1884.

Twelve young students who gloried in their ambiguous repute as great beer drinkers and every one of whom asserted that he could drink more than the others determined to decide the momentous question by a Homeric beer drinking contest.

Nothing was talked of for days before but the coming combat, and several hundred students assembled in the large, decorated hall to witness the great event. Punctually at 7 p. m. the twelve young fellows took their places at a specially arranged table. A president and vice-president were elected; a young student was appointed to wait upon each of the contestants, behind every one of whom stood a cask of beer containing about 120 large glasses of beer; then a time keeper was chosen for each man, whose duty it was to mark down the number of glasses drunken and the time taken by the man. The president called silentium, made a short appropriate speech, ordered a salamander to be rubbed—an important part of the student beer drinking ceremony—called for a song, which was sung with that pathos and power common to the Germans, and proclaimed the duel begun. There was no riotous behavior, song and fun abounded and quarrelsome voices were never heard. Every two hours the number of glasses partaken of by each combatant was called out amidst the hurrahs or jeers, as the case might be, of those standing around. A photograph of the proceedings was taken every three hours, and many a ridiculous and mirth provoking scene the pictures portrayed. At the sixth hour only seven were capable of drinking more; at the ninth, three; at the tenth hour only one solitary student still drank copious draughts. The latters record (which is the greatest I know of) on this occasion was 78 large glasses of beer, or about 64 pints—all in ten hours. The smallest number was 53.

Go to the Michigan State Troops Encampment at Island Lake, Sunday. Train leaves T., A. A. & N. M. R'y depot at 8 a. m. Fare for round trip $1.00.

SCENIC ART.

Prof. Harkomer Gives Some Hints on This Neglected Branch of Painting

"And you'd marry again if you had the opportunity, would you?"

"I would. When Jim lay a dyin' in the house he told me to marry again if I had a show."

"Ahem? I see. Could you love a second husband?"

"I could. It runs in our fam'ly to love. We begin airly and keep it up to the grave. What's your proposition? I'm a plain woman, full o' bizness, and never do any foolin'. If you've got anythin' to say spit it right out afore 'em all."

"I—I don't want to marry just now," he stammered.

"Don't eh? Then what's the use of gettin' me on my tptoes about it? You man, you jest the same as asked me to have you and I jest the same as accepted you!"

"Oh! No, no! I merely made some inquiries!" he replied.

"Them inquiries was about love, sir, and my heart's a thumpin' away like all git out! I said I'd marry again, and I will. We are engged. When do you want me to be ready?"

"Madam, you have totally misunderstood me," explained the young man as he turned all sorts of colors and appeared to grow small. "I asked you a few questions out of curiosity."

"Mebbe the jury will call it curiosity, and mebbe they won't?" she said as she set her jaw. "They don't allow no foolin' 'round in Posey county. When a feller goes as far as you hev it's a hitch or damages. I'm a tremblin' all over like a girl, an' my heart's a tryin' to jump out. It's reglar love or I don't know the road hum. You don't leave here, young man, till this case is settled!"

"But, ma'am, you see——"

"I don't see nuthin' but marriage or damages. You've asked me to have you. I said I would. Will you marry or settle?"

"How—how much?" he gasped, as he looked around and failed to find any sympathy.

"Wall, Saginaw salt is a dollar and a quarter a bar'l," she replied, as she glanced at a row of barrels down on the platform. "I guess the oxen kin git hum with two bar'ls. Make it two and I'll call it squar."

Everybody grinned, except the young man. He realized that he was done for and got out of the box by planking down the $2.50 to the agent. The cart was driven around to the spot, the barrels loaded up, and then the woman came back to say to the young man:

"I've settled this case and the salt is in the cart, but I jest want to remark that if you happen you happen his way again, and you happen this way again, and you can't hold yourself, you'd better go slow on widders. That's sixteen of us round here, an' we all drive yeller oxen hitched to carts, an' we all go b'arfoot in the summer and sigh to git married agin. The reglar figger is three bar'ls of salt and a pound of tea, but owin' to your youth and that thunderstorm comin' up I've let you you off easy. Good day, bub; good day, all!"

TICKLED THEIR VANITY.

Historical Incidents That Show We Can be Flattered.

During the early excesses of the French revolution, a rabble of men and women were roting in the streets of Paris. Lafayette appeared and ordered a young artillery officer to open fire upon them with two cannon. The officer begged the general to let him try first to persuade them to withdraw.

"It is useless to appeal to their reason," said the general.

"Certainly," answered the officer, "and it is not to their reason, but to their vanity I would appeal."

The officer rode up to the front of the mob, doffed his cocked hat, pointed to the guns and said:

"Gentlemen will have the kindness to retire, for I am ordered to shoot down the rabble."

The street was cleared at once; for none could brook the idea of being classed with the scum of the city.

During the agrarian riots which disturbed England in 1832, a mob of rick-burners and machine-breakers appeared at the old mansion of two elderly ladies. The walls of the hall were decorated with suits of armor and antique weapons—pikes, halberds, swords, and battle axes. The mob clamored for the weapons and for drink. The ladies refused their demands, and when the mob seemed ready to resort to violence, Miss Betty, the elder of the ladies, went up to the leader, a hideous-looking man, and said:

"You, too, of all the people in the world! I'm not surprised at these poor misguided creatures. But that such a good-looking, intelligent man as you should attack two defenceless women does astonish me. You are the man I should have looked to for protection. But you are not the man I took you for. Never again will I trust to good looks."

There was no standing up against that compliment. The man took off his hat and said:

"Come, old lady, we ain't so bad as all that; only give us some beer. We would not harm a hair of your head."

"No; I know that," retorted Miss Betty. "You can't: I wear a wig."

The mob roared with laughter and retired without another word.

A FEW RULES

For Reading a French Novel Without Danger, Even Though Unmarried.

Do not look embarrassed when the clerk in the bookstore looks surprised. Glance lightly over a choice edition of the Bible and appear to be thinking of Sunday school class.

Have it wrapped in thick brown paper and securely tied. Keep a firm hold upon it in the street.

Do not look embarrassed in the street car. Do not pay any fare for the book. It will probably be rich enough to pay its own.

Hide it on the top shelf in your most sacred closet. Do not tell mamma about it. You will not need to. That will be the very first place she will go to look for it.

Tell all your girl friends. They will think you are too delightfully wicked for anything, and they will wish they knew as much as you know.

Borrow a French lexicon from a real nice seminary girl, and read only such words as are found in it, then—

Tear it up—being sure you have torn it up before mamma has finished it. In this way you will get even for some of those prosy stories she used to tell you when you were a little girl. It will be lots of fun and you will still be the dear sweet girl that you always have been, while you will have a perfectly delicious reputation for wickedness.—Tom Hall in Chelsea Free Lance.

THE SCARFPIN.

Pure Was Her Love of the Gold of Which It Was Made.

"You must wear it always while I am away," she said, with a little smile, as with deft fingers she placed it in my scarf. It was a little gold pin representing two hearts entwined.

Her gift! She was going away the next morning, and we were to be separated for seven long weeks.

I put my arms around her and looked into brown eyes made more lovely by the soft light of love. Then I kissed her. She gave a little contented sigh and then resumed: "As true as these hearts are bound together forever so are ours, and pure as the gold of which they are made is my love for you."

I don't remember just what I said. It would have sounded foolish to others—so much I know—but it did not to us. The next morning she was gone.

All through that long, hot summer the little pin with its entwined hearts gave me comfort and courage. Little letters full of tales of good times at Richfield and of longings for our meeting in the fall reached me from time to time. As the weeks went by the letters became notes and the longings wishes. She was as busy, but "her thoughts were always with me," she wrote, and I was happy because she was.

One evening, a week before the long-looked-for day of her return, as I drew the pin from my scarf, it slipped from my fingers and fell to the marble hearth. I bent down to pick it up, and uttered a cry of horror; the hearts lay separate at my feet. One still remained on the pin; the other had roled into a little pile of ashes that had dropped from my cigar.

As I held the broken keepsake, my eyes fell upon a letter addressed in her familiar hand. Why did I hesitate long before breaking the seal? Perhaps the contents were half guessed before I read them.

"It was all a mistake," she wrote, "I never really loved you, and we are too poor. I am to marry Dick Vandergraft. He loves me, and my every wish will be gratified. * * * Goodby. Think as well of me as you can."

I stood, the emblem of our broken love before me, her letter in my hand. Her words were repeating themselves to me: "As true as these hearts are bound together forever, so are ours." She had spoken truly. Then came her last words, fatally wafted to my ears by memory: "Pure as the gold of which they are made—"

I took the little hearts and looked at them closely. The rough edges laid bare by their separation told me that her words were true.

I laughed, but without mirth.

they were plated.—Fred Grant Young in Kate Field's Washington.

ALL FOR LOVE.

Ye Who do Not Believe in Woman's Devotion, List.

Whatever may be man's primary motive, woman's may be said to be love. Amongst things she has done under love's inspiring influence, and will continue to do, subject to the variation of circumstances, as long as she is called woman, are the following:

She will watch day and night for weeks by a sick bed. Pace the floor hour after hour with a fractious infant, whose squalls would drive a man crazy, murmuring over it words of the fondest endearment. eKeep her own most poignant suffering to herself rather than add to some loved one's burden by betraying them.

She will sell her hair or even her teeth to obtain money for her children's needs; deprive herself of her clothing to wrap round her little one on a freezing night, to be found cold in death herself the next morning, her infant smiling in unconscious comfort in her arms.

She will hold her husban's hand in a strong, loving clasp while he is on the rack. Let his head lie on her lap while he is being done to death by slow and frightful torture; then die herself from sheer sympathy and horror.

She will follow her husband over sea and land, mountain and desert, to the end of the world, undergoing the severest privations and perils; fight side by side with him on battlefield or ship's deck in soldier's or sailor's garb, and choose at the end to perish with him rather than survive him.

She will walk, alone and unprotected, incredible distances to plead for some condemned one's pardon.

She will enter a building on fire amid suffocating flames and smoke to effect a rescue; go out in a lifeboat on the stormiest night to help a shipwrecked crew; snatch a child from the very jaws of a rabid dog or ravenous beast of prey.

She will use her arm for a door-bolt to stay the enemy's entrance to the object of her devotion till the slender bar breaks beneath the strain.

She will keep lonely watch through the scorching heats of day, the deadly chills of night upon a desolate rock to guard the bodies of her loved ones from wild beasts and birds.

All this and how much more has not and will not weak woman do for pure love's sake.—Boston Herald.

THE WIDOW DIDN'T SCREAM,

But the Near-Sighted Young Man Was Embarrassed.

There was a very angry man at the Stockton last night, an exceedingly embarrassed young widow, and a chuckling practical joker of the feminine gender. It all came about through a harmless bow of ribbon.

The man is very near-sighted, and when being taken to his apartment upon arrival was appalled at the endless vista of bedroom doors which met his astonished vision. It is impossible for him to decipher numbers after nightfall, and the knowledge of this caused him some little concern, for he feared that if he should go downstairs he would not be able to find his room again.

In this dilemma his troubled eyes fell upon a tiny knot of ribbon lying in the corner, left by some fair predecessor. Taking a pin he tacked the bow on the outside door-frame and went on his way rejoicing. A young and giddy girl from Chicago witnessed the act and hurriedly moved the badge to the next door.

About midnight the near-sighted man, after a pleasant evening, came slowly upstairs. With inward satisfaction at his brilliant idea, he scanned the doors until he detected the ribbon.

Forthwith he turned the knob and proceeded to enter, only to be comforted with a flood of light and a highly startled young widow in a state of deshabille.

He fled down the corridor and the lady, with rare acumen, instead of screaming and raising a sensation, slammed and locked her door. An hour later the unfortunate man sneaked up to bed in tow of a bel boy.—Cape May Special in New York World.

POLITE PHOTOGRAPHERS.

How Sitters in Paris Are Told to Look Pleasant.

The knack which French photographers, and specially those of Paris, possess in relieving their sitters of a constrained and distressed look while sitting for their portraits has long been the envy and perplexity of photographers of other nations. A well-known West-End photographer, on a recent visit to Paris, took pains to study the means by which this very desirable result was reached.

He reports that it all lies in a very simple device, which well illustrates the nature of the Frenchman.

When a lady, for instance, is sitting to a photographer for a portrait, the operator does not, in a perfunctory manner, coldly request her to "Look pleasant now, ma'am!" He says to her, in the most natural and graceful manner in the world:

"It is quite unnecessary to ask madam to look pleasant; she could not look otherwise!"

The lady, of course, acknowledges the compliment with her most gracious and highbred smile. "Click!" goes the camera and the picture is obtained, revealing the sitter at her high-water mark, as it were.—N. Y. World.

Postal Cards given away.

Conant Bros. Furniture Co.

NEW "SIAMESE" TWINS.

That strange freak of nature known as "the Siamese twins" has, it appears, been repeated at Orissa. The "Orissa twins" are described as two little Uriya girls of about 5 summers old.

When last heard of they were leaving by steamer for this country on their way to the world's fair at Chicago, though they will first be exhibited here. They are, it is stated, firmly joined together, and if one is fed both are satisfied. When they were in easy infancy at Hoapara, in the interior of Orissa, the native villagers looked upon them as the incarnation of the devil, and their parents were boycotted by their caste people.

The story is that the father's first impulse was to separate them by cutting the sac which joins them together, and the mark made in the attempt is still visible. A wealthy tensilder of the district, however, intervened. Ketter Naick, the father of the twins, is reported to be now steadily growing rich.

The Siamese twins, Chang and Eng, were, it will be remembered, of the male sex. They were born in 1811 and died in America, within two hours of each other, in January, 1874.—London News.

FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

TO KEEP THE BABY HEALTHY

Mothers Who Take Infants to the Country.

Precaution Necessary for those Whose Infants are Teething.

Use of Lactated Food in Weening the Little Ones Recommended.

The prolonged heat of summer months impairs the appetite and digestion and diminishes the vitality of children.

They perspire less than adults and suffer more from the heat. It is not unusual to see infants in cities gain nothing in weight and strength or even lose in both during July and August; and this state of affairs is not always different in the country, although a baby in the country, with all the advantages of fresh air and shady trees, is under the best conditions possible.

Yet the country, like everything else, as a writer in the Ladies' Home Journal points out, has its counter-balancing disadvantages, and often one of these is the

Children of Dr. East.

distance from the drug store. Before leaving town for the country the mother should procure a sufficient quantity of lactated food. The purity of milk, even in the best surroundings, is always open to question, because it absorbs germs so readily, but lactated food is always pure and sweet and nourishing, and as everyone knows, is, next to absolutely pure mother's milk, the safest and altogether the best food for infants.

It can be had in convenient packages at almost any drug store, and a package that costs 25 cents contains enough to make ten pints of cooked food. It is fortunately as inexpensive as it is wholesome. And it "keeps" perfectly.

Baby's second summer is always the most trying. It is cutting its teeth, and the irritation combined with the heat makes life no easy matter. It must be carefully watched, and upon the first suggestion that the diet is unsatisfactory, lactated food should at once be substituted.

Most physicians and nurses advise mothers to wean their babies upon lactated food, and experience has shown that that is the safest way.

Dr. J. H. East, of Rising City, Nebraska, whose sturdy and handsome children are shown above, says:

"I have given several of the foods a thorough trial in my practice, and am convinced that lactated food is the easiest digested and the most nourishing of all. My two children were raised entirely on lactated food, and their good health is the envy of parents who have used other foods. I prescribe the lactated food freely, both for infants and invalids."

HE CAVED.

We were going through Canada, and as soon as we entered the queen's dominions a St. Louis man, who was in the smoking car with us, began to talk.

"No petticoat government for me," he was saying. "I want to get out of this country as quick as I can. I tell you, gentlemen, I never did believe in petticoat government; women are all right in their proper spheres, but when it comes to government—"

At this moment the car door opened, and through the volume of smoke a stern-visaged, spectacled woman presented herself.

"Is that you, Hiram? I guess you've smoked about enough. Come back into the sleeper. It makes me sick and dizzy to stay here. Come, hurry up, and she held the door open while she waited.

And Hiram meekly followed her, without a single protest against the home article of petticoat government.—Detroit Free Press.

$10.00 TO KANSAS CITY AND RETURN, VIA WABASH R. R.

August 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, the Wabash railway will sell round trip tickets to Kansas City, Mo., at the remarkable low rate of $10.00. Tickets good returning until September 15. Same rate applies to St. Louis and return. For particulars see Wabash agents.

NOTHING TO WEAR.

"Where are my suspenders, maw?" shrieked a Jefferson avenue belle to her mother across the upstairs hall.

"Your father borrowed them while I mended his," was the answer.

"I can't find my four-in-hand tie."

"Your brother Tom wore it last night. You will find it in his room."

"But, maw, where's my silk yachting shirt?"

"Algy wore it to the regatta."

There was a brief silence. Then the voice wailed across the hall again:

"Maw, I can't find my riding-trous-e-r-s!"

"Charlie has them on," was the response.

Then a tired-looking young man who had been waiting unannounced in the hall below rose up and softly stole away.

"She might want my boots next," he said wearily, and no one knows why that engagement is off.—Detroit Free Press.

BOYS OFTEN FEEL THAT WAY.

Hungry Higgins (reading a patent medicine advertisement in the newspaper he has picked up)—Does what you eat distress you?

Weary Watkins—No. Not near so much as what I don't eat.

EASILY ACCOUNTED FOR.

The Village Pastor—Johnny, you tell me you have been to Sunday school?

The Bad Boy—Yes, sir.

The Village Pastor—But, Johnny, your hair is wet.

The Bad Boy—Yes, sir; it's a Baptist Sunday school.—The Jester.

A LOWDOWN TRICK.

"Well, if that ain't mean," exclaimed the prisoner. "Every durned one o' the stories in this here paper they've give me to read is continued! An' me to be hung next week!"—Indianapolis Journal.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose. Try them.

The remains of an ancient town can be seen on the Col. Brown place, a mile west of Atchison. The city was inhabited by a race much more intelligent than the Indian of the present time, as pieces of broken pottery containing figures can be picked up in many places on the old site. The pottery resembles that which was made by the Maya race of New Mexico. The site of the ancient city is on a level tract of land, which is considerably higher than the other ground in the vicinity. Atchison may be on the site of the oldest city in the United States.

SHE HAD PURE GRIT.

"Talking about 'pure grit,'" said a woman who was lunching the other day at the Colonial club, "I knew a woman once who was full of it."

"Tell us about her," exclaimed the other two women in the luncheon party. "Who was she?"

"Why, she was my mother," answered the first speaker. "She was the littlest little woman I ever saw, but there was courage and fight enough in her to stock a regiment. I don't mean that she was a nagging creature, making trouble for everybody. She was the sweetest, kindest woman in the world. It was only when somebody tried to impose on her or on some of us girls that she came out as a fighter. Let me tell you a story about her and you'll see what I mean.

"Well, we were living in Iowa when my father, a minister by the way, died and left mother to manage a farm and to care for a big family of girls. The grain was high in the fields and it had to be cut at once. Mother entered into negotiations with a neighbor and was just about to close a trade with him when she discovered that he was trying to overreach—insisting on terms that were exorbitant and absurd.

"Mother told him that she'd get somebody else to cut her grain and that made him so angry that he was quite rude in his speech. But mother shut the door in his face and left him to have his sputter out all by himself.

"That night, about 1 o'clock, mother was awakened by a noise out in the yard. She slipped out of bed and peered through the window. There was that same farmer engaged in taking down the bars of the fence that surrounded the field of grain that mother wouldn't let him cut. The bars down, the man went out into the road a minute, and the next minute he came back driving a yoke of oxen, which he turned loose into the field.

"What did your mother say to the man?" asked one of the listeners.

"She didn't say anything."

"Didn't she tell him to take that cattle right out of he field?"

"No, indeed; but was not her way of doing things. What she did first was to dress herself. Then she stole quietly downstairs and went out into the yard. Then she went to the barn and got an axe and. Then she bounded to the grain field and drove the oxen out of it."

"And then she went back to bed, I suppose," said one of the women. "Or did she watch the rest of the night?"

"Neither. She drove those oxen a mile and a half down the road till she came to a great field of corn which belonged to that awful man. Then she took down the bars and wished the oxen good morning.

"On the way back she stopped long enough to open the gate of a pasture in which was quite a herd of steers and to set some of them moving toward the corn-field, and they found that field, I can assure you.

"Next morning mother told us what she had done, and we just hugged her and kissed her till she cried."

"And what came of it?"

"Oh, yes—that's the best part of the story. The neighbors somehow found out what had happened, and they were so pleased over it that they came and cut mother's grain for nothing.

"But just think of that ninety-pound woman driving a yoke of oxen a mile and a half in the middle of the night on such an errand! I always feel proud of my little mother when I recall this episode in her life."—New York Times.

It is not strange that Beecham's Pills are so universally and favorably known when one considers that the manufacturers make use of over 14,000 advertising mediums, and spend about $550,000 through them every year. Such liberal use of the press is bound to have results, and proof is seen in the exceptional facilities found necessary to employ in the manufacture of the pills, in order to meet the enormous and increasing demand; among them, the pill machine which shapes 15,000 pills per minute. And, furthermore, in the fact that the average quantity kept in stock is 8 1-2 tons, which means about 77,684,200 pills always ready for shipment. These figures are almost lofty enough to make one feel dizzy, but then, he has only to swell the ranks and become a user of these famous pills when all dizziness, biliousness, indigestion, sick headache or liver and stomach troubles will disappear.

Col. John Sobieski, the candidate of the prohibition party for governor of Missouri, is said to be a direct descendant of the famous King John Sobieski of Poland, the deliverer of Vienna. The colonel, who was the son of Count John Sobieski, and is a count himself by the right of inheritance, was born in Warsaw in 1842. His father and uncles took part in the uprising against Russia in 1847. The uncle was killed in battle, while the colonel's father was shot for treason. The countess left Poland with her little son John and settled in England, where she died in 1854. When only 14 years old the boy came to America and enlisted in the Army of the Potomac. In 1865 he entered the service of the Emperor Maximilian in Mexico. Upon his return to the United States he settled in Missouri, and soon became a member of the legislature. He has lived in Missouri since 1882. The colonel is a large handsome man, with well-cut features and a heavy moustache.

BAD SKIN ERUPTION

Many Years—All Manner of Medicines and Doctors Fail—Cured in One Month By Cuticura.

In 1885 I had an eruption come out on my skin, and while at first it did not amount to much, it grew to be very aggravating and at times unbearable. The skin would get hard, inflamed, and peel off, leaving an entire new skin, acting same way for weeks at a time, always worse at nights. Have tried all manner of medicines and had doctors prescribe to no effect. I bought a box of CUTICURA REMEDIES and used CUTICURA RESOLVENT for my blood. I am fully cured, and in less than a month. It was a most aggravating skin disease, and now I am enjoying ease and comfort. I have had untold benefits. Anyone trying CUTICURA REMEDIES cannot help but derive benefit. Anyone writing me will receive an answer and my advice to give your REMEDIES a trial.

A. B. PATTON,
Manager Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.,
Garden City, Kansas.

Doctor Uses Cuticura.

We have opened a drug store at this

OFF FOR KANSAS CITY.

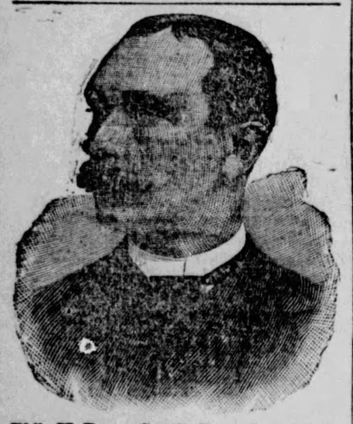
The Sixth Regiment of the Uniform Rank, K. P.

Two Divisions From Toledo Out in Goodly Numbers.

The Session of the Supreme Lodge—Walter B. Richie, of Lima, for Vice Chancelor—No 35's Silent Manual—The Wabash Train.

This afternoon the various divisions of the Sixth regiment, with the exception of Defiance, rendezvoused in the city, and at 5:20 left over the Wabash road for Kansas City, to go in to camp for a week in honor of the supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythias. The regiment was accompanied by the Tiffin band, which will remain during the outing. The low rate of $10 for the round trip has had a tendency to insure a large attendance, and the officers anticipate that no regiment in the Ohio brigade will make a better showing at the encampment.

The divisions comprising the Sixth are: Garfield, Sandusky; Wm. Tell, Toledo; Tiffin; Clyde; Toledo; Custer, Toledo; Pickwick, Tiffin; Willis P. Collins, Bellevue; Elmore; Ward, Fremont; Kenneth,



Phil. H. Dorn, Grand Chancellor of Ohio.

Bowling Green; Bryan; Ellis, McClure; Defiance; Norwalk.

The following is the staff of the Sixth regiment:

Colonel—E. S. Bryant, Bloomdale.
Lieutenant Colonel—J. L. Trutton, Genoa.
Major—L. W. Ward, Fremont.
Surgeon—B. R. Hubbard, Sandusky.
Adjutant—L. L. Yonker, Bowling Green.
Quartermaster—A. M. Hart, Tiffin.
Chaplain—E. D. Jacobs, Bryan.

Toledo division under command of Capt. J. Austin, jr., has entered the competitive drill, and in addition expect during the week to give their famous silent drill before the principal officers and the public. Sir Knight N. S. Lee left on Thursday to make the necessary arrangements.

Sunday will be spent in St. Louis, where the boys will be the guests of the First Missouri regiment, and where also Toledo division will present its drill. The special train on which the knights travel will leave St. Louis Sunday night, arriving in Kansas City on Monday morning. As a matter of interest to military men and others, the Bee gives the different movements made by the Toledo division, to the sound of a piano or other musical instrument:

The Movements Made by Music.

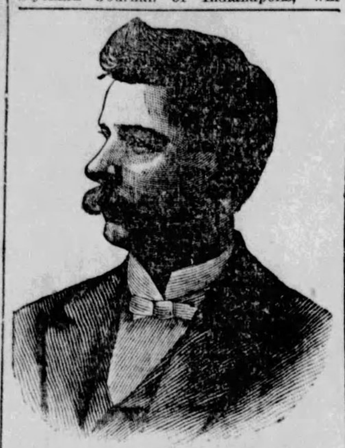
Formation of Division.
Inspection.
Form column of fours to front.
Form line to the left.
Echelon from right by twos.
Reform on rear two.
Echelon from right by threes.
Reform on rear three.
Echelon from right by fours.
Reform line.
March backward.
Wheel in circle to the left by twos.
Wheel in circle to the left by threes.
Wheel in circle to the left by fours.
Wheel in circle to the left by platoons.
Division left wheel.
Break from right to march to the left.
Form line to the left.
Division left wheel.
Wheel in circle to the right by twos.
Wheel in circle to the right by threes.
Wheel in circle to the right by fours.
Wheel in circle to the right by platoons.
Division right wheel.
Form column of threes.
Form Latin Cross.
Forward march.
Reduce cross.
Form line to the left.
Form column of platoons to right and rear.
March backward.
Form St. Andrew's cross.
Reduce cross.
March backward.
Form double triangle.
Reduce double triangle.
March backward.
Form line to the left.
Form column of fours to front.
Column left.
Form square to the left.
Reduce square.
Form column of fours to front.
Column left.
Form Greek cross by wheeling sections in circle.
Extend cross, reform it, and resume wheel.
Reform column of sections.
Form line to the front.
Form column of fours to right and rear.
Open order in column of fours.
Countermarch on center twice.
Close order.
Form line to right.
March forward.
March line to the rear.
Open order to front.
Draw swords.
Present.
Salute.
Parade rest.
Kneel.
Rise.
Carry.
Support.
Inspection.
Order.
Reverse.
Recover.
Sword arm rest.
Right shoulder cross.
Charge.
Thrust.
Cross swords.
Guard.
Front cut.
Rear cut.
Prime cut.
Duce cut.
Quarte cut.
Tierce cut.
From right downward cut.
From left downward cut.
From right upward cut.
From left upward cut.
Front point.
Rear point.
Left point.
Right point.
Right head parry.
Left head parry.
On the right parry.
On the left parry.
Parade rest.
Carry.
Return swords.
Reform line to front.
Right hand salute.
Right face.
Break ranks.

Ohio at the Encampment.

It is expected there will not be less than 5,000 men in line from Ohio. Most of the regiments are fully represented, and as usual the Buckeye state will once more come to the front. In the supreme lodge the 44,000 knights are represented by four past grand chancellors—Walter B. Richie, of Lima; John C. Burns, of Mansfield; A. P. Butterfield, Cincinnati, and Wm. Beatty, of Toledo, the latter being chosen at the last session of the grand lodge at Columbus, as the fourth member, on account of the jurisdiction reaching the necessary number permitting the same, 40,000.

The Pythians of Ohio have more than an ordinary interest in the present meeting, since a new ritual is to be passed on, which has been largely the work of one of its representatives, Mr. Richie. The same will be exemplified before the supreme lodge by a team from the Lima lodge, and will likely be approved. Additional to this, it is more than probable that Mr. Richie will be elevated to the supreme vice chancellorship. He has declined for some years to accept any office, but at the Columbus meeting the grand lodge, by a rising vote, indorsed him for the office, and in answer to the demand, he waived his personal objections, which were largely of a business nature, and will accept the office, if tendered. It is safe to say the cry of Ohio knights at Kansas City will be "Richie!" "Richie!" The present vice chancellor, Hon. W. W. Blackwell, of Kentucky, will succeed Hon. George B. Shaw, by acclamation, and it is thought a like honor will be paid Mr. Richie.

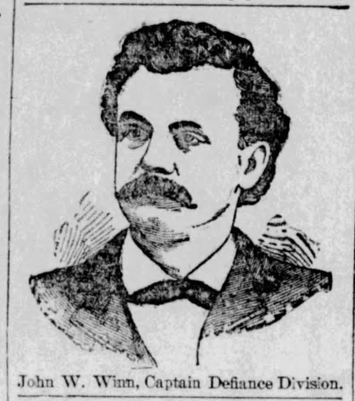
In connection with the latter gentleman, the Pythian papers have unanimously indorsed him, and the following from the Pythian Journal, of Indianapolis, will



S. A. Court, G. K. of R. and S., Ohio.

give an illustration of what is thought of him:

Walter B. Richie, P. G. C., of Lima, O., has been highly spoken of by the Pythian press for the position of supreme vice chancellor, and all that has been said of him is strictly true. Brother Richie is an earnest knight, the peer of any, while his ability is of the highest order. He will do honor to any position he may attain. Brother Richie's Pythian life dates from July 27, 1875, when Lima lodge, No. 91, was instituted. The youngest of her charter members he was elected chancellor commander. In 1876 he moved to Bucyrus, O., and organized Demas lodge, No. 108. With Brother Richie as its moving spirit the lodge soon became prosperous. In 1879 he returned to Lima and entered into co-partnership with his brother, forming the well known law firm of Richie & Richie, which soon gained the reputation that placed it at the head of the Allen county bar. His Pythian work became well known over the entire state. In 1883 he was elected grand chancellor of Ohio, and his well directed and intelligent efforts during his term did much to lay the foundation for the subsequent growth and success of the jurisdiction. In 1884 he was elected supreme representative to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Supreme Representative Howard Douglass, who had then been elected supreme vice chancellor. He has represented that jurisdiction continuously ever since, and was re-elected without opposition to succeed himself. No man is more popular or com-



John W. Winn, Captain Defiance Division.

mands a greater influence in this jurisdiction than he does, and he is recognized as the peer of any in the supreme lodge.

Gen. Weidner's Ohio Brigade Staff.

Gen. Peter Weidner, of Dayton, succeeded Gen. J. W. Greene, of Toledo, in command of the Ohio brigade a short time since. Gen. Greene, by his persistent labor, brought the uniform rank of the state to a high state of perfection, and Gen. Weidner is following actively in his footsteps. His staff is composed of the following:

Chief of Staff—Col. Louis Black, Cleveland.
Assistant Adjutant General—Col. J. W. Weidner, Dayton.
Judge Advocate General—Col. J. C. Burns, Mansfield.
Assistant Inspector General—Col. John T. Gamble, Toledo.
Assistant Surgeon General—Col. M. J. Jenkins, Plain City.
Assistant Commissary General—Col. George B. Donavin, Delaware.
Assistant Quartermaster General—Col. J. C. Governey, Franklin.

Aides-de-Camps, with rank of major—Frank R. Reeves, Columbus; John Pattison, Cleveland; Miles H. Jennings, Toledo; W. R. Burnett, Springfield; I. W. Deutsch, Cleveland; D. T. Robey, Kenton; A. B. Ackerman, Orrville; H. S. Robinson, Urbana; Wm. Sullivan, Middletown.

All of these gentlemen will be at Kansas City, bedecked in fine toggery, and mounted on prancing steeds, will cut a very wide swath.

Toledo's Representation.

It was thought that Toledo's three divisions would attend, but William Tell, No. 16, has concluded not to go as a division, and the members will be attached to No. 39. Toledo division has chartered a special sleeping coach, and will hang its banners on the outer walls. The Bee has secured from Captains Austin and Dale the names of their commands who have been booked for berths, and they are given below:

Toledo Division, No. 35.

Captain—Jas. Austin, jr.
Lieutenant—J. D. Wiggins.
Herald—W. H. Taylor.

Sir Knights J. W. Greene, C. B. Greene, J. T. Gamble, Wm. M. Wegner, J. H. Barnes, Geo. A. Cline, E. E. Conrad, F. E. Hall, W. E. Girkins, H. F. Bowman, C. B. Bargman, Richard Kind, J. W. Vetter, Frank Hever, J. H. Hunter, F. L. Weaver, H. H. Wilson, E. S. Gray, Wm. Beatty, Geo. Skeddon, Ralph Hermann, Frank Lazenby, Richard Heyer, S. G. Wendel, Elmer Greene.

With the division will be several ladies, including Mrs. J. W. Greene, Mrs. C. B. Greene, Mrs. C. B. Bargman, Mrs. Richard Kind, Mrs. Wm. Beatty and Mrs. W. E. Gerkins.

Custer Division, No. 39.

Captain—Elmer Dale.
Lieutenant—A. H. Krueger.
Herald—G. D. O'Neil.

Sir Knights—J. H. Pixley, J. C. Bernard, John McCutcheon, S. A. Court, Lou Hartson, Nick Frett, Fred Fett, W. R. Taft, Dan Noe, Morris Math, J. H. Tripp, John Mallenkopf, Mart Jacoby, J. B. Waldron, A. M. Waldron, C. L. Beckman, Milo Warn, Frank Taylor, Lewis Heinsheimer, Geo. F. Miller, Fred C. Pfander, Harry Clark, John Luckow, G. Hofer, Ed Arnold, John Stahl.

Mrs. Court, Mrs. Hartson, Mrs. J. C. Bernard, Mrs. Heinsheimer and Mrs. Arnold accompany their husbands.

Grand Chancellor Phil H. Dorn, of Cleveland, with his wife, left on Thursday with Col. S. A. Court and wife, of this city, and will join the Toledo boys at St. Louis on Sunday.

The Wabash Pythian Train.

Mr. P. E. Dombaugh, the passenger and ticket agent, who has had charge of the arrangements for the trip in this section, has endeavored to arrange a train which will reflect credit on the Wabash road, and the prospects are his guests will not be disappointed. The Pythian travelers will have the use of four first-class sleeping cars, three chair cars, seven coaches and one baggage car. With the party will go F. H. Tristram, of Pittsburg; P. E. Dombaugh, of Toledo, of the Wabash; Frank P. Copper, of the Baltimore & Ohio, and J. W. Landman, of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo. The passenger agents of most of the roads are unusually accommodating gentlemen and ready for a little pleasure on all suitable occasions, and on this one they have signified their intention to be unusually happy, to keep in line with the crowd.

The trip promises to be a pleasurable one throughout, and of course a Bee will be on hand to keep its readers posted as to what is going on.

ANARCHY REIGNS.

Many Towns in Persia in a State of Terror.

Constantinople, Aug. 20.—Anarchy reigns in many towns of Persia, owing to the cholera. The disease is raging with frightful virulence. At Tabriz, capital of the province of Azerbaijan, and Armenian and European colonies are panic stricken and have left for the hills. In several smaller Persian towns have been entirely abandoned by the people not stricken with cholera who have left the sick to perish without assistance and the dead unburied.

PROVISIONS GOING UP.

The Freight Blockade Felt in New York City.

New York, Aug. 20.—A general rise in the price of provisions is threatened in this city unless the railroad companies succeed in moving the stalled trains at Buffalo within the next 48 hours.

Already several of the dealers on Washington market have raised their price for butter 3 cents per pound and eggs, 3 cents a dozen. Meat and poultry, should the delay in the arrival of supplies continue, will doubtless go up from 3 to 5 cents per pound.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Secretary Foster Not Suffering for Advice.

Even Foreigners Take Their Pen in Hand—Heavy Accumulation of Mail at Absentees' Desks—Anecdote of the Fostoria Statesman.

Washington, Aug. 20.—When the absent heads of departments return from their vacation trips they will find a heavy accumulation of mail to dispose of.

The acting secretaries and the bureau chiefs answer any of the letters that are sent to the secretaries, but many of them are of a semi-personal character and they are either forwarded to the absent one or kept here awaiting answers.

There is a stack of letters on Secretary Foster's desk to-day awaiting answers. Only the most urgent letters are forwarded to the secretary. All of the letters which come to the department are opened by Private Secretary Wynne and sorted out.

Very few of them come to Mr. Foster's personal attention, yet it is probable that Mr. Foster gives personal consideration to a greater proportion of his mail than is answered by any other members of the president's cabinet. Mr. Foster's long experience in politics has made so many friends and acquaintances for him that he has a larger personal following than most public men. During one of his campaigns for governor of Ohio it is said he sent out 180,000 letters signed with his own name. There is a vigorous suspicion that he did not sign all of them personally. He could not delegate the signing of his letters to anyone else here, so he is under the necessity of writing his signature a great many times every day.

Secretary Foster had one time three regular correspondents who offered him advice about the management of the finances of the country. And, strange to say, one of these lived in England, another in Scotland and the third in Canada. The Scotchman sent to the secretary every second week a long letter. It was carefully disposed of by Private Secretary Wynne. Some announcement of this fact crept into the newspaper press and must have been called to the attention of the gentleman in Scotland in some way; for he ceased from troubling shortly afterward, and has not sent any letters to the secretary since. When Mr. Foster was the governor of Ohio he had a correspondent who sent letters to him twice a week. The man was a perfect stranger, yet he seemed to think that the governor was interested in his most private affairs. He wrote of the state of his health, told with much minuteness once how he suffered with an aching tooth, and laid family and business matters before Mr. Foster as though he had been his brother. He was an entire stranger to the secretary, who has never seen him. His letters ceased to come when Mr. Foster left the executive office in Columbus.

A gentleman who went riding with Secretary Foster at his home in Fostoria not long ago tells a characteristic anecdote of the distinguished Ohioan. Mr. Foster was pointing out to his companion pieces of property which he owned. Among others, was a house of modest appearance in good repair.

"The man who lives there don't pay me a cent of rent," said the secretary, pointing to the house with his buggy whip. "He's an old soldier and he hasn't paid a cent of rent since the war."

"He pays the taxes and pays for repairs, I suppose," said the secretary's companion.

"No," said Mr. Foster, "I pay them." The secretary sat silent for a minute. Then he added: "The worst of it is he always votes against me at elections."

"What's the matter? Doesn't he like you?"

"Yes, I guess he likes me well enough," said Mr. Foster, "but he's a democrat."

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Chronicle Gives the Liberals Some Hard Nuts to Crack.

London, Aug. 20.—The Chronicle (liberal organ) wants to know in what respect Labouchere's attitude toward the crown differs from that of Sir Charles Dilke, when the latter was admitted into the cabinet, and why J. E. Ellis, the member for Rushcliffe who refused to rise to toast the queen, has been accepted, while Labouchere was rejected.

It also expresses regret that the radicals did not adopt the tactics which they made use of before Joseph Chamberlain got into office, when they resolutely declined to accept any post until their leader had been admitted into the cabinet.

GOOD FANS FOR A CENT.

Why They Can be Sold so Cheaply After Coming from Japan.

"Japanese fans, only a cent." This was the cry of a street peddler one day last week, and he had very little trouble in disposing of his wares.

The fans were strongly made of 25 strips of bamboo, with two thicker ones at the ends, the latter having on them a polish of black lacquer. The strips were held together by a rivet, forming a hinge, on which the fan opened and closed.

The upper end of the strips were covered with two layers of tough paper, painted in four colors representing flowers, the top edge touched with another color. And all for 1 cent.

The New York Mail and Express reporter asked a dealer how such a fan could be made and brought from Japan to New York, here sold at so low a price and yet give the peddler a profit. "Bamboo," said he, "grows in Japan as plentiful as cat-tails in New Jersey.

"It is easily split by a hand-and-foot machine, and hundreds of thousands strips can be made in a day. The Japanese excel in the making of strong or tough paper, and in painting rapidly, by a stamping process, the flowers upon it.

"The putting together of the fan is done by machinery, and the cost of the labor is almost nothing when compared with the pay of American workmen.

"The cheap fans are used as packing for more expensive goods, such as porcelain jar, and as they pack closely a large number can go inside and around one umbrella stand.

"The porcelain bears the expense of freight, which would amount to just as much without packing as with. This packing helps to preserve the more valuable article.

"So there is no cost for the freight of the fans. Although there is 35 per cent. duty on both the porcelain and packing, the invoice price of the latter is so small that the duty amounts to little.

"Even at 1 cent, the realized price is much higher than the Japanese charge for them in large quantities."

Always avoid harsh, purgative pills. They first make you sick, and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

TOLEDO REAL ESTATE.

There is More Inquiry Than There Are Deals,

But Prices of Property Are Looking Up.

Plan of A. K. Detwiler to Advertise Toledo at the World's Fair—Talk With N. B. Bacon—Influence of Parks.

During the past week the real estate business has been quiet. The season has not yet advanced far enough for the materialization of any big sales and nothing as yet except in the line of small sales has been done. The indications are splendid and dealers are still expressing the same opinion they did in interviews in the Bee last week, viz.: That the coming season promises to be one of universal prosperity to Toledo. It is a fact beyond contradiction that in no city in Ohio is real estate in such demand as in Toledo at the present time. New additions are daily being platted, and the foreign, outside of the city demand, is greater than ever before known. Business beyond a few transactions of a daily nature, will not brisk up to any extent until cool weather begins.

Property in the vicinity of the park locations is moving at quite a lively rate and at fair prices. A number of pieces changed hands, and the owners expect to turn a big margin before holding the property many months.

Platting of Acre Property.

An unusually large amount of acre property has been platted this season, which speaks encouragingly of the Toledo real estate market.

Farm lands in every direction are being picked up by wide awake business men, who have confidence in the future of Toledo real estate, and are not afraid to invest their money. A number of sales of this description have been made since the park commissioners have bought sites for the parks.

There will be an inclination to settle near these parks, and a demand for property located in this manner will be created, which will cause a general movement of outlying property at an increased price.

We Are Growing.

Then it is a well-established fact that the population of Toledo is increasing at a phenomenal rate. This fact is apparent on every hand. The crowded condition of the schools is good evidence. More room is demanded in every portion of the city, and already the board of education has contracted for four new school buildings. Then the constant demand for houses to rent is another illustration. Builders find that their houses are rented before the foundation is completed. There was a time when good houses went begging for tenants, but such has not been the case in Toledo within the last five years. There is always a certain amount of property moving and as soon as a lot is sold and a house put on it that lot is practically out of the real estate market, so far as vacant property is concerned. With the hundreds of lots which have been improved in this manner within the last year or two, it is not to be wondered at that there is a great deal of acre property being platted.

Looking for the Best of It.

"I have traveled in the real estate business from New York city to San Francisco," remarked Robert McCaskey to a Bee, "and have done business in a great many towns, but I never in all my experience knew of such a town, where the property owners got feverish and restless on the slightest indication of a demand for their property. If we want to buy a piece of property we have to proceed so cautiously that we are almost afraid to breathe. Just as soon as the slightest intimation gets abroad that somebody wants to buy a certain piece of property up goes the price and the owner loses sleep, for fear his price will be accepted, and before he is a week older he generally loses his sale, and then tries to figure out to his own satisfaction why the party did not gobble up his property at that price.

Advertise Toledo.

"Time for the world's fair is rolling around, and Toledo wants to be in it," said A. K. Detwiler to a Bee. Then is the time to advertise Toledo, and the many advantages we have to offer to attract new industry and capital within our borders. Toledo is no small place, and I will venture to say that not one-third of the people who live here realize the vast extent of our manufacturing interests, and still fewer know of the flattering inducements we have within our grasp to offer for the encouragement of the location of more. Substantial corporations are not looking wholly for cash bonus. They look to the surrounding conditions from a strictly business point of view, which goes further than a cash bonus. We want to advertise Toledo's good points; she has no bad ones, so there is no room for discussion on that point, but we must advertise, and do it in a first-class manner. I would be in favor of organizing a stock company for the sole purpose of advertising Toledo, I believe it would be a good scheme to get up a description of every enterprise in Toledo, including a clear statement of all of her advantages. Have this written up in an interesting manner, electrotyped, and then print a million copies, and have them circulated far and near on every train that runs toward Chicago and in and out of Toledo and other cities."

Good Time to Buy.

"Now is the time to buy real estate if you want to make anything on it," remarked John F. Kumler, while in conversation with a Bee relative to the prosperity of Toledo. "There never was a time in the history of Toledo when the outlook of real estate was so bright. The town is growing and improving at a wonderful rate. Go in any direction from the postoffice you will, and growth and improvement is apparent on every hand. Prices of Toledo property have been at a low ebb for over 25 years now, and there is no danger of a decline. The valuation has been increasing slowly but surely, and I don't think the prices will ever be so low again. We are not having any boom, and we do not want one. Prices are all right, and there is no danger in investing."

About Buildings.

"The character of the buildings this season is mostly small," said N. B. Bacon, of the firm of Bacon & Huber, architects, to a Bee.

"There are a large number of dwelling houses being erected, ranging in price from $2,000 to $3,500. The season has been very slow in starting, but the indications are that we are going to have considerable business. There are a great many people building homes for themselves, which is of great value to the better interests of the city. The majority of dwellings and smaller store buildings do not get into architects' hands.

"A $2,000 building is perhaps as small a plan as we are called upon to draft. One peculiarity of Toledo for many seasons has been that the best business buildings develop late in the season and run over into the next year. We are liable to have a number of new business blocks before winter. There have been finer business blocks erected this season and more of them than any one summer in ten years."

ST. MARYS.

Notes of Social and General Interest.

St. Marys, O., Aug. 20.—(Special)—A. F. Wendeln has returned home from Cincinnati.

Miss Carrie Smith is visiting relatives at Glendale, O.

Miss Lena Victor, after a pleasant visit with friends at Piqua, has returned home.

Miss Minnie Aram, of Cincinnati, was the guest of Mrs. B. Victor, Tuesday.

D. W. Jay and wife spent Sunday at West Milton.

Dave Gleason has returned home from the east.

G. W. Potter, of Wheeling, W. Va., is the guest of relatives in this city.

Mrs. D. Wendeln and daughter, Miss Clara, are visiting J. G. Wisener and family at Wapakoneta.

Miss Jennie Vail, of Drurysburg, Ind., is staying with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Konley.

Mrs. E. Vandegrift, of Columbus, Ky., is visiting at the residence of S. Pritchard.

Mrs. M. Koch and children, of Chicago, were guests of C. L. Schmidt and family this week.

Mrs. J. G. Brown and daughter, of Elyria, O., are visiting H. W. Bliss and wife.

Miss Bertha Moser, of Wapakoneta, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. Herzig.

Miss Mary Donnelly, of Corry, Pa., is visiting relatives in this city.

Rev. and Mrs. D. Baumgardner, of Swanton, are guests of Rev. S. Baumgardner and family.

Mr. Joseph Buehler and Mrs. J. Jordon are on a recreation visit at Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Mrs. H. Haas and daughter, of Cheyenne, W. T., are visiting J. Shipman and family.

SYLVANIA.

Notes of a Social, Personal and General Nature.

Sylvania, O., Aug. 20.—(Special)—Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Hopkins and Paul have returned from Lakeside.

Miss Millie Price, of Pleasant Point, was the guest of Ollie Warren Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth Warren, of Lyons, Ohio, called on relatives in this place Tuesday.

Prof. Buck, of Blissfield, Mich., made a successful balloon ascension and parachute drop here last Saturday.

The Sons of Veterans of this place will give an excursion to Put-in-Bay Monday, August 22.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vincent and Russel Sundayed with C. P. Dolph and family.

Mr. Maynard Crum visited in Hillsdale, Mich., this week.

Prof. W. B. Harris and wife have returned from a two months' visit in central Ohio. They were accompanied by Miss Mamie Harris.

Mrs. C. M. Adsit and granddaughter have returned from Lansing, Mich. They were accompanied by Mrs. Bennet.

Mrs. Sherrel, of Carlton, Mich., called on friends here this week.

Mrs. Miles Lathrop, of Charleston, Ill., is visiting her relatives and friends here this week.

HER SWAGGER WALK.

Where the Girl of the Period Got Her Newly Acquired Gait.

"I have solved a very puzzling question," said a clever woman who had just returned from a military post.

"I have noticed at the several summer resorts and at Washington how queerly some girls walk, and, oddly enough, in widely separated parts of the country one comes across the same peculiar gait.

"When a girl afflicted with it slashes down the ballroom or the big hotel dining room, people stare not unkindly and ask: 'Who on earth is that girl?' And the waiters, in the seclusion of the servant's quarters, refer to her as 'the girl with a walk on her.'

"Well, I have found out what ails her. She is striving for a swashing and a martial outside. I was up at West Point last week and solved the problem. You know the 'plebes' at the Point have to walk for the first six months of their unhappy existence with their arms close, palms of hands out and little fingers on the seams of their trouser legs. This discipline puts the shoulder blades in place and gives the cadets the flat backs and military carriage adored by those who love gold buttons.

"The gait that has puzzled me from Fort Keogh to Tampa Barracks is the result of the swell girl trying to acquire a military carriage by keeping her little fingers—palms out—where the seams of her trousers would be if she wore trousers."—New York World.

A pretty incident is reported of royal lovers, the king and queen of Italy. Early in the season Queen Margherita asked her royal consort for his opinion as to whether she was still young enough to wear her favorite costume of white muslin. He replied: "This is a matter which requires reflection." Two weeks later came the king's reply in the shape of a box of beautiful white gowns, which he had ordered for his wife from Paris.

TWO ROOMS COMPLETE!

As a special inducement to young couples just starting housekeeping we offer to furnish two rooms complete for

$59.50

PEOPLE'S OUTFITTING COMPANY,

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves and Household Goods!
Cash or Easy Payments.

129-131 SUMMIT STREET,
BET. JEFFERSON AND MONROE. - - RETAIL SIDE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Lake St. Clair Hotel!

NEW BALTIMORE, MICH.

This new and splendidly furnished "Home" is situated on Anchor Bay of Lake St. Clair, six miles across from the famous St. Clair Flats hunting and fishing grounds. Is on the mainland and surrounded by nice driving country. Affords excellent opportunities for driving and unrivaled facilities for yachting, boating, bathing, fishing, hunting, etc. This beautiful, safe, sheltered bay has no large floating commerce to interfere with fishing and boating parties, and no strong current to carry one away in case of loss of oars, etc. Air pure, fresh and bracing—always cool. Good livery and boat house in connection.

This hotel is now open for the season of '92. Rates $2.00 per day. Special terms by week or month, and to families. From Toledo take steamer Idlewild to Detroit, change there to steamer "Hattie," foot of Randolph street; arrive at hotel in time for supper.

When on Your Outing

Be sure you have the Bee sent to you ever day. It will add greatly to the enjoyment of our vacation to read the news in our favorite home paper.

The address can be changed as often as ou desire without extra cost.

THE WINDERMERE

GRATIOT BEACH.

Delightfully located on the west shore of Lake Huron. A quiet pleasure resort for families. Fine bathing and boating. Rates moderate. Address

J. O. WEST, Manager,
Fort Gratiot, Mich.

LAKE ST. CLAIR HOTEL,

NEW BALTIMORE, MICH.

This new and splendidly furnished "Home" is situated on Anchor Bay of Lake St. Clair, six miles across from the famous St. Clair Flats hunting and fishing grounds. Is on the mainland and surrounded by nice driving country. Affords excellent opportunities for driving and unrivaled facilities for yachting, boating, bathing, fishing, hunting, etc. This beautiful, safe, sheltered bay has no large floating commerce to interefere with fishing and boating parties, and no strong current to carry one away in case of loss of oars, etc. Air pure, fresh and bracing—always cool. Good Livery and Boat House in connection.

This Hotel is now open for the season. Rates $2 per day. Special terms by week or month and to families.

From Toledo take the Idlewild to Detroit. Change there to Stmr. Hattie, foot of Randolph street, arriving at Hotel in time for supper.

Read Important Read

Dr. C. G. Clark, the Botanic Specialist, will not advertise much, but puts his money into fine medicines, and cures hundreds that are flocking to his parlors that have failed to get help elsewhere. He discards their injurious poisons, and cures with the Botanic Remedies.

Dr. Clark has cured many of the worst cases of female diseases without the knife, even Cancers and Uterine Tumors. Dr. Clark cures chronic diseases of the brain, ear, eye, nose, throat, lungs, liver, stomach, bowels, kidneys, rectum, blood and skin. Dr. Clark is the only specialist in the city for syphilis, gonorrhea, loss of manhood and female complaints. If you mean business call at room 6, 419 Madison street, Toledo, O. Consultation free.

MRS. M. PATCH, Sec.

STEAMER DOUGLAS

For Monroe Pier daily, from foot of Madison street at 9 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Fare round trip, 25c.

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Mill Supplies, Electrical Supplies and Machinery.

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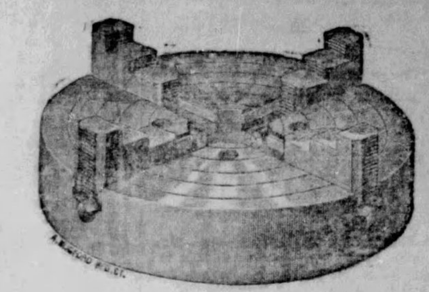


MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Good Crop Promises From the West.

Trade in Fair Condition in All Sections.

Quotations From All Over the Globe Wherever People Buy or Sell Anything.

Prices of wheat are now below any year since 1887. In that year our production government estimate was 456,329,000 bushels. I that year the average price of September in Chicago was precisely 70c. The highest price was 70 5-8c on the second of that month and 68 3-8 on the last day. In the same month the average price of September in Toledo was a small fraction less than 75c. The highest price was 76c and the lowest 73 3-4c. The price in Toledo averaged almost 5c above Chicago. In that year crops abroda were good, but not large, and at the prices the export on such a crop was fair, say in wheat and flour to June 30, 1888, 151,789,136 bushels in wheat and flour.

The receipts of wheat to-day at Minneapolis and Duluth are 193,232 bu and at five other western points 991,308 bu, aggregate 1,184,540 bu. On the corresponding Saturday in 1891 th erecepts were 936,772 bu. Excess to-day over 1891, 247,769 bu.

The receipts of grain this week at eight principal western points were wheat 7,454,000 bu, corn 1,829,000, oats 2,674,000 bu. Previous week wheat 7,082,000 bu, corn 1,596,000 bu, oats 2,120,000 bu. In the week corresponding to this in 1891 the receipts were wheat 5,879,000 bu, corn 2,157,000 bu, oats 2,494,000 bu, showing an increase in 1892 of wheat 1,575,000 bu, corn a decrease of 328,000 bu and a decrease of oats of 180,000 bu.

The export clearances yesterday at four Atlantic ports were wheat 568,463, and flour to an aggregate of 730,000 bu. Export of corn 106,176 bu. The export from the same ports in a week were wheat 3,194,000 bu, corn 373,000 bu, oats 221,000 bu.

Bradstreets gives the exports from both coasts for a week, wheat and flour 3,750,000 bu and in the corresponding week in 1891 5,700,000 bu.

Recapitulation of wheat movements—The receipts of wheat in the three weeks in August at Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, St. Louis, Minneapolis and Peoria, have been 20,693,000 bu. In the corresponding three weeks in 1891, 17,134,000 bu. Excess in 1892, 3,559 bu.

The receipts of wheat at four Atlantic ports, in the above named weeks in 1892 were 11,953,000 bu, and in 181. 12,347,000 bu. Excess in 1891, 394,000 bu.

The exports from both coasts in the same weeks, wheat and flour expressed in wheat equaled 11,877,000 bu. and in 1891, 15,268,000 bu. Excess of exports in 181, 3,391,000 bu.

The government report of exports in July, as reported here in August 15th, equaled wheat and flour, 13,348,124 bu. and in 1891, 13,209,593 bu.

The wheat markets on this side are dull, and somewhat lower. The weak and lower foreign markets, the interruption of transportation at Buffalo, and the expectation of a large increase in the visible on Monday are the depressing factors in the markets. Liverpool has declined in the week 4c bu.

Corn has been fairly maintained, with light fluctuations in buyers' favor.

In New York September wheat closed at 81 3-8c, a loss of 1-2c. September corn at 59 3-4c, a gain of 1-8c. September oats at 39c, a loss of 3-8c.

In Chicago August wheat closed at 74 3-4c, and September at 75 3-8c, a loss of 1-2c. August corn at 52 1-4c, a loss of 1-4c; September at 52 1-8c, unchanged. September oats at 34 1-8c, a gain of 3-4c.

In Toledo the business in wheat futures has been very unimportant except for December, and prices close 3-4c lower all around. On the call August wheat sold at 77 3-4c, September at 77 5-8c and 77 1-4c to 77 3-4c; October at 78 3-8c to 78 3-8 and 78 1-2c; December at 80 1-2c. On the regular board August sold at 77 3-4c; September at 77 3-4c; October at 78 1-4c; December at 80 5-8c. At close August was 77 1-4c; September at 77 1-4c; October at 78c; December at 80 1-4c.

Cash wheat was more quiet; less active; lighter demand. No. 2 soft sold at 77 3-4c and closed at 77 1-4c bid. No. 3 soft at 71 1-2c and in L. S. at 71 3-4c, closing at 71 1-4c. No. 4 soft at 67c and in L. S. 68c. Rejected No. 2 at 60c. Smutty at 63 to 65c.

Corn—No. 2 at 52c; No. 3 at 50 1-2c. Rye—No. 3 at 59 3-4c; rejected at 53c. Oats—No. 2 white at 34 3-4c; No. 3 white at 32 3-4c; rejected at 26c.

Clover seed was again cheaper, without much trading. October sold at $5.85 at opening at closed at $5.75.

New York, Aug. 20.—Money easy at 1 1-2 per cent. Exchange closed steady; posted rates $4.87 1-2@4.89; actual rates $4.86 3-4 for 60 days and $4.88 for demand. Governments steady; currency 6s $1.07 bid; 4s coupon $1.15 1-2; extended 2s registered $1.00 bid. The stock market opened firm and in the first hour advanced a fraction but weakened after 11 o'clock on some selling of Reading and the unfavorable showing of the bank statement. The principal trading was in Reading, the lead trusts and sugar trust. The closing figures were generally 1-8 to 1 5-8 per cent. lower than they closed last night. Sugar trusts recorded the greatest decline. Reading was the next weakest. Sales 97,800 shares.

Flour dull; city mill extra $4.25@4.35; fine grades of spring $1.85@2.10; superfine $1.90@2.35.

Wheat opened weak and so continued to the close when prices were 5-8c lower; No. 2 red winter 82 1-4c cash; 80 3-4c August; 81 3-8c September; 82 3-8c October.

Corn opened at 1-8c decline; subsequently recovered the loss and closed 1 8c higher; No. 2 mixed 64c cash; 63c August; 59 3-4c September.

Oats opened 1-8c lower but rallied and by noon were 3-8c higher than yesterday; No. 2 mixed 39c cash; 39 1-4c August; 39c September.

Rye nominal at 63@64c.

Barley neglected.

Molasses quiet; New Orelans 30@35c. Sugar refined firm; cut loaf and crushed 5 3-16@5 5-16c; granulated 4 1-2@4 3-4c; powdered 5@5 1-8; cubes 4 7-8@5c; confectioners 4 1-2@4 5-8c. Coffee dull; fair rio cargoes, No. 7, 14 1-4c. Rice nominal. Pork dull; mess $12.50@13.00 for old. Lard quiet; $8.12 September; $8.07 October. Butter moderately active and steady; creamery state extra 21@24c; western do 24 @24 1-2. Cheese quiet; state factory ful cream fancy white 9 1-8 @9 1-4c. Eggs firm and fairly active; state choice 21@22c; western 18@18 1-2c. Turpentine quiet at 28 1-2c. Tallow quiet; prime city 4 5-16@4 3-8c. Petroleum nominal. Freights unchanged.

Metals.

New York, Aug. 20.—Bar silver 82 5-8.

London, Aug. 20.—Bar silver at 37 7-8d per ounce.

St. Louis, Aug. 20.—Lead—Market dull at $3 90.

New York, Aug. 20.—Pig Iron—Market it dull. American at $13 50@15 00. Copper—Dull. Lake at $11 50@11 60. Lead—Firm. Domestic at $4.00@4.10. Tin—Steady. Straits at $20 35@20 40.

Petroleum.

New York, Aug. 20.—The petroleum market opened steady, fell 3-4c, then rallied 1-4c and closed steady. Pennsylvania oil, spot sales none. September option sales 40,000 bbls.; opening at 55 3-4c, the highest price was 55 3-4c, the lowest 55c, closing at 55 1-4c. Lima oil no sales.

Oil City, Aug. 20.—National transit certificates opened at 55 3-4c, the highest price was 55 3-4c, the lowest 54 3-4c, closing at 55 3-4c. Sales 151,000 bbls., clearances 138,000 bbls., shipments 120,607 bbls., runs 78,488 bbls.

Turpentine.

Wilmington, Aug. 20.—Steady at 26c.

Charleston, Aug. 20.—Steady at 25 7-8c.

Savannah, Aug. 20.—Quiet at 26 3-4c.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

New York, Aug. 20.—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week were 5,479 bales, for the same week last year 8,310 bales; total receipts at all United States ports to date 7,039,472 bales, same date last year 6,920,371 bales; exports for the week 5,696 bales, same week last year 12,891 bales; total exports to date 5,804,036 bales, same date last year 5,727,287 bales; stock at all United States ports 411,128 bales, same time last year 208,815 bales; stock at all interior towns 43,710 bales, same time last year 19,931 bales; stock at Liverpool 1,398,000 bales, same time last year 918,000 bales; stock of American afloat for Great Britain 15,000 bales, same time last year 15,000 bales.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20.—The market is quiet; prices steady. Sales made of Ohio Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above at 28@30c, extra at 26@28c, medium at 33@34c, coarse at 32@33c, New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine or X and XX at 25@26c, medium at 32@33c, and coarse at 28@33c, fine washed delaine X and XX at 28@33c, medium washed combing and delaine at 34@36c, coarse at 33@34c, Canada washed combing at 32@33c, tub-washed, choice, at 6@38c, fair at 35@36c, coarse at 33@34c, medium unwashed combing and delaine at 25@27 1-2c, coarse at 24@25c, Montana at 16@21c, territorial fine at 13@21c.

Live Stock.

New York, Aug. 20.—Cattle—Receipts 3,348 head, including 71 cars for sale. The market was dull and 10@25c per cwt lower. Sales of native steers at $3.70@5.40 per cwt, Texans and Colorados at $2.85@4.60, bulls and cows at $1.60@3.50. Dressed beef was steady at 7@9c per lb. Shipments to-day 480 beeves; to-morrow 850 beeves and 8,758 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts 583 head. The market was firm. Sales of veals at $6.00@8.00 per cwt, grassers at $3.00@3.50, buttermilk calves at $3.75@4.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 3.936 head. The market for sheep was slow; lambs steady. Sheep sold at $4.00@5.25 per cwt, lambs at $5.85@7.50. Dressed mutton was firm at 8@11c per lb, and dressed lambs firm at 9@12c.

Hogs—Receipts 2,868 head, including 2 cars for sale. The market was firm. Sales at $5.75@6.30 per cwt.

Buffalo, Aug. 20.—Cattle—Receipts 12 loads through, three for sale. The market was strong and about all sold. Good steers at $4 30@4 40 per cwt.

Calves—Buttermilks at $2 25@3 50, veals, fair to best, at $5 00@6 00.

Hogs—Receipts eight loads through, 10 loads for sale. The market was strong and 10c higher. Good corn Yorkers at $6 05@6 10 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts eight loads through, 13 loads for sale. The market was steady and firm. Choice to fancy wethers at $5 00 per cwt., fair to good sheep at $4 50, good native lambs at $6 40@6 60.

Chicago, Aug. 20.—Cattle—Receipts 8,000 head, shipments 2,500 head. The market was steady to a trifle higher. Sales of native steers at $3.40@5.25 per cwt., Texans at $2.15@3.25, cows at $1.40@2.90.

Hogs—Receipts 14,000 head, shipments a shade higher. Sales of rough and packers at $5.00@5.45 per cwt., mixed at $5.55@5.75, prime heavy and butchers' weights at $5.75@5.85, assorted lights at $5.60@5.70.

Sheep—Receipts 3,500 head, shipments 1,000 head. The market was steady. Sales of stockers at $3.50 per cwt., mixed at $3.40@4.85, wethers at $5.00@5.25, Texans at $4.00, westerns at $4.50@4.85, lambs at $3.00@5.50.

Kansas City, Aug. 20.—Cattle—Receipts 4.000 head, shipments 2,600 head. The market was generally steady; cows steady to 10c lower. Sales of dressed beef and shipping steers at $2 00@4 05 per cwt, cows at $1 50@2 40, Texas and Indian steers at $2 20@3 00, stockers and feeders at $2 45@3 25.

Hogs—Receipts 5,600 head, shipments 1,100 head. The market was about steady. Sales of all grades at $4 25@5 05 per cwt, the bulk of sales at $5 40@5 55.

Sheep—Receipts 500 head, shipments 600 head. The market for good muttons was strong; lambs were weak. Sales of muttons at $4 30@4 65 per cwt, lambs at $4 70.

Dun's Trade Review.

New York, Aug. 20.—Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says late advices from the west promise rather better crops of wheat and corn, and cotton prospects are a little better. The yield will approach that of last year, and with abundant supplies brought over the outlook is so good that business distinctly improves, and the prospect for fall trade is everywhere considered bright. The great strikes in New York, Pennsylvania and Tennessee, which call into service troops in three large states, appear to have scarcely an appreciable effect upon business as yet, and though interruption of traffic is threatened on many important railroads, stocks are generally steady or strong, closing but a small fraction lower than a week ago. More gold has gone abroad, but money is abundant and easy, and collections in almost all quarters are more satisfactory than usual.

Wheat has been weaker and declined 3-4 cent, with western receipts exceeding 5,200,000 bushels in four days, while Atlantic exports were not 1,500,000 bushels and sales here only 16,000,000 bushels. Reports of harvesting in spring wheat regions are more encouraging. Corn has advanced a cent on sales of only 3,000,000 bushels here, mainly because of possible interruption of traffic, for western reports are definitely more promising, especially as to Kansas and Illinois. Oats have declined a quater, but lard is a shade stronger. Oil is 3-4 cents lower and coffee 5-8 higher, with more speculative activity.

In cotton a further decline of a sixteenth has occurred and sales have been 598,000 bales, the actual movement at this season being insignificant, while crop prospects with the heavy stocks on hand tend to depress prices. Last week the quantity which has come in sight for the crop year rose above 9,000,000 bales, and the stocks of American here and abroad are over 2,300,000 bales.

Speculation in tin has made little change and buyers of copper are so slow that 11 5-8 cents is quoted, while lead is a shade lower. Iron mills at Pittsburg will soon resume, but at present shipments of coke are the smallest for some time, and business in window glass is not active.

At Cincinnati, trade is quiet, but prospects fine, and withdrawals of whisky unusually heavy. Fair activity is seen at Cleveland, with healthy trade, and rolled iron products very active and firm. General trade at Chicago is better than in any other year, and collections better. Receipts of barley for the week fall one-half below last year's, of dressed beef a third, and of corn a fifth, but increase appears in cured meats, cheese and lard, a third in cattle and wool, and a half in hogs, hides and flour. At Milwaukee collections are slow, farmers being busy, but trade is largely in excess of last year. St. Paul reports a slight increase in business, and the harvest resulting in a good yield. At Minneapolis trade is good, the crop about average, and the lumber business large, with an advance of 50 cents in prices.

Business at St. Louis is generally satisfactory, and at Kansas City good, with large receipts of cattle, hogs and wheat. At Omaha dealers in dry goods and groceries are rushed and money is in improve demand. Improvement is also seen with brighter prospects at Little Rock and Nashville, and white trade is quiet at New Orleans, sugar is strong and active, but receipts of rice are light, the crop having been damaged by rains.

Western iron mills have not fully resumed, but the present demand for bar, plates, sheets and structural iron is very active, and mills are full of orders. Pig is unchanged, but a sale of grey forge equal to $7.94 at Birmingham is recorded. Cottons are in great demand and firm, though the weather has checked the week's sales.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days was 172. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 199.

TOLEDO PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected daily at King's elevator.—Grain at the elevator—Red wheat, No. 2. new, 77c; white wheat, No. 2, 73c. Rye—No. 2. new, 61c. Corn—No. 2, 48c. Oats—White, 35c; mixed, 33c.

Provisions—(Corrected daily by Charles Meyers)—Very firm; pork, mess, $12 00 per bbl; short, $12 50; clear, $13 00; short clear, $14 50. Hams very firm; 18 lbs and over, 13c; 15 lbs average, 13 1-2c; 12 lbs and under, 13 1-2c; shoulders, 9 1-2c, scarce. Breakfast bacon, clear, 12c; rib, 11c; smoked beef, 11c. Lard—Kettle rendered, 8 1-2c; by bbl., 8 1-2c; 50 lb tin kettle lard, 9c; refined, 6 3-4c; 50 lb tins, 7c. Bacon side, 10 1-2c. Bologna, 6c. Barrel meats active. Market very strong. Calves—Good demand, 7 1-2@8c per lb. Hogs—Good demand, 7@7 1-2c. All kinds smoked meat very firm, but scarce.

Butter—Scarce and higher; Elgin creamery, 25@26c; gathered creams, 23@24c; fancy Ohio creamery, 22@23c; fancy northwestern creamery, 22@23c; fancy dairy, 20@21c; prime to choice, 16@18c; medium, 12@14c; common, 8@10c per pound.

Tallow—City, 4 3-4c per lb; country, 4c.

Wool—Unwashed—Medium clothing, 18@23c per lb; combing and delaine, 24@25c; quarter blood, 23@24c; fine merino, 18@19c. Fleece-washed—Medium clothing, 27@30c; combing and delaine, 30@31c; fine merino, X and XX, 28@29c; burry and cots, 18@20c. Tub-washed—30@35c; pulled, 25@29c.

Vegetables—(Corrected daily by E. A. Rood)—Business good; demand for all vegetables active and improving. Prices on open market. Country orders are filled at higher prices. New potatoes, 80@90c per bushel; $2 30@2 50 per barrel; green beans, 75@1 00 per bu; new wax beans, $1 25@1 50 per bu; new cauliflower, $1 25@2 00 per doz; beets, 50c bu; onions, 20c per doz; 90@1 00 per bushel; lettuce, 5@6c per lb; tomatoes, $1 50@2 00 per bu; cabbage, 90@1 00 bbl; peaches, 1-3 bu basket, 90@1 00. California fruits—Clapp Favorite and Bartlett pears, $1 50@2 00 per bu; sugar pears, $1 00@1 25 per bu; peaches, 1-2 bu basket, 90@1 00. California fruits—Bartlett pears, $3 00@3 50 per box; plums, $2 50@3 00 per case; peaches, $1 50 per case. New apples, scarce and high, $1 00@1 25 per bu, strictly fancy, $1 50 per bu; $3 00@3 75 per bbl.

Fruits—California oranges, $4 50@5 00 per box; Messina oranges, $4 50@5 00 per box; 1-2 boxes, $2 25@3 00; lemons active, $4 50@5 00 per box. Watermelons, 15@20c each. Blueberries, $3 25@3 50 per bu; nutmeg melons, $1 00@1 25 per doz.

Poultry—(Corrected daily by Fulton Market)—Dressed and live chickens in good demand; live, 10@12c per lb; old, dressed, 9c; old, live, 7@9c; spring ducks, demand light; dressed, 10c; live, 7@8c; turkeys, 9c; woodcock, 20c each.

Turpentine—Savannah, quiet at 26 3-4c per gallon.

Lead—Standard trust, $7 00@7 50; colored lead, $6 00@7 00.

Eggs—Market firm; strictly fresh, 14@14 1-2c.

Salt Fish—Mackerel No. 1 large shore, per bbl., $22 00@24 00; No. 1 shore, $19 00@21 00; No. 1 medium, $17 00@18 00; No. 2 shore, $20 00@21 00; 1-2 bbl. No. 1 extra, $11 50; 1-2 bbl. No. 2 shore, $11 00; 1-2 bbl. No. 3 large, $9 50; 1-2 bbl. No. 3 small, $6 50; white fish, No. 1, per half bbl., $8 50; No. 2, $3 50. Lake herring, $3 00 per half bbl; No. 1 box herring, 22c per box.

Oils—Ohio prime white, 6 1-2c; Ohio water white, 7c; Indiana prime white, 6 1-2c; Indiana water white, 7c; Michigan prime white, 7c; Michigan water white, 7 1-2c; Eocene, 8 1-8c; stove gaso, 7c; linseed oil, raw, 41c; boiled, 44c. These figures are for barrels. Lard oil, No. 1, 42c; extra, No. 1, 52c; extra winter strain, 62c.

Fresh Fish—Scarce; White (upper lake) 7c; No. 2 pickerel, 6c; herring, 2 1-2c; pike, 6 1-2c; pan. 2 1-2c; trout, 7c; soft, 3c; saugers, 6c; catfish, 8c.

Peanuts—Farmers' rough, 3@4c per lb; do screened, 4@4 1-2c; recleaned and handpicked, 5c; white Virginia, 5c.

Coffees—Corrected daily by the Toledo Spice Co.—Green Rio, fair, 15c; good, 17c; prime, 18c; Green Santos, fancy, 22c; Green Java, 25@30c; Roasted Mocha, best, 32c; Java Mandheling, 35c; Old Government, 32c; Java, 30c; Java Imperial, 26c; roasted Rio, bulk, 17 1-2@22 1-2c; German packages 19 3-4c; Lion packages, 19 3-4c.

Hay—Choice timothy, $12 00@13 00; No. 2, $10 00@11 00; mixed, $9 00@10 00. Straw, $6 00@7 00.

Seeds—German millet, $1 15 from store; Hungarian and common millet, 85@1 00 from store; flaxseed, $1 15@1 25 per bu on arrival.

Flour—Spring patent, $5 50; spring family, $5 00@5 50; winter patent, $5 00@5 50; fancy, $5 25@5 50; winter family, $5 00@5 50; extra, $3 75@4 25; low grade, $3 75. $1 00 more in bags.

Salt—Michigan salt, 85c per bbl; eastern, $1 00 per bbl; Michigan on track, 80c.

Sugar—4 X Powdered, 5 5-8c; Standard Powdered, 5 3-8c; Cutloaf, 5 5-8c; Cubes, 5 1-8c; Fine Granulated, 4.56c; Standard A, 4.44c; Off A's, 4 1-4@4 3-8c; light Extra C's, 4@4 1-4c; Good Extra C's, 3 7-8@4c; Yellow Extra C's, 3 5-8@3.81c.

Maple Sweets—Syrup, pure, 80@90c per gallon; manufactured, 65@75c; sugar, fairly active for all grades. Molasses firm; centrifugal, 18@25c per gallon; open kettle, 30@45c; syrup, 24@28c; maple sugar, 9@10c.

Beans—New York marrows, $2 15@2 25; navy and medium, $1 85@2 00 per bu; western, $ 150@1 60.

Rice—Firm; fair to choice Louisiana, 4 1-2@5c; per lb; Japan, 5 1-2@6c; fancy head, Carolint, 6 1-2@7c. The foregoing are wholesale, not retail prices, which are fractionally higher.

Sorghum—Medium to choice, 30@32c per gallon. Market dull.

Dried Fruit—Apples, 4 1-2@5c per lb; evaporated, 6 1-2@7c; peaches, 7 1-2@8 1-2c; fancy, 9 1-2@10c.

Cheese—New York full cream, 12 1-2@13 1-2c per lb; Michigan ful cream, 10@10 1-2c per lb; Young America, 9@11 1-2c; fancy Schweitzer, 14 1-2@15c per lb; twins, 11 1-2@12c per lb. Stocks are light and the market is firm.

Hops—New York, 30@33c; western, 23@33c; foreign, 63c per lb.

Millfeed—Bran, $14 50 in bulk on track; shipstuff, $15 50; middlings, $17 00 and $1 00 more in sacks.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Prints.

Pacific Fancy, 6c; Cocheco Fancy, 6c; Simpsons Fancy, 6c; Simpsons Fancy, 6c; Windsor Fancy, 6c; Allen's Fancy, 5 1-2c; Manchester Fancy, 6c; Hamilton Fancy, 6c; Hamilton Staples, 5 1-2c; American, 3-4 Indigo, 5 3-4c; American Shirting, 4 3-4c; Arnold "B" Indigo, 9c; Arnold "C" Indigo, 8c; Harmony Fancy, 4 1-4c; Hamilton Rep Robes, 6c; Pacific Robes, 6c; Allen's Robes, 6c; Allen's Patch Work, 5 1-2c; Allen's Pink, 6c; Allen's Purple, 6c; Hamilton Figured Red, 6c; Pacific Figured Red, 6c; Allen Figured Red, 6c; M. W. 4-4 Plain Oil Red, 10c; X Washington Oil Red, 8c; M. W. 3-4 Oil Red, 7c; S. 3-4 Oil Red, 6c; India Oil Red, 5 1-2c; Palermo Oil Red, 5c; Vienna Oil Green, Blue and Orange, 6c; Steel River Percales, 8c.

Ginghams.

Amoskeag staples, 7c; Falcon staples, 4 3-4c; Normandie dress, 8c; Renfrew dress, 8c; Everett dress, 8c; Bon Ton dress, 7 1-2c; Beechwood dress, 7c; Hadley dress, 6 1-2c; Wellington dress, 6 1-2c.

Dress Goods.

Angora Camlets, 10 1-2c; Zaara Melange, 10 1-2c; India Cashmere, 10 1-2c; Inverness 36 inch., 10c; Tokio Repps, 8 1-2c; Turners, 24 inch., 16c; Turners, 36 inch, 24c; Turners, 36 inch., 32 1-2c; 3-4 Real Lustre, 12 1-2c; Clam Tartans, 10c; Lawrence Fancies, 20c; 3-4 Poplin Lustre, 8 1-2c; Swiss Zephyrs, 7 1-2c; Arlesian Cords, 7 1-2c; Elder Downs, 37 1-2c; Cordovan Cords, 7 1-2c; Oxford 36 inch. Sackings, 20c; All Wool 28 inch. Sackings, 21c; Roenadle 36 inch. Fancy, 40c; Camels 36 inch. Fancy, 25c; No. 415 All Wool 36 inch. Sackings, 35c; 1079 36 inch. Sackings, 37 1-2c; 50 Inch. Broadcloaths, $1 00; 50 inch. 1600 Sackings, 47 1-2c; B. A. W. Cashmeres, 12 1-2c; "B" Cashmeres, 15c; N. C. Henrietta Black and Colors, 18c; M. C. Henrietta Black and Colors, 24c; 107 Henrietta Black and Colors, 25c; A. 10 Henrietta Black and Colors, 47 1-2c.

39 Inch Black Henriettas.

No. 1200, 55c; 1300, 57 1-2c; 1400, 60c; 1510, 65c.

46 Inch Black Henriettas.

No. 1200, 65c; 1300, 67 1-2c; 1400, 70c; 1500, 75c; 1600, 77 1-2c; 1700, 80c; 1800, 82 1-2c; 1900, 85c; 2000, 92 1-2c.

Silk Warp Henriettas.

No. 150, 72 1-2c; 110, 77 1-2c; 130, 82 1-2c; 140, 87 1-2c; 160, 92 1-2c; 170, 97 1-2; 27 inch Black Mohair, 25c; 46 inch Bedford Cords, 37 1-2c.

Draperies.

Bengall, 12 1-2c; Punkah, 8c; Polka Spot, 6 1-2c; Windsor, 25c; Kremlin, 25c; Fontainebleau, 25c; Rugby, 20c; Tudor, 20c; Boulevard, 20c; Huron, 18c; Suburban, 18c; Plantagnet, 18c; Derby, 12 1-2c; Marathon, 12 1-2c; Beranium, 12 1-2c.

Satine Henriettas.

B C Black, 10 1-2c; A Black, 15c; B Black, 19c; C Black, 21c; D Black, 24c; E Black, 27 1-2c.

White Flannels.

C H No. 8, 18c; G H No. 2, 20c; G H No. 1, 25c; XX, 30c; XXX, 35c.

Outing Flannels.

Amoskeag Teazel, 10c; Swansdown XX, 10 1-2c; Lewiston Plains, 8c; Lewiston Stripes and Plaids, 8c; F M D Stripes and Plaids, 8c; 309 Stripes and Plaids, 9c; Wallingford Stripes, 6 1-2c; Chudah Fancies, 9 1-2c.

Domet Flannels.

3-4 Cream, 6c; 3-4 Bristol, 8c; Anawan, 10c; Orion, 12 1-2c; Dakota, 15c; Marigold, 15c; Norfalk, 20c.

Red Twill Flannels.

T K N, 18 1-2c; S T, 20c; Victor, 25c; Siberia, 27 1-2c; Farmers, 30c; C M, 30c Excelsior, 35c.

Plain Red Flannels.

C C, 14c; Essex, 15c; S, 20c; E 5, 20c; XX, 25c; XXX, 30c.

Turkey Red Damasks.

Rosemont, 20c; W, 25c; Superlative, 32 1-2c; Leeds, 32 1-2c; R, 30c; Hanover, 32 1-2c; Oriental, 40c; Red and Green, 35c; Plain Cardinal, 35c.

Cream Damasks.

No. 135, 35c; No. 142, 40c; No. 163 X, 45c; No. 221, 50c.

White Damasks.

No. 14, 37 1-2c; No. 24, 40 1-2c; No. 44, 50 1-2c; No. 70, 60 1-2c; No. 98, 65 1-2c; No. 102, 75 1-2c; Red Border, 33 1-2c; 50 1-2c; No. 50 1-2c; No. 76, 60 1-2c; No. 95, Red Border, 35 1-2c; Red Border, 40 1-2c.

"A" Chambrays.

All colors, 10c.

Selesias.

2 X, 8c; 3 X, 9 1-2c; 4 X, 11c; 5 X, 12 1-2c; 77 Fancy, 12 1-2c; 92 Fancy, 12 1-2c; 226 Fancy, 16c; 95 Fancy, 16c; 216 Fancy, 22 1-2c; Percalines, 12c; Cambrics, 4 1-4c; Paddings, 9c.

Linen Canvas.

100 Black, Slates and Seal Browns, 10 1-2c; 200 Black, Slates and Seal Browns, 12c; 300 Black, Slates and Seal Browns, 14c.

Corset Jeans.

Victoria Black, Slates and White, 7c; Conestoga Browns and Slates, 6c.

Crinolines.

Black, White, Slate and Brown, 75c pc; Rutledge Linings, 5 1-2c.

White Blankets.

Alton 10-4, 75c pair; Atlantic 10-4, 75c pair; Arabian 10-4, $1 50 pair; Amsburg 10-4, $1 00 pair; Ansonia 10-4, $1 20 pair; Alhambra 10-4, $1 40 pair; Adine 10-4, $1 40 pair; Bradford 10-4, $1 80 pair; Pacific Scarlet 10-4, $2 50 pair; Beacon White 10-4, $2 25 pair; Globe 10-4, $2 50 pair; Devonshire 10-4, $2 75 pair; Forest City 10-4, $2 75 pair; Forest City 10-4, $3 00 pair; Manitoba 10-4, $3 75 pair; Columbia No. 190 11-4, $4 50 pair; Columbia No. 200, 11-4, $6 00 pair; St. Joaquin 11-4, $5 25 pair; D Valley 11-4, $6 50.

Gray Blankets.

Franklin 48-70, 80c pair; Franklin 58-72, 90c pair; Columbia 10-4, $1 00 pair; Conqueror 10-4, $1 25 pair; Arctic 10-4, 1 37 1-2 pair; Lama 10-4, $1 37 1-2 pair; California Camp 10-4, $1 50 pair; Pilgrim 11-4, $2 25 pair; National Wool, X, $4 00 pair.

Horse Blankets.

Kansas Square, 90c net each; Oxford Square, $1 00 net each; Berlin S Square, $1 10 net each; 5-A Trader Square, $1 20 net each; Plunger Square, $1 25 net each; 5-A Magic Square, $1 50 net each; 5-A Cold Wave Square, $2 00 net each; 5-A Trojan Square, $2 00 net each; 5-A Diamond Square, $2 25 net each; 5-A 306 Square, $2 50 net each; 5-A Norwegian Square, $2 75 net each; 5-A No. 51 Russian, $3 25 net each; 5-A No. 53 Russian, $3 25 net each; Arctic Cut, 90c net each; Hudson Cut, $1 00 net each; Albany Cut, $1 25 net each; 5-A 5-Mile, $1 35 net each.

Comforts.

"D," $7 00 net per doz; E E, $8 00 net per doz; J H, $9 00 net per doz; V E, $12 00 net per doz; N, $12 00 net per doz; C E, $13 50 net per doz; X, $15 00 net per doz; 33, $17 00 net per doz; 50 S E, $18 00 net per doz; H-4, $19 00 net per doz; 55, $20 00 net per doz; C-6, $24 00 net per doz; P-8, $30 00 net per doz; Bunting Comforters, $15 00 net per doz; Crib Comforters, $9 00 net per doz.

Canton Flannels (Unbleached.)

No. 10 Tri-State, 4 3-4c; No. 20 Tri-State, 5 1-2c; No. 30 Tri-State, 6 1-2c; No. 40 Tri-State, 7 1-2c; No. 50 Tri-State, 8c; No. 60 Tri-State, 9c; No. 70 Tri-State, 10c; No. 80 Tri-State, 12c.

Canton Flannels (Bleached.)

No. 15 Tri-State, 6c; No. 25 Tri-State, 7c; No. 35 Tri-State, 8c; No. 45 Tri-State, 9c; No. 55 Tri-State, 10c; No. 65 Tri-State, 12 1-2c.

Colors.

No. "A" Browns and Slates, 9 1-2c; No. "C" Browns and Slates, 8c; Reds, Old Gold and Blues, 10c.

Table Felts.

All colors, 95c net.

Surah Silks.

All colors, 30c; Blacks, 30c; Blacks, 40c; Blacks, 50c; Blacks, 60c; Blacks, 75c.

Crashes (Unbleached.)

Cotton Twill, 4c; Cotton Huck, 4c; Cotton Birdseye, 4c; Pemberton, 5c; 14-inch Linen, 4 1-2c; A A, 6 1-2c; A, 7c; P P, 7 1-2c P, 8c; N, 9c; N N, 10c; S R T, 12c.

Crashes (Bleached.)

Cotton Huck, 4 1-2c; Toilet Twill, 4 1-2c; Cotton Twill, 5c; "A" Linen, 8c; N Linen, 10c; Brittish, 10c; Britian Twill, 12c; 348 Plaid Linen, 8 1-2c; 348 A Linen, 10c; Check, 8c.

Tickings.

No. 20 White Horse, 6 1-2c; Royal, 6 1-2c; No. "A" Oakland, 7c; No. 250 Oakland, 8c; No. 100 White Horse, 8c; No. 50 White Horse, 8c; No. 60 White Horse, 9c; No. C. C., Swift Mf'g. Co., 8c; No. S. S., Swift Mfg. Co., 9c; Fancy, Swift Mfg. Co., 10c; Appleton Fancy, 10c; A A A Lewiston Plaid, 10c; Imperial, 10c; No. 3 White Horse, 9c; No. 2 White Horse, 10 1-2c; No. 1 White Horse, 14c; Salem Fancy, 10 1-2c; S. S. Thorndyke, 12c; Victoria, 12 1-2c; 871 Fancy, 15c; 1074 Fancy, 15c; H. C. White Horse, 15c; Zebra, 16 1-2c.

Wide Bleached Goods.

10-4 Boston, 22 1-2c; 9-4 Boston, 20c; 8-4 Boston, 18 1-2c; 6-4 Boston, 15c; 5-4 Boston, 12 1-2c; 45-inch Newmarket, 10c; 42-inch Newmarket, 9c.

Wide Brown Goods.

10-4 Boston, 20c; 9-4 Boston, 18 1-2c; 8-4 Boston, 17 1-2c; 7-4 Boston, 15c; 45-inch Fairhaven, 9c.

Bleached Cottons.

Middlesex B B, 5c; One of The Finest, 5 1-2c; Diamond, 6c; Oak View, 6c; Harvest E, 6 1-4c; Golden Rod, 6 1-2c; Senator, 6 3-4c; Pennant, 7c; Pennant, 1-2 Bleached, 7c; Fearless, 1-2 Bleached, 7c; Capitol, 1-2 Bleached, 7c; White Squadron, 7 1-2c; Rosalind, 7 1-2c; Fauntleroy, 8c; Four Seasons, 8 1-4c; Silver Queen, 8 1-2c; Lonsdale, 8 1-4c; Fruits, 8 1-4c; Lonsdale Cambrics, 10c.

Shirtings.

Tri-State, 8c; Household, 8c; Alabamas, 7c; Eagle & Phoenix, 6 1-2c; Southern, 4 1-2@5c; Edinburg, 8c; Greenville, 6c.

Denims.

York Fancies, 12 1-2c; York Blue and Brown, 12c; Everett Blue and Brown, 12c; Andover Blue and Brown, 11 1-2c; Columbian Blue and Brown, 10c; 12-ounce Blue and Brown, 14 1-2c; Arlington Ducks, 15c; Somerset Blue and Brown, 10 1-2c.

Brown Sheetings.

Great Falls E, 6 1-2c; Cabot A, 6c; Pledmont, 5 3-4c; Tri-State, 5 1-2c; North Star L L, 5 1-2c; Glenmore, 5 1-2c; Henderson A, 5 1-2c; Henderson C, 4 1-4c; Norwood X X, 5 3-4c; Household A A, 5 1-4c; Lawrence L L, 5c; Favorite L L, 5c; Harper L L, 4 3-4c; Cast Iron, 7 1-2c; Constitution, 9-8, 7 1-4c; Constitution, 4-4, 6 1-4c; Dwight Star, 6 3-4c; Atlas O N B, 6 1-2c; Columbian Tower, 6 1-4c; Cambria No. 1, 5 3-4c; Good Value, 5 1-2c; Household G G, 5 1-4c; Niobe R, 5 1-4c; Newmarket B, 5c; Grafton A, 4c; Archery Bunting, 4 1-4c; Tennis Bunting, 4c; Wassue Bunting, 3 3-4c; Peri, 3 1-4c; Anchor Drill, 6 3-4c; Piedmont, 6 1-4c.

Warps.

Tri-State, white, 16 1-2c; Tri-State, colors, 19c; White Rose, white, 16 1-2c; White Rose, colors, 19c; Imperial,

THE DOORS ARE OPEN.

The Different Places of Worship

And Where They Are Located—Subjects to be Delivered by the Pastors.

St. Paul's M. E. church, corner Madison and Superior streets, Rev. S. D. Hutchmpller, pastor: Class, 9:30; preaching, 10:30 and 8; Sunday school, 12; Epworth league 7 o'clock.

Preaching at the Ashland Avenue Baptist church, at 10:30 a. m. and 8:00 p. m., Rev. E. W. Hunt, pastor; Sabbath school at 12:00 m., and young people's prayer meeting at 6:45 p. m.

Third Street M. E. church, Rev. S. L. Roberts, pastor: Class meeting, 9:15 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; young people's meeting, 6:45 p. m.; preaching, 8:00 p. m.

Monroe Street M. E. church, Rev. G. H. Priddy, pastor: Class, 9:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 11:45 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m.; preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Rev. Wm. J. Thornbury, of Salem, O., a noted Quaker evangelist, will preach at Christ church, on Sunday, at 3 p. m. Everybody is invited to hear this worthy man teach the way of salvation.

New Church—Services will be held in Turley's hall, corner Monroe and Huron streets. Rev. E. D. Daniels will preach at 11 a. m. on "A Truthful Life," and at 7:30 on "The Source and Nature of Hell."

Y. W. C. A.—The usual meeting of the Y. W. C. A. will be held at the Association rooms, 620 Madison street, Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock; subject, "Christ, our Elder Brother," led by Miss Anna Yeslin.

Memorial Baptist, corner Oak and Fort streets. Preaching to-morrow 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. H. W. Childs, of Urbana, O.; Sunday school meets at 12 m.; prayer meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 p. m.

Broadway M. E. congregation, Rev. J. H. Bethards, pastor, will worship in Lincoln hall, on Broadway, to-morrow: Class, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Bible school, 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 7 p. m. The people are invited.

First Presbyterian church, Huron street, corner Orange: Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor. Mr. George C. Doolittle will preach in the morning at 10:30; subject, "Burden Bearing." Sunday school at 12:00. Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 p. m. No evening service.

Services in the Third Presbyterian church, Rev. B. K. Ormond, pastor, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; subject for morning, "Stephen's Defense and Death;" for the evening, "The Poverty of Christ;" Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 12 m.

Albany Street M. E. church will have services Sunday evening; preaching by the pastor; Sunday school, 10 a. m. The public are cordially invited to attend. The moonlight excursion announced for August 19th has been postponed until Monday evening, August 22.

Bartlett Street church (Disciples of Christ), Bartlett and Ewing streets, J. L. McDonald, pastor: Preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. There will be baptisms probably at each service.

The First Congregational church, next to the Boody house, on St. Clair street, Wm. M. Williams and D. M. Fisk, pastors: Morning service at 10:30; service of scripture study at noon; lesson, acts V. 29-42; Y. P. S. C. E. service at 7 p. m.; subject, "Heroic Christians." No other evening service.

First Baptist church, Huron street, near Cherry, Rev. William H. Sloan, pastor: Preaching to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock; subject, "A Silver Cup Found in a Bag of Wheat;" Sunday school at noon; meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 p. m.; preaching at 8 p. m.; topic, "A Man Beside Himself."

Westminster Presbyterian church, corner Superior and Locust streets, Rev. S. G. Anderson, pastor: Service, 10:45 a. m.; morning subject, "Rest." The pastor has returned from his vacation and will preach. The service will be held in the chapel. Sunday school at 12 m. in the chapel; no evening service.

Eleventh Street Church of Christ returns to old quarters after the Updike tent meetings on Bancroft street. The pastor, T. S. Buckingham, will preach at 10:30 and 8; subjects, "Adorning the Doctrine," and "The Gospel of Jesus Christ, versus the Law of Moses;" Sunday school at 12; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30.

Martin Luther church (First German and English Lutheran), corner of Oak and Woodville streets, East Side, Rev. E. L. T. Engers, pastor: Sunday school at 9 a. m.; German service at 10:30 a. m. In the evening the pastor will conduct a baptismal service at the St. Luke's Lutheran church, Walbridge avenue.

WHAT STRONGER PROOF

Is needed of the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla than the hundreds of letters continually coming in telling of marvellous cures it has effected after all other remedies had failed?

Hood's Pills cure constipation.

ANNUAL EXCURSION

To Soldiers' Home, Dayton, O., Tuesday, Aug. 23, '92, via C., H. & D. and Home Avenue Railways.

Special train leaves 6:00 a. m. Fare from Toledo is $2.50.

Prof. Weitzmann's aerial wire performance excels everything of this nature before attempted.

Performance commences 2 p. m. on the grounds, free to excursionists.

The Home is a panorama of beauty at this season; the floral feature is at its best.

Lake Side Park, a recent adjunct to the Home, is teeming with diversified means of pleasure.

Full five hours at the Home. Returning, train leaves Dayton 6:00 p. m.

See agents C., H. & D., or write E. O. McCORMICK, G. P. & T. A.

You can go to Dundee, Milan, Ann Arbor, Howell, or Owosso, Sunday, and return same day. Two trains each way between Toledo and Owosso on T., A. A. & N. M. R'y, every Sunday. Tickets for these trains at special low rates.

Grand Excursion!

VIA W. & L. E.,

Toledo to Sandusky and return, Sunday, Aug. 21, 1892. Train leaves W. & L. E. depot 8:00 a. m., standard time. Returning, leaves Sandusky at 8:00 p. m., standard time. Marine band will accompany excursion. Come one and all.

AN INDEFINITE SHUT DOWN.

Findlay, O., Aug. 20.—The owners of the Salem wire nail mill to-day began the erection of an eight-foot board fence around their mills in this city preparatory to a shut down of indefinite length which was made necessary by a failure to effect an amicable settlement with the Amalgamated association of iron and steel workers. As a result about 400 men will remain idle until a satisfactory scale can be decided upon.

LETTER LIST.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Toledo, O., postoffice, Aug. 19, 1892:

Gents' List.

A—Michael Allen (2), W. W. Alderdice.
B—C. S. Brooks (2), Will Bristol, A. Boesch, Powell Brown, W. G. Burton, Nelson Buckler (3), Nicol Block, Jake Bennett, King Binkey, W. Burns, Nelson C. Butler.
C—Bernard P. Corr, Charlie Connors, J. C. Campbell, J. P. Cameron, S. J. Cheney, James Caroll, John Chapman, S. Crott, A. D. Christie.
D—R. M. Dresser, George F. Darr, Frank Davis.
E—Lawence Eck, E. Elsworth.
F—Thomas M. Foster, Thomas Franklin, R. P. Frisch, Jos. Farro, John Fitzgerald, Dominick Foy.
G—Grimhagen.
H—William Herman, W. H. Hill, M. L. Harrour, John Harvey, George Hilbeet, D. M. Howe, H. B. Hatt, H. W. Hill, Becey Hoffman, Andrew Horrigan, Dr. C. H. Harrison, Chas. H. Hamilton.
J—Mr. Jiller, E. W. Jones, Henry Jacobs, Lou Justice, Herman Jachue.
K—I. H. Kaucan, Dr. H. B. Kaufman, Ed Kelly.
L—M. P. Ludwig, Louis Lane, L. B. Landis, Job Leu, Edward M. Lane, E. E. Leech, C. F. Lookbee, Edward Lundigan (2), Arthur Langon.
M—Frank Morrison, Fred Miller, Mr. Meltzer, I. McLaughlin (2), Pete Maurey, Sofi Monheik, Fred Morris, Joseph Marshall, J. K. McMahon, John McKeever, M. Maichrak, Dell Maurer, Dometio Manoechio, J. M. Moore (2).
N—Andy Newman, J. V. Newloit, L. Nolton, jr.
O—N. Oden, John O'Neil, Harry F. Oyler, C. P. Otis.
P—A. J. Pratt, Albert Pooke, B. Pither, Emil Peterson, Henry Post, Octavius Pooley, Wm. Putz.
Q—Michael Quinlan.
R—James Rice, Joseph Rohr, Rees Rees, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Roberts, Frank Rundell, Adolph Rothbarth.
S—Carey Stahl, Dan Sullivan, George Spears, Henry Sturgis, S. Simone, Robert Smith, H. A. Stevens, Ferdinand Staibell, Ed. C. Sheehan, Edward Stewart, E. J. Schellentrager, Carey T. Sawyer, Cimming E. Sharp, Shirham Slagle, Joze Segeva.
T—E. H. Townsend, J. Waldo Taylor, J. O. Tanner, S. V. Thomas, W. Tillison (2).
V—Antonio Vistale.
W—Gustave Wiegart, Wm. Williams, W. T. Whaley, Wilie Williams, S. L. Watson, F. A. Wright, Augste Weight, C. G. Wilkinson, Dr. J. R. Walker.
Y—Friedrich Yahuke.

Ladies' List.

A—Miss Mary Adams.
B—Miss Sallie D. Beall, Miss Lisa Barnes, Miss Lena Buckland, Julia Bodett, Mrs. Ida Bonnell, Mrs. Edward Bursh, Blanche Bear.
C—Jenny Cole, Miss Katherine Clay, Miss Mattie Calle, Mrs. Martha Crann, Miss Margaste Coates.
D—Mrs. Ida Davis.
E—Miss Nellie Elsmith, Nell Elsworth.
F—Mrs. D. Fowler.
G—Miss Annie Green, Mrs. Doraine Geyot, Miss Lulu Garry.
H—Mrs. Mary Hively, Mrs. H. L. Hammond, Mrs. Carrie Hannan, Mrs. Charlin Hamilton.
J—Miss Collie Johnson, Mrs. Charles Johnson, Mrs. Georgia Johnson.
K—Mrs. Mary Keller, Mrs. Manda Kaus, Miss Kelly (2), Mrs. Bertha Krop, Mrs. A. E. Knox.
L—Miss Zoe Logan, J. L. LaFlesh, Mrs. J. Lavoy.
M—Rose Manor, Mary Mayers, Mrs. Lydia Morris, Mrs. Louisa Mollish, Miss L. B. Moore (2), Miss Hattie Miller, Miss Grace Mullen, L. N. McDaniel, Mrs. Chas. Morris, Mrs. Anna Mason, Mrs. Anna Martgor.
N—Mrs. Laura Niles, Miss Mattie Nellson.
O—Miss Grace Orland, Matilda Olsson.
R—Miss Ada Reid, Mrs. E. C. Rogers, Mrs. Hattie Russell, Julia A. Robion, Miss Lulu Reese, Mrs. Lena Ryan, Miss Maud Richardson, Miss Mamie Reed, Mrs. R. Rise.
S—Miss Zanta Skiles, Miss Minnie Smith, Miss Mamie Schultz, Mrs. J. M. Stout (2), Mrs. J. Stornburger.
T—Miss May Thorn.
V—Alice Vander Mark, Mrs. C. Van Spring.
W—Miss Sadie Williams, Miss Pearl Wallick, Miss Williams (2), Mrs. Minnie Woggoman, Miss Maine Walker, Miss Henrietta Wilkerson, Miss Hulda Ward.
Y—Miss Mollie Young.

Miscellaneous.

Anderson & Fuller, A. M., care of F. Magnire, American R. R. Track Journal, J. R. Briggs & Co., Charity Org. Society, Clapp & Son, Fisher & Wilson Co., Gem Shirt Co., Half, L. Lounge Co., Hull & Dutton, N. Mills & Co., Alfred Rex & Bro., Supt. U. S. Academy, Zeno M'f'g Co.

Packages.

Lizzie Lang, M. D. Smith.

Use Angostura Bitters to stimulate the appetite and keep the digestive organs in order. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, sole manufacturers. At all druggists.

LIGHT EARTHQUAKE.

San Francisco, Aug. 19.—A light earthquake shock was felt at San Jose and San Cruz last night. The weather throughout the state is warm, the temperature ranging over a hundred in many places.

BOUND OVER.

Wapakoneta, Aug. 20.—(Special)—Henry Robison, a boy, was bound over to court for borrowing a horse and buggy, without the owner's permission, in order to take his girl out riding.

"FARMERS' PICNIC."

The annual Farmers' Picnic will be held at Manitou Beach Thursday, August 25, on which occasion the C., J. & M. railway will sell very low rate excursion tickets, good going on regular train leaving Cherry street depot at 7:20 a. m., standard time, and returning leave Manitou Beach on special train 5:30 p. m.

Train on this date will deliver passengers at Manitou Beach.

T. C. M. SCHINDLER, G. P. A.

Aug. 19, 20, 21 and 22.
$10.00 to Kansas City.
$10.00 to St. Louis.
Via Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R. R.
CLOVER LEAF ROUTE.
No other route offers
CHOICE OF ROUTES
Beyond St. Louis.
WM. GATES, BOODY HOUSE,
Will furnish tickets and explain WHY.

Ohio Central Lines for Findlay.
Ohio Central Lines for Fostoria.
Ohio Central Lines for Columbus.
Ohio Central Lines for Athens.
Ohio Central Lines for Middleport
Ohio Central Lines for Charleston

BRICKLAYERS.

Special meeting, Tuesday, Aug. 23, '92. $1 fine on absent members.
TOLEDO BRICKLAYERS' UNION.

DROPPED DEAD.

Tiffin, O., Aug. 20.—(Special)—Henry F. Hedden dropped dead yesterday of heart disease.

I prescribe Simmons Liver Regulator, and it deserves all the praise it receives.—Dr. D. W. Atkinson, Siloam Springs, Ark.

GEN. MILES.

Chicago, Aug. 20.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, accompanied by his staff, left today for Island Lake, Michigan, to attend a state encampment of national guards at that place and to witness the maneuvers.

A Special Offering.

On Monday morning we shall reduce the price of all our

Best Moquette Carpets to $1.00 a yard—

Now dismiss from your mind certain Moquettes of the baser sort that are offered at very low (?) prices, as this sale is of the

Best Moquettes

Alexander Smith and Sons Co.'s make.

None better made; in fact, none made as good. The quantity is limited. Be on hand early to secure the choicest selection.

Remember the price,

$1.00 a yard.

Lasalle & Koch.

A small lot of Niems' Moquette now 75c a yard.

Laselle & Koch.

TWO WERE DROWNED.

They Rocked the Boat and Fell Into the Bay.

New Brunswick, N. J., Aug. 20.—Three girls, Sadie White, 18; Lizzie Burgundy, 19; and Kate Conners, all empolyed in Johnson & Johnson's factory, left there shortly after 6 o'clock last night, walked along the raceway, and got into a boat which was moored there.

While amusing themselves with rocking the boat it capsized, throwing Lizzie Burgundy and Sadie White into the water. Kate Conners jumped to the shore and shouted for help, but the two girls were drowned before aid could reach them. The bodies were recovered.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL VOTE.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 20.—In the general mixing up of things, due to the failure of the legislature to pass a number of bills by a constitutional majority, there is danger that the electoral vote of Kentucky will be thrown out at the aproaching presidential contest. A number of the amendments to the election bill failed to receive a majority vote in the senate, and if Governor Brown's construction of the constitution is adhered to by the courts serious trouble may result, since the entire bill may be declared unconstitutional.

Don't sicken people with that bad breath of yours. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

You can go to Dundee, Milan, Ann Arbor, Howell, or Owosso, Sunday, and return same day. Two trains each way between Toledo and Owosso on T., A. A. & N. M. R'y, every Sunday. Tickets for these trains at special low rates.

REVOLTING AND GHASTLY.

Bristol, Tenn., Aug. 20.—At Wise Court House a most revolting outrage has been perpetrated. Recently Ira Mullins, a desperate moonshiner, with his whole family, were murdered near Pound Gap. The bodies were buried near Wise. Yesterday a relative, going to the graves, found that some one had dug a hole near them, then inserted a dynamite cartridge and blown the bodies out of the ground. They were found scattered in all directions. There is no clue to the criminals.

SUNDAY TRAINS

On the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railway.

Commencing Sunday, August 21, the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan railway will put on two Sunday trains each way between Toledo and Owosso. Trains will leave Toledo 7:30 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., and will arrive at Toledo at 11:15 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. This will give Toledo people an opportunity to spend Sunday with friends in Michigan, to enjoy a day's fishing at Whitmore Lake or at Zuke or Strawberry lakes, Hamburg Junction, and return the same day. They can also visit Ann Arbor, the "Athens of America," where is located the University of Michigan, the largest college on the American continent. Tickets good for Sunday only will be sold to Whitmore Lake at 75 cents for the round trip. All other stations at one fare for the round trip.

W. H. BENNETT, G. P. A.

Splendid fishing at Whitmore, Zuke and Strawberry Lakes on T., A. A. & N. M. R'y. Two trains each way every Sunday. Round trip 75 cents.

Prof. Williams' Dancing Classes

Will resume week commencing September 5. Call or write for particulars, 138 Summit street.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Picnic parties and socials supplied promptly with ice cream and fine confections by L. H. MEINERT, Corner Summit and Oak streets.

Look young by using Hays' Hair Health. Darkens and beautifies gray hair. 50c.

CALL UP

'Phone No. 1035 when you want McGlynn's ambulance.
'Phone No. 1035 when you want McGlynn's livery.
'Phone No. 1035 when you want McGlynn's moving van.
'Phone No. 1035 if you want prompt and reliable service.

FRIENDS—AND FRIENDSHIP.

Arthur Chamberlain.

Once upon a time—perhaps 'twas when
Haroun Alrachid ruled—two men
Greeted each other at the gate
Of Bagdad, famed throughout the state.

"Oh, friend," the first exclaimed, "now, say
Why gleam your eyes so bright to-day,
While mine are filled with tears, that run
To lose themselves my beard among?"
"Know that I have a friend most dear
In Kandahar this many a year,
Who now has come my lot to share,
My thoughts, my house, my work, my fare!"
"Ah!" cried the first, "my friend has gone,
Whose face I daily looked upon,
Forever from my sight he's passed
Across Arabia's desert!"
Just then they heard the muezzin's call:
"Come, come to prayer!" from turret tall;
And each, with closed ears and bowed head,
"Allah il Allah! Kismet!" said.
Then parted; one with flying feet,
His thoughts on intercourse most sweet;
The other, slow, with stifled groan,
To muse upon his friend alone.

When some ten years had passed away
The two men met again, one day;
The solitary man seemed glad;
The other, downcast, tired and sad.

"Oh, friend," the first one cried, "I fear
You've lost the one you held so dear!
What else could chance your joy to mar
In him who came from Kandahar?"
"Alas!" the other cried, "we still
Abide together and fulfill
The treadmill round of daily life;
There is no bickering nor strife,
All's courteous, civil, decent—yet
I feel, deep down a keen regret;
He shares my house, my work, my fare,
But in my thoughts he doesn't share!
You're glad to-day—your friend's returned
From o'er the desert?" "Nay, I yearned
To see him; but I might not see;
Yet well I knew his love for me
And would not shame that love. I tried
To live as though he stood beside
To warn, to comfort, and to bless;
So grows our friendship more, not less."
The other answered with a sigh,
Just then, from out the turret high,
The muezzin's voice rose clear and loud,
"Come, come, to prayer!" Each head was bowed;
And as the sun set, round and red,
"Allah il Allah!" Kismet said.

Oh, heed the moral well, I pray!
A friend may go and friendship stay,
"Allah il Allah! Kismet!" say.

A MOTHER'S MISTAKE.

The world had used Mrs. Munson rather hardly in her youth. She had been a poor man's daughter and a poor man's wife, and at 18 a poor man's widow. Besides all this, she had one trouble more bitterly felt than the rest—the loss of her only child.

We say loss advisedly; for, although there was every probability of his death, his mother had never had the sad consolation of weeping over his coffin. Left alone by the river side for a brief space of time, he was not to be found when sought for.

There was a hope that he had wandered away; a hope that clung to his mother's mind after it had been abandoned by every one else, and which kept her in a constant agony of suspense.

However, that which appeared to be her worst misfortune, ended, as it seemed, toward her ultimate prosperity. A bachelor of the village, named Munson—a man of immense wealth and kindly disposition—had taken an interest in the troubles of this beautiful and youthful widow, and he paid his addresses to and married her. Certainly the lady did not marry for love. Probably the old gentleman's riches had a great deal to do with it; but she made him a respectful and attentive wife; kept his house perfectly and never gave him a pang of sorrow.

He was content, and if she was not, he never knew it; and when he died she found herself mistress of his possessions, and a handsome woman, though on the verge of 40. She might have married again had she chosen, but no such thought entered her mind. She was absorbed in her property and its care and improvement in a manner surprising, when one remembers she was childless. All those wide lands and all that heaped-up gold could be left to no one she knew or cared for, and so people said and thought. Only one woman—a black nurse, who had known Mrs. Munson from childhood—understood her motive. Mad as the idea seemed, the mother believed that her son was living and would return to her.

On a certain night a worn and crippled man, in tattered, soldier's garb, came limping on his crutches to her door. The winter eve set in with bitter blasts and driving sleet. The Munson mansion stood quietly alone. For a long distance on either hand no roof arose; for its gardens and fields spread far and wide, and were edged about with woods belonging to the property. It seemed, as the soldier stood upon the porch, as though he could take no step further. He gave a feeble rap and listened. There was no answer but the barking of a dog. Another, and after an interval the door was opened by black Minty.

He told his story—a sad one—of imprisonment and wounds and hunger.

"I'm trying to travel on crutches to where they know me," he said. "But see what a night it is, and I'm weaker than I thought."

Black Minty eyed the young man ruefully.

"Missus is cur'ns," she said; "dunno what she'll say—I'll try, though." And she left him and made her way to a sitting room which opened from the hall. The soldier heard her voice, then another shrill and sharp.

"Beggars again! Will there be no end of them? I tell you I won't encourage them. Send them away," and without waiting for the cruel answer old Minty must reluctantly bring, he hobbled away.

Mrs. Munson went back to her fire and sat warming her fingers at the blaze. Minty stood near, looking guilty and unhappy.

"'Pears like I shouldn't sleep nohow to-night, Missus," she finally said.

"Why not?"

"That sojer, Missus. Lame, an' so young, an' jes' about the age young massa'd 'a been if he'd lived."

Mrs. Munson put her hand on her heart.

"Call him back," she said.

"Too far gone, Missus."

Mrs. Munson grew excited. A man servant was sent out to find the soldier and bring him back; but in vain. The night was dark and the sleet fell fast. It was impossible to search long. After half an hour the man came back, and went sulkily to bed in his attic.

Remorsefully communing with herself, Mrs. Munson watched her fire smoulder into ashes, and wept until the day broke. Then there began to be signs of life. John started from the house with his milk pails, and Bridget went to feed the chickens.

Mrs. Munson saw them from her window. She saw also, in a few moments, some signs of a commotion. John shouted, Biddy screamed, and Minty came hobbling from the house. Mrs. Munson went down to the hall into the yard.

There the servants were gathered about the prostrate form of a man lying close against the wall, as if for shelter. A blue jacket, the handle of a crutch, and a white face turned toward the sky caught her eyes.

Mrs. Munson staggered back, and covered her face with her hands.

In a moment she said:

"Bring him in. Send for a doctor. He may not be dead yet. I hope he is not. I know he is not," and with the last words her voice arose to a sort of shriek.

The servants obeyed her, and the body was soon stretched upon the couch in the grand spare bed-room, and John sped away on horse-back to bring Dr. Harding to his aid. Meanwhile those about him removed his stiffened clothing and chafed the cold hands, into which no chafing could bring life now.

The lady was busiest of all. She, with her own hands, undid the buttons of the rough soldier's jacket, and as she did so, those about her saw her eyes dilate in terror.

She glared upon some spectacle before her as though her senses were leaving her, and stood for a moment motionless as a statue.

Then she fell to the floor, uttering screams which rang in the ears of those who heard them for many a long day.

"My son!" she cried; "it is my son, and I am his murderess!"

And those in the room saw, as she had seen, a red mark like a cross on the bare, bronzed breast.

From that day Mrs. Munson grew old, and sank slowly into her grave. But every moment of her life was passed in charitable thoughts and acts. Extravagant in kindness as she had been in parsimony she was the prey of many vile imposters. Yet she did much good to the poor, and is remembered by many very tenderly.

To soldiers she was remarkably charitable. She clothed and fed more than one poor crippled hero, and filled many an empty purse for the homeward journey. And always she would say:

"My son was a soldier also. I wish some one had done for him what I am doing for you."—N. Y. News.

FRENCH TRADE STATISTICS.

Paris, Aug. 20.—Trade statistics for the first seven months of 1892 show that France during that time exported to the United States goods valued at 142,738,000 francs, and imported goods valued at 466,522,000 francs.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.00.

Money Loaned.

(on Real Estate Only.)

Direct to borrower, on improved city or farm property anywhere in North Western Ohio, at 6, 6½ and 7 per cent, according to amounts. No insurance connected with loans.

F. G. Thomson & Co.,
Mortgage Loans,
331 Superior Street. Toledo, Ohio.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

WE HAVE managed to make August (usually a dull month with us) a very busy one. We have done this by giving the public the benefit of several SPECIAL BARGAIN SALES. This week we are ready with another.

Commencing Monday, August 22, we shall offer for sale

ALL FEATHER WEIGHT CLOTHING

AT A REDUCTION OF

25 PER CENT OFF

The regular prices. We have a large stock (much too large) of this class of goods and you'll have no trouble to find something suitable. The stock includes—

Mohair Coats and Vests—1-4 Off.
Flannel Coats and Vests—1-4 Off.
Serge Coats and Vests—1-4 Off.
Alpaca Coats and Vests—1-4 Off.
Blazers and Outing Coats—1-4 Off.

The above goods are from the best manufacturers in the country and include an extremely handsome assortment of the celebrated "Brokaw" make.

Our Prices—always the lowest—are now subject to a discount of 25 per cent. off the regular price.

MOCKETT THE CLOTHIER

213, 215, 217 SUMMIT STREET.

BRO'S "Dress Goods."

We have just opened the choicest line of Imported and Domestic Dress Goods that was ever shown at one time in the city. The very newest and latest in Novelties and Plain Goods, elegant new Colorings, new Fancy Weaves, new designs, etc., now ready for inspection. You will find the prices right.

We have also opened an immense line of "Silks" consisting of complete line of Black Silks, Fancy Silks and changeable Silks in Surahs and Taffetta.

No trouble to show them.

A Continuous Strain of New Arrivals.

NEUHAUSEL BRO'S

From Tuesday, Aug. 23 to Friday, Sept. 2.

Admission 50 Cents; after 6 p. m., 25 Cents.

No Extra Charge for Admission to the Grand Ampitheater.

Live Stock competition from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Additional attractions every half hour on the Amphitheater track. Marvelous display of working exhibits in the Main Building.

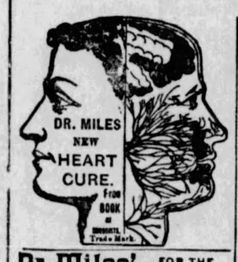
BIG G TRADE MARK
CURE YOURSELF!
Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.
The Universal American Cure.
Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.
PRICE $1.00

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY.

Colvin, La., Dec. 2, 1886.—My wife used MOTHER'S FRIEND before her third confinement, and says she would not be without it for hundreds of dollars.
DOCK MILLS.

Sent by express on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ATLANTA, GA.



Thousands of testimonials.—See Dr. Miles' book, New and Startling Facts. Free at druggists.

Two Years Shortness of Breath, Pain in Sides, Fluttering, Smothering Spells, cured by one bottle. NATH. ALLISON, Glen Rock, Pa.

The most reliable cure for all Heart Diseases. Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' NEW CURE * FOR THE Heart.
Positive Cure for Dropsy, Asthma, &c.
DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

For Sale by all Druggists

EXCURSION TO BELLE ISLE PARK, DETROIT, SUNDAY, AUG. 21

Str. Idlewild leaves Toledo 9 a. m., City Time, Returning leaves Detroit 5 p. m. Tickets only 50c, Round Trip.

DETROIT EXPOSITION

August 23 to September 2.

Passengers on the Idlewild will be landed at Exposition Grounds at 12:30. Returning will leave Exposition Dock at 5 p. m. Fare, $1.00, round trip.

Pages 9 to 16.

THE TOLEDO BEE

Pages 9 to 16.

TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20, 1892.

MODERN WARFARE

The Slaughter of People Would be Terrible

Should Two Countries Clash at the Present Time.

Fumes to Put Whole Armies to Sleep.

One Man Able to Destroy a Whole City.

Rapid Firing Guns That Can Mow Down Human Beings Like so Many Blades of Grass.

Pittsburg, Aug. 20.—Whoever it was that kept this country out of war with Chile, the failure of a fight was a great disappointment to experts in warfare all over the world, who vainly sigh for a conflict that will afford some sort of test of the value of modern naval and military methods. There has been no battle on the sea since the days of wooden battleships, and rapid-firing weapons, fish torpedoes, high explosives, submarine destroyers and other devices for scientific and wholesome killing have had no chance for a practical trial.

The United States government is taking active part—particularly of late in the line of strategic ballooning—in the experiments which all civilized and Christian nations are engaged with—for the purpose of discovering more effective means for wiping out hostile armies and fleets. While busy with smokeless powders, the chief object of which is to make the foe visible, the war department has been keeping an eye upon the "smoke grenades" that are now exciting attention in England. They are filled with chemical substances which, on explosion, produce clouds of dense black smoke, and are designed to be carried in advance by skirmishers and thrown so as to conceal the troops following.

Illuminating Shells and Stinkpots.

Not less novel and remarkable are the illuminating bombs which are being tested by the Italians. One of them, cast among the enemy at night, will burst and immediately light up the darkness with a power of 100,000 candles. One of the most extraordinary of new inventions in warfare is the French explosive called "melinite," which is not only effective for rending and destroying when thrown in a bomb, but also serves a purpose similar to that of the "stinkpots" of long ago. These latter, supposed to have been originated by the Saracens during the Middle Ages, were utilized as late as the last century by the British, French and Spanish. Smashed among the enemy they set free volumes of poisonous and asphyxiating gases.

Melinite is not only three times as powerful as gunpowder, but it has the great advantage of being entirely safe to handle. Its base is a coal tar product termed picric acid, and it has about the consistency of molasses, being poured into shells and hardening. The fumes liberated by the bursting of one of these bombs are most deadly. Not long ago, for the purpose of experiment, a single one was fired at a vessel on which had been placed a number of sheep and goats. All of the animals not killed by the fragments of the exploded shell were suffocated to death. One day a French workman, digging out of the ground a melinite bomb that had been fired three days before, was so far overcome by the gases which it still exhaled as to be with difficulty restored.

Putting a Whole Army to Sleep.

The object of civilized warfare being not to kill but to disable or capture the adversary, it has been suggested that shells, instead of being loaded with destructive and deadly explosives, should be filled with powerful though harmless drugs, which on bursting would spread a sleep-producing vapor. Thus an entire ship's company might be plunged into involuntary slumber by a single bomb, and in like manner whole regiments and brigades could be forced to resign themselves to sudden and helpless repose, to be revived later by their humane captors. The somniferous gas ought to have as nearly as possible the same specific gravity as the atmosphere so as to be dispersed in the latter and hang in a cloud about the enemy, neither rising in the air nor falling to the ground.

High explosives, hitherto untried in either military or naval contests, will play a large and important part in the warfare of the future. The most powerful at present known is "explosive gelatine," being 15 times as strong as gunpowder. It is made by dissolving gun cotton in nitro-glycerine, the preparation having the consistency of honey. Unfortunately, it is very unsafe stuff to use in battle, because a bullet striking it will set it off by concussion. No explosive is good for fighting purposes that can be touched off by shock or otherwise than by actual contact with fire.

Mixing Chemicals During Flight.

A novel kind of bomb is filled with what the inventor calls "hellotite." The two chemical ingredients, binitro-benzole and nitric acid, are in separate glass vessels, which are broken when the shot is fired, their contents being mixed together by the rapid revolution of the shell and exploded by a time fuse. Wonderful accounts are given of the havoc created by the bursting of projectiles of this description. Up to the present time no method of throwing high-power explosives from guns by means of gunpowder has proved successful, although one scientific gentleman has wasted $300,000 of Uncle Sam's money in experiments which only resulted in bursting many valuable cannon. However, trials that are being conducted under government auspices with the new mixture termed "emmensite" seem likely to solve this problem. Until now only pneumatic guns have been found available for such purposes.

Flying machines for use in war have engaged no little attention of late on the part of inventors. Maxim, the designer of the famous gun, claims to have produced one which can be controlled. He declares that he can fill his aerial car with explosives and hover in it over the city of London, holding that great metropolis at ransom to the extent of as many millions of pounds as he chooses to mention.

Holding Up a Big City.

Thus situated he can announce his terms by dropping a small package containing a statement of them and his ultimatum of "Cash or Crash." His contrivance is a cylinder of aluminum containing a three-fourths vacuum, its collapse being prevented by strong ribs inside. It is propelled and steered by electric gear, and is further sustained and balanced by the wings of a great aeroplane, with a great automatic arrangement of a compensatory nature that brings the machine immediately back to the horizontal when it tends to vary therefrom.

The war department has been recently conducting experiments with balloons for military puposes. It will exhibit at the Columbian exposition one of its new "balloon trains," consisting of three wagons. One of the wagons carries a "balloon trains," consisting of three other two convey cylinders charge with hydrogen gas. When it is desired to send up the balloon it is taken out of the basket, connected with one or more of the cylinders, and is ready.

Talking to the Clouds.

It attains an elevation of 2,000 feet, remaining attached to the earth by a wire rope through which a copper wire runs. The copper wire connects a telephone in the ground, so that direct communication is maintained. If desired, the telephone wire may be continued to the headquarters of the commanding general miles away. Meanwhile the observers in the balloon-car can overlook the position and intrenchments of the enemy, being a safe distance from the hostile lines. Sketch-maps they can send down by means of the wire rope. A plan recently suggested is to send up small captive balloons carrying nothing but photographic cameras which could be worked automatically from the ground. They would be allowed to drift over the fortifications of the foe, each one taking a series of pictures of whatever was beneath.

Rapid-firing guns are attracting more attention just now than any other development of the science of warfare. The latest and most admirable weapon of this sort is the invention of Mr. Maxim. It stands on a pivot and is ranged entirely by one man, who points the nicely balanced instrument in whatever direction he desires. He has simply to aim, inasmuch as the gun fires itself, throwing a continual stream of projectiles like water from a hose.

A Stream of Projectiles.

The operator pulls the trigger once, and after that each shot discharges the next one, and rifle bullets issue from the muzzle at the rate of 900 a minute. Another pattern projects 50 explosive shells per minute, each weighing a pound, while still another throws six 100-pound shells a minute. In order that there may be no pause in the continuous storm of bullets or shells sent forth by these astonishing machines, ammunition for them is furnished on shipboard by an endless leather band furnished at intervals with hooks which reaches from the magazine to the main deck. By this means one man can supply a constant stream of cartridges.

The likelihood seems to be that rapid-fire guns will before long practically supercede the great cannon of the old style, which have grown to be so gigantic as to be unwieldy. They are much cheaper also. A 110-ton cannon coses $85,000. Its average life is only 95 shots, which means that it is worthless after it has fired that number of projectiles. On this basis of reckoning, each shot costs about $900, without counting the powder and projectile, which cost $750 more. Sixteen hundred and fifty dollars a pop is a good deal to pay. It is true that when a missile from such a weapon hits anything the latter is likely to be seriously affected. One experimental shot with a 110-ton gun sent the projectile through 20 inches of solid steel, 8 inches of wrought iron, 20 feet of solid oak, 5 feet of granite, 11 feet of concrete and 4 feet of brick back of all this. The striking energy of the conical bullet amounted to 54,320 foot-tons, which was equivalent to the power necessary to lift five giant ships of the size of the steamer of New York one foot out of the water. It will remembered that the famous "Jubilee shot," fired from a similar gun on the occasion of the queen's jubilee, fell at a distance of 13 miles, attaining at the highest part of its trajectory an elevation of four miles.

Europe Using Smaller Rifles.

It is a remarkable fact that the caliber of the rifles supplied to the armies of Europe has diminished within the last four years from 45-100 to 25-100 of an inch. Several very interesting results are accomplished by this change. To begin with, owing to the less resistance opposed by the air to the smaller bullets, they go straighter and the marksman can use his sights for point-blank range up to 500 yards. The improvement in accuracy is very great and the velocity of the projectile is so far increased that the latest pattern of weapon will kill a man at a distance of three miles. So much greater is the penetrating power of the smaller bullet that it will go through the bodies of four men in a row when fired from a distance of one mile.

This was ascertained by the French, who, for the purpose of accurate experiment, stood up four dead men in a line and practiced upon them. Another advantage of the new departure is that one soldier can carry as many as 160 rounds of cartridges. Last, but not least, the smaller bullets are much more humane for use in war. Individuals wounded by them, if not killed outright, are likely to recover. During the late civil conflict in Chile an excellent opportunity was afforded for comparing the relatively slight injuries inflicted by the new-fashioned projectiles when contrasted with the wounds caused by the bullets of the old size.

Realizing Jules Verne's Ideal.

One of the most astonishing inventions of modern times is the new torpedo boat now undergoing trial at Detroit under the eyes of government experts. Readers of the Bee will remember that it fairly realizes the design of the imaginary "Nautilus." It is cigar-shaped, pointed at both ends, and has a dome-like turret on top, through a glass in which the steersman looks along the level of the waves. While running thus the twin screws are driven by a steam engine. When the vessel wishes to sink the little smoke stack is unshipped, and down the cigar boat goes beneath the water, which closes over it while it pursues its way at a depth of 10 feet or more. It can stay under water for half an hour comfortably, the supply of air sufficing for that length of time. While it is submerged the screws are run by batteries in which electricity is stored by the steam engine. The interior is lighted by electricity.

A new kind of automatic torpedo, which does not carry men, is called the "Victoria" and has been recently offered to the British government. Its motive power is compressed air contained within it, and it is steered and controlled by means of an electric wire from shore. It moves beneath the water, approaching the object of its hostility unseen. If the operator wishes to see just where it is on its course, he touches a button and it jumps out of the waves like a dolphin. The torpedo most favored by the navy department is the invention of Capt. Howell, U. S. N. It is worked on the principle of the gyroscope, having a wheel which is spun up to a tremendous rate of speed before the torpedo is discharged from the gun. Owing to this device it maintains a perfectly straight course. The trouble with the celebrated whitehead torpedo is that it is hard to guide and is very apt to go crooked.

The Effectiveness of the Ram.

Naval authorities assert that rams will be the most effective weapons in the naval conflicts of the future. In the building of every battleship nowadays much attention is given to making the stem as powerful as possible, in order that she may ram an adversary effectively. Methods of conflict on the sea are reverting, curiously enough, to those practices 2,000 years ago, when Rome was mistress of the waves. Then vessels of war were propelled by two or three banks of oars; now they are driven with two or three screws. Then, as now, the most deadly blow was struck with the ram. Then, as now, the commanding officer stood in a "conning tower,' directing the movements of the ship, issuing orders for the launching of missiles against the enemy, and at the critical moment "giving the stem" to an opposing craft.

In order to conceive the power of a modern ram, imagine a ship weighing 5,000 tons driven at a speed of 15 miles an hour against a floating antagonist. The force of the blow can be figured out by multiplying the mass into the square of the velocity. Twin screws help quick steering so much that a vessel so equipped is hard to strike, but practice in this kind of maneuver is obtained by European officers with twin screw launches, which, with well-padded bows, rush at each other and fight as men do with soft gloves.

In Bulwer's novel, entitled "The Coming Race," the strange people calling themselves the Vril-ya were represented as possessing such tremendous means of destruction, controllable by the merest infant, that they never thought of making war among themselves, since to do so would have signified universal annihilation. One is tempted to imagine that some such state of affairs must actually arise in the world before long when nations will no longer dare to fight because of the frightful power of their own weapons.

THE MEN OF HOMESTEAD

Story of the Development of the Famous Town.

Why the Workingmen Acted as They Did.

An Interesting Tale of the Amalgamated Association and How It Became so Powerful.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20.—The outside world may differ widely from the Homesteaders and their friends, but the fact remains that this remarkable town expresses very little regret for what has been done, and with a dogged persistence, declares that it will not drink of the water to which, figuratively, it has been led by the governor of Pennsylvania and his troops, writes a correspondent of Geo. W. Childs' paper, the Philadelphia "Ledger." If beaten by starvation, which, many of them contend, will be the last resort of the company, these sturdy men of Homestead promise to exemplify the adage, "a man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still." It was the long-fixed, deep-rooted convictions taken up by their wives and children, and drilled into the minds of tradesmen generally, that brought on excesses which they believed to have been in defense of their homes.

The growth and power of the organization which stands like a formidable giant over all the hopes and ambitions of Homestead's $12,000 people form one of the strangest chapters in the whole story. Its influence has been felt in politics, in trade, in the church, and in the home. It moved individuals; it controlled business; it practically directed the affairs of government. It was, verily, a law unto itself, respected or feared by all. It did not rise in a day or a month, but it came gradually, until it became a part of the local school system, of the borough council, and then controlled them both. It was the supreme power of the town, though secret and intangible, when the Carnegie Steel company, owner of the great Homestead steel works, the mainspring of the town's material existence, made up its mind to break the influence that now clamored for terms and conditions on which men should be employed in this and kindred plants. The company refused to recognize the influence that held the Homestead workers like a vise, and, well knowing by past experience the calibre of the men it had to deal with, prepared for an active and final campaign. The outside world is familiar with the details of the bloody battle that ensued, and of the stirring incidents following to date.

The history of Homestead or of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, in which it is situated, is of little interest prior to the incorporation of the town as a borough in 1880. The locality was inhabited by white men as far back as 1780, but it was not until after the incorporation that the town began to make history. Even then it would probably never have attained a very wide celebrity but for the advent of the steel plant now run by the Carnegie company, and the aggressiveness of its labor organizations. At the time of incorporation the town included about 1,000 acres of land on the south bank of the Monongahela river, seven miles from Pittsburg, seven miles from McKeesport, and three miles from Braddock. It included a high plateau along the river bank, and an abundance of high land, now generally built over with houses of a variety of styles, from the bunched tenements of foreign laborers to the picturesque villas of prosperous workmen and rich business and professional men. While there are now numerous other industries in the place, the greatest and most important of them all is the Carnegie Steel works, which occupy a tract of about 100 acres, jutting into the Monongahela at a bend in that river just above the borough line. These great works employ, when in operation, about 3,800 men—now locked out and on strike—and the power of these men may be judged when it is remembered that they as heads of families or by the expenditure of their earnings, support almost the entire population of Homestead.

What is now the plant of the Carnegie Steel company was founded in 1880 by a corporation known as the Pittsburg Bessemer Steel company. The works opened under the general management of William Clark, one of the stockholders, and ran smoothly until 1882, when the workmen began to organize in the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. Mr. Clark attempted to rid the works of the influence of the union by requiring men to sign an agreement to work on certain conditions, irrespective of any organization. A strike ensued, and efforts being made to run the works independently of the Amalgamated association, there were several small riots in which deputy sheriffs were defied and non-union men beaten. One man was trampled to death. Others were shot and clubbed. The strike finally resulted, after great loss of money on both sides, in the virtual defeat of the men.

Up to this time the chief product of the mill had been steel rails. In 1884 Carnegie, Phipps & Co. bought the works, and, after many important changes, added the manufacture of steel in structural shapes for bridge and house building, and other purposes. There are now about a dozen immense iron and brick structures in the works, the most important of which are the converting mill, where Bessemer steel is made; the beam mill, where the structural shapes are rolled; the plate mill, where the steel plates are rolled; the armor plate mill, where the heavy plate for the government is rolled; the open-hearth mill, where steel is made by the open-hearth process; the finishing department, the 10-inch mill, the 23-inch mill, the 119-inch mill, the blooming, slabbing and rod mills, in addition to various other minor departments, houses, shops and office buildings. All this property, except a small part along the river front, is now walled in by a high and formidable rough board fence.

Prior to three years ago the Carnegie company and the employes, then fairly organized in the Amalgamated association, progressed favorably, a sliding scale of wages based upon the market price of the product being in force, and stimulating both sides to increase profit. Differences then arose, resulting in a strike, wherein the Amalgamated association again showed its hand. The local workers resisted the sheriff, beat off non-union men, and eventually compromised, securing the recognition of the union, and maintaining the right of conference.

Since that time influences have been at work which resulted in the breach of peace and riot about which so much has been written in the last few weeks. It had been evident for a long time that the company did not propose to yield the right of conference to the employes as an organized body any longer. The men talked the matter over for months and months, and while the company was preparing to make its greatest test case they were preparing to resist even more strenuously than they had resisted on former occasions.

Strange as it may seem to the outside world, these hard-working people of Homestead treated the action of the Carnegie company in sending Pinkertons there just as the frontiersmen of colonial times would have regarded the advent of a band of savage Indians. They were wrought up to a pitch of excitement which made even the kindest-hearted of them believe that their homes were at stake. The Amalgamated men, with the well-drilled organization of eight lodges, though a minor part of the population, took the lead in the preparations for offensive and defensive war; none dared dispute, for without the skilled workers the great body of laborers and mechanics knew that their services would be discounted.

And, more than all, the borough government during the last three years had passed over to the control of the Amalgamated men, so that what was done was done with the sanction of the leading men in charge of public affairs. An Amalgamated man had been elected burgess. Five of the nine councilmen were members of the association, while six of the nine school board also owed allegiance to it. The three regular policemen of the town were ex-members of the association, and so the influence of the union permeated every factor in municipal affairs.

It was under this regime that an advisory committee, which met in secret, rose to direct the affairs of the town, and that 65 workmen, anxious to serve without pay, were authorized to act as fire policemen and co-operate with the regulars in preserving order. It was under this system that authority was given and responsibility divided, that pickets were thrown out along the railroads, that virtual possession of the works was taken, that strangers were arrested and taken before the advisory committee or driven out of town—in a word, it was under this system that the workmen seized the town and held it against the sheriff of the county and all other authority until the militia came.

The reign of the advisory committee was in many respects an arbitrary one. It required all members of the Amalgamated association, mechanics, day laborers and others, to report daily at headquarters between 6 and 7 o'clock, morning and evening. It prohibited the discussion of the wage question in bar-rooms, stores or other public places. Its notices were posted in the postoffices of the United States government, and a violation of its orders would instantly put a man under the ban of suspicion. A few words from its chairman would have been sufficient at any time to admit a man to or expel him from the town. The burgess merely directed inquirers to headquarters. All the time every man of the advisory committee and every special policeman and every self-constituted officer professed an undying love for law and order. They professed to protect the people of the town, both before and after the Pinkerton raid, but they could not see that any stranger who would not tell his business had any right to exist at all in Homestead.

Now that the reign of the advisory committee has been brought to a standstill by the military forces, one can begin to see the better nature of the people, and note the progress they have made in public and private improvements. Considered in her peaceful condition, the town has many attractive features, but none is more pleasing than the knowledge that the idle men one sees standing out for what they term "a principle" are, when their "war paint" is washed away, a thrifty and industrious people. They have extended the borders of their building lines until the hillsides are dotted with neat cottages, they have constructed water works, an electric light plant, sewers and other public conveniences. They have probably ten school houses, and not less than 21 churches of various denominations. They are represented in nearly all the great secret and beneficial societies and they have what is generally conceded to be a high sense of morality and right living in their midst.

It is wonderful to note the advancement that foreigners have made in this community. They have several churches and a great number of societies, beneficial and otherwise. The Huns and Slavs, who are numerous here, do not merit the contempt of their fellow-workmen, as they do in many other places. They are united with them, and the associations they have enjoyed are shown in their dress and the efforts they make to appear like Americans. The place, in fact, is remarkable for the improvement it has made in the general condition of this class of workmen.

The average steelworker is a man of much intelligence, and his home is cosy, well lighted and well furnished. He is accustomed to good wages, and spends his money freely. His work is hard, and requires great strength and no little skill. It is exceedingly dangerous, and often results in injury to limb or loss of life. These are among the reasons which give the local workers confidence in the strength of their position. They know their value to the company, and have so often thought it out and asserted it that they have come to look upon employment in the works as a right for which they are justified in fighting.

A RUSSIAN BATH.

A Woman Graphically Describes the Genuine Article.

A Russian bath is amusingly described by Isabel F. Hapgood in her paper in the Atlantic called "Harvest-Tide on the Volga." She says:

There is a bathhouse beside the river. But a great luxury was the hot bath, presided over by old Alexandra. Alexandra, born a serf on the estate was now like a humble member of the family, the relations not having changed, perceptibly, since the emancipation, to the old woman's satisfaction. She believed firmly in the domovoi (the house sprite), and told wonderful tales of her experiences with him. Skepticism on that point did not please her. When the horses were brought round with matted manes, a sign of an affectionate visit from the domovoi, which must not be removed, under penalty of his displeasure, it was useless to tell Alexandra that a weasel had been caught in her act and that her sprite was not there. She clung to her belief in her dreaded friend.

The bath was a small log house, situated a short distance from the manor. It was divided into ante-room, dressing room and bath proper. When we were ready Alexandra, a famous bath woman, took boiling water from the tank in the corner oven, which had been heating for hours, made a strong lather and scrubbed us soundly with a wad of linen bast shredded into fibres. Her wad was of the choicest sort; not that which is sold in the popular markets, but that which is procured by stripping into rather coarse filaments the strands of an old mat sack, such as is used for everything in Russia, from wrappers for sheep iron to bags for carrying a pound of cherries. After a final douche with boiling water we mounted the high shelf, with its wooden pillow, and the artistic part of the operation began. As we lay there in the suffocating steam Alexandra whipped us thoroughly with a small besom of birch twigs, rendered pliable and stripped of their tender leaves by a preliminary plunge in boiling water.

When we gasped for breath, she interpreted it as a symptom of speechless delight, and flew to the oven and dashed a bucket of cold water on the redhot stones placed there for the purpose. The steam poured forth in intolerable clouds; but we submitted, powerless to protest. Alexandra, with all her clothes on, seemed not to feel the heat. She administered a merciless yet gentle massage to every limb with her birch rods—what would it have been like if she had used nettles, the peasants' delight?—and rescued us from utter collapse just in time by a douche of ice cold water. We huddled on all the warm clothing we owned, were driven home, plied with boiling tea, and put to bed for two hours. At the end of that time we felt made over, physically, and ready to beg for another birching. But we were warned not to expose ourselves to cold for at least 24 hours, although we had often seen peasants, fresh from their bath, birch besom in hand, in the wintry streets of the two capitals.

The rapid growth of the habit of sobriety and temperance is one of the characteristics of the American railway service, the use of intoxicants becoming more and more the exception, although it is said to be the rule in the English service. It was a subject for comment in an English railway publication recently that the 5,000 laborers who were employed in changing the grade of the Great Western railway were not allowed to refresh themselves during working hours with anything stronger than oatmeal water.

An industrious searcher after recondite facts has prepared a list of musical compositions by women, extending from 1675 to 1885. It includes 53 serious operas, 53 comic operas and two oratorios, besides a few cantatas, ballad operas, etc. Songs and detached pieces for piano are not included; yet the best known musical compositions by women, Frau Schumann's contributions to her husband's song collections and Fanny Mendelssohn's assistance to her brother in his "Songs Without Words," are comprised in these two classes.

MOBS OF THE TIMES.

One That Shrieked Before Washington's Doors.

Uprising in 1879 and a Trial for Treason.

Many Disturbances in Pennsylvania—Bloodshed in Baltimore—Interesting Reminiscences.

Buffalo, Aug. 20.—With the lawless work in this city and the trouble in Homestead in this free country, where law and order always triumph in the end, a review of the public uprisings will be of interest at this time.

One of the problems which beset the early politicians was the aggressive and brutal custom of England in impressing our seamen on the high seas. It so happened that about 1793, when the question of impressment was particularly agitating the public mind, England and France became engaged in open warfare. Washington decided upon a policy of neutrality. The general feeling in the United States, however, was with France. The tri-color represented liberty, and as such was popular with us.

At this juncture a florid, fat, fanatic Frenchman appeared in America as the accredited representative of France or of the Girondists, who were uppermost at the time. Citizen Genet, as he was called, had a dangerous duty to perform. Secretly he proposed to get America to assist the French against England.

Citizen Genet landed at Charleston, where he was received with every mark of favor. Later he moved on to Philadelphia, where he was welcomed in a fashion that led him to suppose he had the whole of America at his feet. The Fourth of July that year was more of a French celebration than an American. Genet, the red cap of liberty on his head, sat at the post of honor. He sang the "Marseillaise" with tremendous effect. The red cap of liberty was passed from man to man around the table. Next day the town was on fire with enthusiasm for the French cause. Another dinner was held. At this Genet passed around the board the head of a pig upon a huge platter. As each guest arose, the platter passing before him, he stuck his fork in the pig's head—symbol of the late French king—at the same time uttering maledictions on the head of royalty!

Next Genet distributed a number of letters of marque and reprisal to such American ships' captains as his glowing offers of reward could allure into a system of piracy directed against Great Britain. The news came to official ears. Genet promptly denied his act of treason. He explained that the commissions were not given under authority of the French, but under seal of private French enterprise; but all this only made the matter worse. In due course, the Little Democrat was fitted out as a privateer. Genet came on to New York, where he met with an enthusiastic reception. A trusted official in the employ of the government called on Citizen Genet and asked an explanation of the fitting out of the Little Democrat. In wild rage the irate Frenchman threatened Washington, declaring that he would appeal from the president to the people. Messrs. Henfield and Singletree, alleged pirates, were promptly arrested, and subsequently they were discharged. This was a new victory for Citizen Genet, who sat in the old Tontine coffee house, New York city, laughing gleefully, while outside, from the flagstaff, flaunted in the breeze, the red cap of liberty and the French flag. He called the proposed piracy "serving France." He said that the United States in prosecuting was guilty of "the crime of abandoning friends."

A placard was carried through the streets representing Washington on the guillotine. Excitement rose to such a pitch that for days fully ten thousand people stood under Washington's windows, before his house in Philadelphia, threatening to drag the president through the gutters.

Washington was on the point of ordering Genet out of the country when word came that Genet's party had gone to pieces in France. He was forced to abandon his mission to become a private American citizen.

Pennsylvania, the seat of many riots, was the first state in the union to witness a popular uprising.

In March 1799, the Germans in eastern Pennsylvania resisted the officers who came to take the measure of the windows in their homes. A direct tax had been levied on the window glass. Thirty citizens were arrested. They were conveyed to jail to wait a trial. Suddenly a body of horsemen headed by one Fries, appeared, surrounded the prison and effected the release of the prisoners. The militia was promptly called out. The mob raided for some days all through Northampton, Bucks and Montgomery counties. Fries was captured and placed on trial for treason. It was the first time such a charged had been pressed against a citizen of the United States. He was convicted, pleaded hard for a second trial, and finely was condemned to death. At the last moment President Adams came forward with a pardon. For this he made many political enemies.

In Baltimore, August, 1812, the first blood was shed by a mob after the revolution. A newspaper of that city violently attacked President Jefferson's embargo, which stopped the foreign commerce of this country. One dark night a mob broke into the office of the paper, smashed the presses and sacked the building. In the course of the riot eleven men and women were ruthlessly shot down.

The abduction of the poor Batavia bricklayer, William Morgan, is still surrounded with some mystry, but not the disorders which preceded it.

Morgan had just been initated into the secrets of Free Masonry. He was needy and thought that he might make a little money by publishing some of the "secrets" of the order. As he had a turn at writing, his task was filled. In due course the manuscript was handed to the country printer.

The affair came to the ears of the local lodge. The Free Masons broke into the printing office, smashed the press, stole the manuscript, and finely burned the building. Morgan was brought to trial and finally discharged. After that he disappeared from the sight of men. The result was that other mobs rose and denounced Free Masonry all over the union. Morgan's book was a feeble effort, after all.

As a result of the Morgan excitement, the Phi Beta Kappa secret society was expelled from Harvard in 1831. Free Masonry became a political issue.

The year 1834 is notorious for its riots. Political excitement was aroused by President Jackson's refusal to recharter the United States bank. A worthless paper currency soon menaced thousands with ruin. The April elections in New York witnessed some severe rioting. For four days troops were quartered in Washington Square, trying to quell the violence of the mobs.

In October of the same year the City of Brotherly Love was shocked by terrible riots. The mob destroyed 30 buildings, among them two churches. An old negro was made to leap out of an upper story of a high building. The ringleaders were convicts and miscreants of the worst kind.

But this riot was less disgraceful than the attack on the Ursuline convent at Charleston Heights, near Boston, which occurred in the same year. Somehow a story spread that a young girl who had taken the veil had been so abused that she had escaped to save her life, but had been recaptured and now was inured in a dungeon under the convent. The story was utterly absurb. As a matter of fact, a girl, delirious from fever, had wandered away and had returned voluntarily, under the care of her brother. A band of fanatics, dressed as for a masquerade, surrounded the convent one night and ordered all the inmates to leave in half an hour under penalty of death. Then the building was burned. The work of destruction was continued for hours. All the sacred vestments, the altars, the hymn books, the religious libraries, the personal effects of the inmates, were dragged to the lawn, heaped up and destroyed by fire.

But the outrage did not end there. A year after the burning of the convent the anniversary was celebrated by the populace of Bunker Hill, who gave a grand picnic, with a shooting match, an effigy of the Lady Superior of the convent being used as a target.

In the year 1837, owing to commercial distress, mobs fought for bread in the streets of New York. A year before, on December 15, 1835, a terrible fire occurred in the vicinity of Wall and Pearl streets. Over seven hundred stores were destroyed, valued at $20,000,000. Large quantities of merchandise on the docks ready for shipment, were licked up by the flames. The season following was one of great suffering. That winter there were mass meetings and denunciation of the high rents. Affairs came to a climax when it was hinted that certain dealers had cornered the flour market, in the hope of squeezing the last penny out of a people already on the verge of starvation. A huge mob formed near the New York city hall. It descended upon the warehouse of a flour dealer. The doors were broken in, the windows were smashed; the famishing people broke through the walls. Then they knocked in the heads of the barrels and rolled them into the gutter. "Old crones darted forward like birds of prey," says an historian of the hour, "and, filling baskets and aprons with the soft drift, which lay knee deep on the pavement, whiter than snowflakes, made off to their homes."

The methods of that earliest of abolition editors, William Lloyd Garrison, conduced to mob violence. One of Garrison's schemes was to print the picture of a slave on a handkerchief, roll it in a wrapper and send it, along with inflammatory tracts, to slave owners in the south. On one occasion a mob of 3,000 tore open the United States mail bags in Charleston, seeking Garrison's tracts. Not long after that he imported a hot-headed Englishman named Thompson to stir up matters by public addresses. Thompson spoke so well that one night Garrison found set up before his door a gallows in the streets of Boston, an ominous warning of his fate. The next day a furious mob of fully 5,000 people chased the editor through the streets. He was caught and a rope put around his neck. There were loud cries that he should be hanged. The mayor interceded and Garrison was arrested, as a feint to get him out of the hands of the mob. He passed the night in jail. The streets were thirsting for his gore. But he was spirited away and lived to see many another mob.

A murder was committed by a mob at Alton, Ill., on November 7, 1837. Elijah P. Lovejoy, a Presbyterian minister, had been driven out of St. Louis for inviting free discussion in his paper on the slavery matter. He crossed to Illinois, but was again suppressed. Nothing daunted, Lovejoy made preparations for starting a new paper. Presses and type were on the way. Lovejoy was visited by a deputation and told to quit the town. Instead he went to the freight house and tried to defend his property. He fell, pierced by five bullets. The rioters then set fire to the freight shed, destroyed the press, smashed it in little pieces and bore the fragments, along with the type, to the river.

There have been other mobs within the memory of persons who are now only middle-aged, including the draft rioters.

ROMANCE OF A POCKET PIECE

It Is Only Worth Ten Cents, but It Cost Its Possessor $100.

"Do you see this coin?" inquired a real estate man who has been connected with the Astor family for years, as he exhibited a dime bearing the date of 1821. "I do not think a greenback has been circulated that could buy that piece from me. With the exception of three days it has been in my possession for just 50 years.

"My mother gave it to me as a pocket piece half a century ago. I have always regarded it as a sort of mascot. You notice I carry it in this pocket with a lot of other coins. It may surprise you to understand how I manage to keep from spending it in mistake for an ordinary piece of silver. If you could not appreciate how fondly I have become attached to it you might realize how utterly impossible it would be for me to pass it unawares. I did it once, though, and that little mistake cost me three of the hardest days' work I ever put in in my life. In addition to the anxiety and loss of time I had to pay $100 before I could get it back.

"It was during the time that the 'L' roads charged 10-cent fares. I gave it up in a moment of absentmindedness, and I made a tour of half a dozen hotels at which I had called that day before I struck the right track. I rushed off to the treasurer of the railroad, told him of my loss, and I honestly believe he thought me a sure case for the asylum. It would be like looking for a needle in a hay stack, he said, to try to find that coin in the thousands of curious 'wherwithal' collected daily by the company.

"The returns for to-day have been deposited in the bank, I believe, though it may be possible that it is retained.'

"That's what the treasurer said to me. "What did I do then?"

"I offered a reward of $100 to any of the treasurer's assistants who found and returned the pocket charm to me. I then went to the bank with a letter from the treasurer and made the same offer.

"The bank refused to interest itself in the matter, and there I was in a pretty pickle. I finally abandoned the hunt as hopeless, thinking that I was the most unfortunate wretch in the world, for, though it may seem incredible, I loved that coin as a dear friend. I went home as mournful as a lone widow from the funeral of her late husband. Sorrow was turned to joy the next morning, when I received a communication from the 'L' treasurer announcing that the coin had been found. I literally flew to the office of the company. Sure enough, there was my old friend. My delight knew no bounds. I gave another dime for the prodigal and then drew a check on my bank for the reward. The treasurer refused to accept it, saying that the search had been no trouble to him. He gave me the name of his assistant who had recovered the piece, and I subsequently sent the check. It was then accepted. I have turned with thanks. I wrote back saying that I insisted upon the man accepting he check. It was then accepted. I have not lost the gem since, but if I ever do I will search high and low for it. It is worth only 100 mills to anybody else, but money cannot buy it from me. So there you have the story of the best friend I have on this earth."

A novel form of inclined railway has been built at Bridgenorth, England. It connects the upper and lower parts of the town, communication between which was formerly provided by means of steps cut in the solid rock. The length of the track mflykxoHofnH:S;* mfywharilluaoinrdidr is only 201 feet, but its vertical rise is 111 feet. There are two cars on separate lines of rail and they are connected by a steel cable passing round a wheel at the top. They are thus balanced and a preponderating weight is given whichever one is at the top by pumping a supply of water into a tank placed in the frame of the car. The steel rails are secured to ties which are bolted to the solid rock and also imbedded in concrete. The brakes are normally on the wheels and motion is only possible while the brakesman turns his handle. The track is cut out of solid rock so that it shall not spoil the beauties of the landscape.

The first society for the exclusive purpose of circulating the Bible was organized in 1805, under the name of the British and Foreign Bible society.

Rain has only fallen twice in 29 years in Aden, Arabia. Previous to the last rain, which occurred in 1888, none had fallen in 26 years.

TALK ON THE WEATHER.

Professor Foster's Letter Unusually Interesting.

Another Furious and Dangerous Storm En Route.

The Earth's Formation and the Great Watersheds of the Country.

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St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 20.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 27th to 31st. The next will reach the Pacific coast about September 1, cross the western mountains by the close of the 2d, the great central valleys from 3d to 5th, and the eastern states about the 6th.

This storm will be of unusual force on the continent, and as it passes out onto the North Atlantic along steamship routes, about the 7th and 8th, it will become a furious and dangerous storm. Many drouth districts will be relieved by this disturbance and rains will soon become more evening distributed than during the past six months.

A cool wave will pass eastward following this storm, crossing the western mountains about the 4th, the great central valleys about the 6th and the eastern states about the 8th. The temperature of this cool wave will go lower than usual.

Atlantic and Pacific Continents.

In preceding papers I have shown that the changes of the earth's equator accounts for the ocean which geologists tell us formerly covered that part of the continent now occupied by the Rocky mountains, Mississippi and Missouri valleys.

Geology demonstrates the claim of geologists that the waters of this ocean flowed from northwest to southeast, that in the far northwest this ocean was narrower and its water fresh; in its middle portions its waters were brackish, while in the southeast portions, the vicinity of the Gulf of Mexico, its waters were salt.

Placing the earth's equator along the crest of the Rocky and Andes mountains would now bring the Pacific and Atlantis continents above the sea level, joining the former onto the Asiatic continent and the latter onto the northeastern shores of the North American continent.

The Pacific continent with Australia and Asia, together with the islands near them, all being joined into one, would form a continent larger than any that now exists and its river systems that would empty into the oceans, that then occupied the present site of the Rocky mountains, would carry more fresh water than any river system that now exists.

The same may be said of the Atlantis continent, whose river systems would pour immense volumes of fresh water into that old Rocky mountain ocean, whose eastern borders were near the present line of the Alleghanies. The rivers from both sides would carry into this ocean vast amounts of the remains of fresh water animals which are now considered as evidence that the northwestern part of the Rocky mountains were covered by a fresh water sea and the stumps and trunks of the pine and the palm now found buried in the coal beds of Alaska, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, etc., were carried into this Rocky mountain ocean by the Atlantic river systems.

Instead of these vast fields of lignitic coal being evidence on the side of the vegetable origin of coal they show that the pine and palm trees were lying on the bottom of the ocean or floating in its waters when the great downfall of carbon occurred from which our coal beds were made.

The volcanic parts of the Rocky mountains have been thrown up since the ocean waters receded, because of a change in the earth's equator.

The Rocky mountain plateau was formerly much more elevated than now. The debris carried down by water during the immense ages that have passed since the earth's equator and the ocean occupied the Rocky mountain plateau, must have very materially lowered the general level of that land surface which was probably at least 5,000 feet higher than now.

Such a change of the earth's equator would add immense pressure, for then the land surface of that plateau was below sea level, because of the earth's equator being located through it, whereas now that plateau is from 5,000 to 10,000 feet above sea level. The difference this would make in pressure would cause intense heat in the surface of the ear

THE BEE-HIVE CLUB

A Volume of Poetry and Song.

Impartial Discussions of the Foibles of Our Fellows.

Sarah Gladden Paints a Gloomy Picture of the Servant Girl's Attic—Over Our Tea-cups—Scrap Basket.

THE WIDOWED BRIDE.

So soon, oh tender, loving-hearted one,
To feel the shock which changes day to
Which freezes all the currents to the heart
And fills with desolation all the soul!
Oh! briefest hour of love and bliss since given
In mutual fond exchange the dearest pledge
That hearts can make. How beautiful the earth
Made all a paradise for thee and thine!
But now, how changed! Even the moon's sweet light
Flooding the world, looks but a silvery veil
Enwrapping in its chilling folds the all
Of Nature's glowing loveliness which seems
As cold and calmly silent in its charms
As is the loved and lifeless form o'er which
In agony thou'rt bending now.
O grief
Unspeakable! O love most desolate!
But stay thy heart, dear sadly stricken one—
The heavens so think are still unsealed; the chord
So fine, so sympathetic and so all
Embracing, through eternity shall live.
And as spring flowers survive grim winter's reign
So love shall come unto its own again.
M. J. C.
Toledo.

SING TO THE LORD.

Praise to the Lord is now my theme,
For joyous lays pervade my heart;
For He has promised to redeem
My soul from Satan's ev'ry art.

Then I will strive to learn the song
That's wafted down from Beulah's heights,
Then will my faith rise clear and strong,
From earthly cares to heaven's delights.

And sip where Beulah's nectars spring,
And taste the manna spirits eat,
Thus, to my soul new life to bring
And make her earthly life complete.

So, when she leaves this earthly guise,
For that far heav'nly mansion's place,
The lessons faith brings from the skies
Will make her more replete with grace.
HULDA WARD.
2220 Franklin Avenue.

CASTLES IN AIR.

In fancy's bright castles, airy gables and towers
Shine poetic creations; lone domes of all hours.
Above cupola, cottage and church-spired sky,
Great minds reared those mansions eternal on high.
When enosh gave the muses no friends and no homes
Heaven granted thought's dwellings, cathedrals and domes.
NETTIE PATTERSON.

ONE DAY AT A TIME.

One day at a time! That's all it can be;
No faster than that is the hardest fate;
And days have their limits, however we
Begin them too early and stretch them too late.

One day at a time! Every heart that aches,
Knowing only too well how long they can seem;
But it's never to-day which the spirit breaks—
It's the darkened future, without a gleam.

One day at a time! when joy is at height—
Such joy as the heart can never forget—
And pulses are throbbing with wild delight,
How hard to remember that suns must set.

One day at a time! But a single day,
Whatever its load, whatever its length;
And there's a bit of precious scripture to say
That, according to each shall be our strength.

One day at a time! 'Tis the whole of life;
All sorrow, all joy are measured therein;
The bound of our purpose, our noblest strife,
The only one countersign sure to win!

One day at a time!
It's a wholesome rhyme!
A good one to live by,
A day at a time.
—Helen Hunt Jackson.

IS SHE A HARSH JUDGE?

Are women harsh judges of one another? is the question to which an exchange devotes a half column editorial. The writer says:

When one woman goes wrong, it is her mother and sisters who strive to shield her from the consequences of wrong-doing. It is to them she looks for help and sympathy.

* * *

There is, however, an instinct in women which causes them to look severely upon certain faults in the character of other women. Since the Christian era there has been a high standard set for feminine goodness. Among Christian people women are obliged to keep the standard of excellence high. This can only be done by insisting upon each woman living a life of uprightness and purity.

The question of a high standard of purity for women has been pretty thoroughly discussed in this club, and space will not permit the notice of all the weak points in the above high-sounding twaddle. It is a great pity that the "instinct" that causes them to be severe upon faulty women does not cause them to condemn men guilty of the same faults. It is a fact so well known that it will hardly bear repeating, that the very woman whose "instinct" causes her to shun a fallen sister, will just as instinctively extend a helping hand and cordial welcome to the brother who has fallen lower and manifests less desire to rise. Another thing, the Christian era never set any higher standard for feminine than for masculine goodness. Women are no more under obligation to keep up a high standard of excellence than are men, and they never have done it and never will by insisting on purity of life for women, only. True, there are many warm-hearted Christian women who would help and pity a fallen sister, but there isn't one in the land who would receive her as an equal. When women set up a high standard of purity for men and women; when they insist on upright lives for men and women, then will there be some chance of purifying society. Women are unjust judges. They condemn in a woman the fault they condone in a man. The Christian religion is not to be blamed for this, but the false, wicked custom that has been accepted by women, and fostered by men.

My sisters, let us as a club, and as individuals, raise our voices against such injustice, and inconsistency. Let us demand for our fathers and husbands, brothers and sons, the same morality, purity, excellence, that we expect from our mothers and sisters, daughters and wives. Let the standard be just as high for one as for the other. Let us be guided in this matter by common sense and we will see that so one-sided a rule will never accomplish anything for the good of society. The "instinct" that leads us to kiss the man sinner and kick the woman is a very poor kind to be guided by.

THE SERVANT GIRL'S ATTIC.

In response to Mrs. Cronise-Jones' letter, published in last Saturday's Bee, I respectfully offer a statement made to me not long ago by a servant girl employed in Toledo. Said she, fresh air and light have seldom entered my bedroom since the day my mistress said to me: "Mary, you must never open your window shutters, the neighbors might see in." A humane order never so respectfully given about hired housework where poor girls are pushed to do everything repulsive and degrading, one who has pride can barely tolerate; but that cruel command to banish health and comfort from sleeping and breathing in the shut-up atmosphere of a closed bedroom I indignantly disobeyed. But then, everybody in authority seemed sleeping when, quietly raising my window and swinging back the blinds, I looked out over a moonlit view of dusty bottles and boxes littering up the sill.

But these appeared insignificant beside the stacks of other stuff which I found lying everywhere around me when first I entered my room.

I cannot clean out or straighten up my room because there seems no other place to store the trash collected here, and being a homeless stranger I cannot leave these people without first securing another situation; so night after night I lie on my tear-moistened pillow, awake, and thinking what to do or where to go.

Where persons can be only plain property holders one should feel gratified, perhaps, at having everything in heaps; and I have several broken chairs, one three-legged table, another with two legs, a dilapidated bureau, cracked window screens, picture frames, one old leaky oil can, shattered lamps, lanterns, and objects innumerable scattered all about me in my bedroom, piled full of all the obsolete worn-out wearing apparel and crippled furniture collected for years. Sometimes as I sit silently looking at my store, pondering over its ragged display of old-fashioned hats, caps, cloaks, and other cast-off clothing, I wonder who ever wants to own them, and what economy saves so many cracked, dilapidated dishes, broken china vases, earth-filled flower jars upset and spilling their unsightly contents into market baskets, or onto the bags, rags and rolls of musty carpeting which lie scattered everywhere around me, except on a few small spots of cold bare floor.

What lies buried under these trash-piles I do not know but have several times tried to see.

It is no laughing matter and yet sometimes when surveying the scene surrounding me, I cannot repress a solitary smile.

There happens to be no wardrobe in my room, and so the different pieces of my clothing appear here and there, high and low all around and about it, hanging on the ends and upturned legs of the old furniture stored in here—it looks very odd, and I wish everybody might witness the spectacle as I have awakened and watched through the dim twilight of early morning those ghost-like forms appearing everywhere, when some shapes looked long, some short, one had a head but no body, another a body but no head; some showed arms short both hands, others displayed legs without any feet, all participating in a scene too ludicrous to lament, too pitiable to enjoy.

SARAH GLADDEN.

SOCIAL PURITY.

Among those who speak with authority on social reform questions is Mrs. Josephine Butler, of London, England. Every one knows her part in the conflict against the contagious diseases acts a dozen or more years ago. In a recent article in The Dawn, published in London, she gives no uncertain sound upon the question of political equality for women. She says: "I have been deeply and delightfully impressed by the increasing activity of women in all matters religious, social and political. Women have now begun to have a more distinct and acknowledged influence on the legislature, and on leaders in parliament and the government. This is well. I earnestly desire that we should continue to fix our eyes on the ideal of justice and of perfect equality in all moral matters. Never let us fall below this ideal; no, not by a hair's breadth. We must aim at absolute equality for men and women, never forgetting that it is impossible for us to obtain equality in moral matters until we have a corresponding equality in legislative matters." These words come with added force from Mrs. Butler, because of her wide, practical experience in purity work, and emphasize our oft-repeated assertions that the double code of morals is an outgrowth of woman's inequality. She further says: "I am impelled to confess that every year deepens my conviction of the injustice of denying to women the right of direct representation under a representative government; the long and difficult war in which I took part, and which has made me prematurely aged, the struggle for the deliverance of womanhood from the most hideous slavery and the deepest injustice the mind of man can conceive shed a strong, lurid light upon this injustice of the denial to women of a voice in the making of our laws." She speaks of the sixteen years that the hideous law existed, under which women were reduced to the condition of chattels, of mere "things of the administration," and adds, "by the simple power of the women's vote the renewal of such a curse may be averted." I am glad of these ringing words from Mrs. Butler, who is superintendent of social purity for the World's W. C. T. U. Equality is the foundation of this work. It is the keynote. Upon it all the changes can be rung.

JEANNETTE OLMSTEAD.
Holland, O.

OVER OUR TEACUPS.

At the stations for the examination of meat to be shipped abroad, established at Kansas City, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Boston, nearly all the employes are women, it having been found that they are more careful than men, more ready to learn and quicker to see trichinea through the microscopes. The work is clean and forms a new branch of employment for women.

A woman whose income is modest, but who is always well and tastefully dressed, says: "It is not so hard to dress well as many women think. The most important thing to learn is to dress appropriately; women often appear ill-dressed, when they are only dressed inappropriately. The well-dressed woman is the woman who buys the best material she can afford, and would rather have one good serviceable dress, than two shoddy ones." Well, every woman should have one serviceable dress, of course. But is it essential that she should deny herself the luxury of wearing the pretty cheap fabrics that, with lace or ribbon trimming, make such charming costumes? And, is it true, that such dresses, even though they soon fade, and do not last over one season, are "shoddy," and make the wearer look vulgar and ill-dressed? The woman who is condemned to sober grays, blacks and browns—who must never purchase a dress pattern without first being assured that it will never fade, and never wear out, is excusable if she becomes a dowdy. She must be the one woman for whom shopping is a nightmare. Call this a plea for cheap clothes, if you will. It doesn't matter, for there are costumes seen on the street every day, cheap material, cheap trimming, but tastefully made, pretty and becoming. And they are a welcome relief from the everlasting monotony of the "serviceable" dresses.

If the government really wants to prove by experiments with the bicycle that war can be made dreadful why not get a thousand women together, gives them wheels, and turn them loose?

My dear "Ram's Horn," if you want to go on hooking, right and left, you would better not get off any more stuff like the above. There are a good many thousand women in the world who know more than you do about bicycles, wit and warfare—all three.

THE BLACK NUN.

I hate the pines which crowd without
Our outmost gate,
And blot the sunshine: they are nuns,
So grave, so straight.

Nuns! not sweet souls whom God has called
To wait on Him,
But who loved more a voice of earth
Than seraphim.

* * * * * * *

Why did you sleep so long, my heart?
My heart, oh why,
When deemed I you were broken, dead,
Did you not die?

Or why do you waken now, my heart,
Like a child o' nights,
Who subs that darkness cuts in twain
Daytime delights?

I cannot quiet you with cheer
That dawn will come;
I only smite your wailing lips
To make them dumb.

* * * * * * *

All day I pace these cloistral pales;
In dreams all night
I trace their rounds, though hating them
With all my might.

Long since I chose them; on love's grave
I nursed my grief.
And swore, come time, or go, for me
Was no relief—

As one might swear no day should streak
The slow night's gloom,
That wintry earth should never break
In April bloom.

Night goes; spring comes. Alas! for me,
Who nevermore
Can take unhindered free, sweet ways,
As heretofore!

And women laugh, and children play,
Without our wall;
Wishin I moan; and God's blue sky
Is over all.

Yea, so! His pity is above
Even me, though I
The life I chose must now endure
Until I die.

—Edna Henry Turpin in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS.

It was a good many years ago that Fanny Fern wrote, "Men's rights, women's rights, I throw down the gauntlet for children's rights." Kate Wiggin Douglas has some such pat things on the subject in the current number of Scribner's Magazine, the Club chairwoman asks every mother to read them.

A multitude of privileges, or rather indulgences, can exist with a total disregard of the child's rights. You remember the man who said he could do without necessities if you would give him luxuries enough. The child might say, "I will forego all my privileges, if you will only give me my rights; a little less sentiment, please, more justice!" There are women who live in perfect puddles of maternal love, who yet seem incapable of justice; generous to a fault, perhaps, but seldom just.

The rights of the parent being almost unlimited, it is a very delicate matter to decide just where and when they infringe upon the rights of the child. There is no standard; the child is the creature of circumstances.

The mother can clothe him in Jaeger wool from head to foot, or keep him in low neck, short sleeves, and low stockings because she thinks it pretty; she can feed him exclusively on raw beef, or on vegetables, or on cereals; she can give him milk to drink or let him sip his father's beer or wine; put him to bed at sundown or keep him up till midnight; teach him the Catechism and the Thirty-nine Articles, or tell him that there is no God; she can cram him with facts before he has any appetite or power of assimilation; or she can make a fool of him. She can dose him with old-school remedies, with new-school remedies, or she can let him die without remedies because she doesn't believe in the reality of the disease. She is quite willing to legislate for his stomach, his mind, his soul; her teachableness, it goes without saying, being generally in inverse proportion to her knowledge; for the arrogance of science is humility compared with the pride of ignorance.

In these matters the child has no rights. The only safeguard is the fact that if parents are absolutely brutal, society steps in, removes the untrustworthy guardian and appoints another. But society does nothing, can do nothing, with the parent who injures the child's soul, breaks his will, makes him grow up a liar or a coward, murders his faith!

When the child is born, one of his inalienable rights, which we too often deny him, is the right to his childhood.

There is no substitute for a genuine, free, serene, healthy, bread-and-butter childhood. A fine manhood or womanhood can be built on no other foundation; and yet our American homes are so often filled with hurry and worry, our manner of living is so keyed to concert pitch, our plan of existence so complicated, that we drag the babies along in our wake, and force them to our artificial standards, forgetting that "sweet flowers are slow, and weeds make haste." If we must, or fancy that we must, lead this false, too-feverish life, let us at least spare them! By keeping them forever on tiptoe we are in danger of producing an army of conventional little prigs, who know much more than they should know about matters which are profitless even to their elders.

In the matter of clothing we sacrifice children continually to the "Moloch of maternal vanity," as if the demon of dress did not demand our attention, snap our energy, and thwart our activities soon enough at best.

The spectacle of a small boy whom one meets sometimes in the horse-cars, under the wing of his predestinate idiot of a mother, wrings one's very soul. Silk hat, ruffled shirt, silver-buckled shoes, kid gloves, cane, velvet suit with one two-inch pocket which is an insult to his sex—how one pities the pathetic little caricature! Not a spot has he for a top, or a marble, or a nail, or a string, or a knife, or a cake, or a nut; but a bloodless substitute for these necessities of existence, he has a toy watch (that will not go) and an embroidered handkerchief with cologne on it.

As to keeping children too clean for any mortal use, I don't suppose anything is more disastrous. The divine right to be gloriously dirt a large portion of the time, when dirt is a necessary consequence of direct, useful, friendly contact with all sorts of interesting helpful things, is too clear to be denied.

The children who have to think of their clothes before playing with the dogs, digging in the sand, helping the stableman, working in the shed, building a bridge, or weeding the garden, never gets half their legitimate enjoyment of life.

One has a good deal of sympathy for the little people during their first eight or ten years, when they are just beginning to learn life-lessons, and when the laws which govern them must often seem so strange and unjust. It is not an occasion for a big burning sympathy, perhaps, but for a tender little one with a half-smile in it, as we remember what we were, and "what in young clothes we hoped to be," and how many things have come across; for childhood is an eternal promise which no man ever keeps.

The child has a right to a place of his own, to things of his own, to surroundings which have some relation to his size, his desires and his capabilities.

How should we like to live half the time in a place where the piano was twelve feet tall, the door-knobs at an impossible height, and the mantle-shelf in the sky? where every mortal thing was out of reach except a lot of highly interesting objects on dressing tables and bureaus, which, however, would be guarded by giants and giantesses, three times as large and powerful as ourselves, which would say, "mustn't touch," and if we did touch, we should be spanked, and have no other method of revenge save to spank back symbolically on the inoffensive persons of our dolls?

Again, the child has a right to more justice in his discipline than we are generally wise and patient enough to give him. He is, by and by, to come in contact with a world where cause and effect follow each other inexorably. He has a right to be taught, and to be governed by the laws under which he must afterward live; but, in too many cases, parents interfere so mischievously and unnecessarily between causes and effects that the child's mind does not, cannot, perceive the logic of things as it might.

Flossie was looking at some pictures, the other day, and finding one she admired, remarked that she thought that one very pretty. "What makes you think so?" asked her mother. "My brains, I s'pose," and she turned over the page, satisfied that she knew what she was talking about.

THE DOMESTIC CORNER.

SUNDAY, AUG. 21.

Breakfast.

Fruit
Molded Farina Whipped Cream
Eggs a la Bechamel Broiled Tomatoes
Saratoga Potatoes

Dinner.

Quick Muffins Coffee
Cream of Potato Soup
Roasted Pin Bone Mashed Potatoes
String Beans Corn
Lettuce Salad, French Dressing
Wafers Cheese
Ice Cream
Coffee

Supper.

Pickled Salmon Sliced Tomatoes
Preserved Apples Angel's Food
Tea

Cream Tomato Soup.

One-half can of tomatoes heated and seasoned with salt, sugar, butter, and thickened slightly with flour. Just before turning on to slices of hot, buttered toast, add one cupful of cream (the richer the better) into which has been stirred a small pinch of soda. Serve immediately. This makes a nice supper dish.

Corn Omelet.—The first tender sweet corn makes a delicious omelet. Be sure that it is young and tender; score lengthwise and press out the pulp with the back of the knife from four ears of corn. Mix with four eggs, yolks and whites beaten together, two tablespoonfuls of thick, sweet cream, a dash of white pepper or cayenne, and a little salt. Have the frying-pan very hot; melt a good-sized lump of butter and pour in the omelet. Cook with care, folding over as soon as it sets, crisp and browned evenly. Cook the marrow rapidly ninety seconds, boiling it in a quart of salted water. Drain the marrow thoroughly and mix it with the green peas, cauliflower, tomato, and various other vegetables are excellent used in the same way for a breakfast omelet in summer, and the little dish left over from the previous day's dinner is often just enough for the purpose.

Two Cakes That Will Keep.

and dish on a hot platter. Asparagus,

These cakes will keep for weeks if iced, rolled in cloth or thick paper and packed in a close box, affirms The Housekeepers' Weekly. Never use milk in cake if you wish to keep it free from mold:

White Cake—One full pound of flour, one light pound of powdered sugar, three-quarters of a pound very light weight in butter, whites of fourteen eggs, two rounded teaspoonfuls of baking powder; flavor with essence of orange. Double this quantity for larger cake.

Pound Cake—Three-quarters of a pound of butter, one pound of coffee A sugar, one heavy pound of flour, ten eggs beaten separately, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; flavor with lemon.

Marrow Toast.

Marrow toast is a delicious and inexpensive relish for tea or luncheon. Buy a large shinbone and have the butcher split it, then take out the marrow in one piece. Cut the marrow into slices nearly an inch thick and set aside. Mix in a hot dish a teaspoonful of chopped parsley, the same quantity of lemon juice, half a teaspoonful of salt, a grain of cayenne, and several drops of onion juice. Also have in the oven several squares of toast, seasoning in the hot dish. Spread on the toast and serve. Toast, marrow and seasoning must be hot when sent to the table, and eaten before they cool.

"NUMBER?"

"Give me the Treasury, please," he cried,
To a maid with dark brown curl;
'Tis do it with pleasure, sir," she replied,
For she was a telephone girl.
—Washington Star.

Of course the treasury was naught to her
If she wore a "dark-brown curl."
But if she said "with pleasure, sir,"
She was not a telephone girl.
—New York Sun.

She'd be much more apt to strike you dumb,
As you must surely allow,
While she stopped a moment chewing her gum,
By remarking, "Busy now."
—Chicago Mail.

You are plainly off your pedestal,
As every reader sees;
She would answer to his hurried call,
"Yes—but what is the number, please?"
—Tribune.

And when you repeat the number
And are sure she must answer;
She'll answer, with angry emphasis,
"I-can't-understand-a-word!"

AN HONEST LITTLE WAIL.

Acts of kindness—little favors are accepted in nearly as many different ways as there are individuals. Such has been my experience. Some will accept of a favor as a matter of course, it is their just dues, perfect indifferent to the trouble you may have had. Others will snub you, giving you to understand you have been too officious, and don't deserve nor get any thanks, and you turn away with a sick feeling at the heart, that you have done a great injury instead of a kindness, as you intended. And others, the true lady or gentleman, will accept of a favor in the spirit in which it is offered—gratefully, even if it be unnecessary or undesired. Oh, this world is too full of ingratitude. We get so accustomed to the services of our friends we forget to appreciate them, often times, until we are deprived of them. L. C. H.
Adrian, Mich.

THE SCRAP BASKET.

Lo, when we wade the tangled wood,
In haste and hurry to be there,
Nought seem its leaves and blossoms good,
For all that they be fashioned fair.

But looking up, at last we see
The glimmer of the open light,
From o'er the place where we would be
Then grow the very brambles bright.

So now, amid our day of strife,
With many a matter glad we play,
When once we see the light of life
Gleam through the tangle of to-day.

Lady Harriet Somerset is about to start a new paper, to be called the White Ribbon. Her helpers are the Duchess of Bedford, Lady Carlisle, Mrs. Pearsall Smith and Miss Frances Willard.

Treat your friend as you would a piece of furniture; if you roughly use him, you will have no right to complain because the polish and varnish wear off.

Childhood may do without a great purpose, but manhood cannot.—J. G. Holland.

No life that seems long is a happy one.

Miss Marcia A. Douglass, of Shoreham, Vt., has a fine apiary and makes a specialty of white-clover honey, which she sends to all parts of the country.

He said, as he sat in his yacht,
To a girl whom he called "little tacht,"
"Come sit in my boat
And away we will float;"
"No, thank you," she said, "it's too hacht."

Women jump at conclusions and generally hit. Men reason things out logically and generally miss it.

He—A woman can't conceal her feelings. She—Can't, eh; she can kiss a woman she hates. He—Yes; but she doesn't fool the other woman any.—New York Herald.

Patience may be found always where there is hope, but it seldom abides where hope it not.

A reputation for good judgment, for fair dealing, for truth, and for rectitude, is itself a fortune—Henry Ward Beecher.

The worst kind of a lie is an acted lie.

Found in an album: "If one had to pay to get into life how many would want their money back on leaving it!"

Little acts of kindness,
Like a summer flower,
Brighten many a weary face,
Soothe a lonely hour.

To change vague and aimless wishes to strong and effectual desires is an important part of all improvement. It is the earnest and persevering effort to do the present duty in the best possible manner; to waste no power in its discharge, and what might have been, that is the secret of all good work and the element of all progress.

RACING AROUND THE HORN.

The American ships Shenandoah and Tam O'Shanter arrived yesterday, says the San Francisco Chronicle, both having made remarkably quick passages of 111 days, the former from New York and the latter from Baltimore. Both vessels sailed on May 24, and the Tam O'Shanter beat the Shenandoah into the harbor by three hours. It was an ocean race between the two ships, and was not only closely contested, but for nearly a week off the Horn both vessels were within sight of each other.

The Shenandoah's net tonnage is 3,258, nearly double that of the Tam O'Shanter's, which is 1,522. Great rivalry existed between Capt. Murphy of the big ship and Capt. Peabody of the smaller, and before starting the former is understood to have wagered $100 to $1 that he would beat the Tam O'Shanter. The Tam O'Shanter was under tow of the tug Active coming up the bay at 9:20 a. m. when the Shenandoah was sighted from Point Lobos, and three hours later she was towed to an anchorage by the tug Sea Queen. Both vessels are lying off the Oregon dock, but the Shenandoah will dock at Union street pier to discharge, while the Tam O'Shanter will not dock for a week or more.

The race around the Horn was a most exciting one, and everybody on board the two ships entered heartily into the spirit of the contest. Every stitch of canvas that it was possible to spread was shaken out to the breeze. Some heavy weather was experienced off the cape, and sail had to be taken in, but both ships behaved well. For six days the two vessels were in company, and a couple of times within speaking distance. One night they were close together, and the next morning were out of sight of each other.

"Well, I think 111 days pretty good time," said Capt. Peabody yesterday, his face beaming. "It was like a yacht race off the Horn and every move was watched on both ships. The Shenandoah was splendidly sailed, but we got more wind, besides I am of the opinion that the Tam O'Shanter is the faster sailer of the two. Although we left Baltimore on May 24, we did not sail from the mouth of Chesapeake Bay until the following day. It was setting and taking in sail all the time, for when in light airs our canvas was all spread."

Capt. J. F. Murphy came ashore shortly after midday. He spoke pleasantly about the race, and was as good-natured as when there a year ago. "It's a case of the best horse getting beat," said he. "The Shenandoah arrived off the Farallones about 9 o'clock Tuesday night, but the ship is too large a one to take the chances of sailing in at night. After being in company with the Tam O'Shanter off the Horn we did not sight her again until the morning when she passed us and took a tow. We had a splendid voyage.

"Before leaving New York I wagered $500 with Capt. Amesbury, of the ship S. D. Carleton, of the Philadelphia, that I would make a quicker trip than he would. The Carleton has yet 48 hours to make her appearance in before the bet is won. I am rather surprised to find the interest that I expected would be manifested in the race with the Carleton given to the Tam O'Shanter."

The Shenandoah arrived here on May 25, 1891, on her first voyage to this port after a passage of 126 days. The ship docked at Green street, where she was visited by several thousand people. She loaded over 5,000 tons of wheat for Queenstown, and made the passage in 108 days, beating the British iron ship Strathern, which sailed from here in company with her. The trip across the Atlantic to New York was made in less than thirty days. The Shenandoah is a four-masted ship constructed of wood, is 286 feet long, and spreads 1,100 square yards of canvas. The mainmast from the deck to truck is 217 feet long, and the lower main yard is 93 feet long. The keel was laid in Bath, Me., in 1891, and the ship was built and is owned by A. Sewell & Co. The main cabin is 28x54 feet, and is luxuriously furnished.

The Tam O'Shanter was here a year ago. She was built at Freeport, Me., in 1875, and is a wooden vessel. Her length is 213.8 feet, beam 41.7 feet, and depth of hold 24.3 feet.

There was considerable discussion in shipping circles yesterday as to the merits of New York and Baltimore as starting points in an ocean race to this port. The general opinion was in favor of New York.

LOW RATE HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

The announcement that the North-Western Line, comprising over 8,000 miles of thoroughly equipped railway, has arranged to run two low rate Harvest Excursions during the months of August and September, will be gladly received by those who are interested in the development of the great west and northwest, as well as by those who desire to visit this wonderfully productive region at a season of the year when exact demonstration can be made of the merits and advantages it offers to home seekers and those in search of safe and profitable investments.

These excursions will leave Chicago on August 30 and Sept. 27, and tickets can be purchased at the very low rate of one fare for the round trip to points in Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana. They will be strictly first-class in every particular and will be good for return passage at any time within twenty days from date of purchase. Full information concerning rates and arrangements for these excursions can be obtained upon application to any coupon ticket agent, or to W. A. Thrall, G. P. A., Chicago & North-Western railway, Chicago.

Mamma—"What in the world are you two quarreling about?"
Dick—"Nothing."
"Nothing?"
"Yes'm. Dot left her box of candy here, and when she came back, there was nothing in it."

KIRK'S
DUSKY
DIAMOND
TAR SOAP
Healthful, Agreeable, Cleansing.
Cures
Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc.
Removes and Prevents Dandruff.
AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP.
Best for General Household Use.

DR. R. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER
Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetics will do it.

Removes tans, pimples, freckles, moth patches, rash and skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 40 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayer said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in the U. S., Canadas and Europe. Fred T. Hopkins, Prop., 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

A. RENSCH & CO
607 MONROE ST.,
Have the Finest Imported and Domestic Delicacies, such as Fromage de Roquefort, Fromage de Brie, Fromage de Camembert, Fromage de Mananta, Dill Pickles, French Mushrooms and Peas also all kinds of Imported Sausages, Mustard, etc.

Pure Food in Congress.

A bill has been introduced into Congress requiring baking powders containing ammonia or alum to be so branded. The bill should pass; then if people dose themselves with "absolutely pure" ammonia or alum when taking their meals, they will do it knowingly, not ignorantly as they do now.

Such a law would affect nearly every baking powder in the market except Cleveland's—that does not contain a particle of ammonia or alum. Besides, every ingredient of Cleveland's baking powder is plainly printed on the label, information not given by other manufacturers.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

$1,500—Cherry street, near Webster street, 50x150 feet.
$4,225—Fifteenth street, 65 feet.
$ 400—East Broadway, 30 feet.
$1,800—Glenwood avenue, 50x156 feet.
$ 900—Indiana avenue, corner property, 40 x100 feet.
$ 650—Martha street, 54 feet.
$ 300—Forrer street, near Detroit avenue, 30x246 feet.
$1,000—Ash street, near Superior street, 40 x109 feet.
$ 185—National avenue, Arlington, 50x120.
$1,200—Superior street, near Bush street, 30x264 feet.
$ 700—Newbury street, near Broadway, 40 x139 feet.
$ 800—Hiett ave. near Colton st., 30x108.
$ 325—Detroit ave. near Indiana ave., 40 feet.
$ 245—Higgins street, near Haskins avenue, 36x120 feet.
$1,050—Oakwood avenue, 35x127 feet.
$ 350—Prouty avenue, near Hawley street, 30x142 feet.
$ 300—Indiana avenue, near Detroit avenue, 40x120.
$1,050—Franklin avenue, 40x122 feet.
$2,300—Ashland avenue, 40x160 feet.
$ 400—Junction avenue, corner property, 36x120 feet.
$7,500—Broadway business property, 60x150.
$ 500—Cone street, Auburndale, 2 lots.
$ 250—Stickney ave., Glassboro, 30x120.
$ 500—Broadway, near Water Works, 25 feet.
$ 800—Tecumseh st., near 15th st., 40x110.
$ 750—Lawrence avenue, near Virginia st., 40x136 feet.
$2,000—Erie street, near Washington street, 21x120 feet.
$4,200—Collingwood avenue, near Bancroft street, 60 feet.
$ 800—South street, near Thayer street, 40x143 feet.
$ 480—Western avenue, near Miller street, 40 feet.
$ 300—Curtis street, near Western avenue, 30 feet.
$ 600—Webster street, near Fulton street, 30 feet.
$ 900—Bancroft street, near Locust street, 30x139 feet.
$ 600—Utica street, near Locust street, 30 feet.
$ 375—Nevada street, near St. Louis street, 30x120 feet.
$ 575—Western avenue, near Anna street, 40x150 feet.
$ 400—Gordon street, near Miller street, 30 feet.
$ 300—Park street, near Walbridge avenue, 30 feet.
$2,500—Parkwood avenue, near Virginia street, 50 feet.
$ 700—Indiana avenue, near Hawley street, 35 feet.
$ 550—Missouri street, near Miller street, 30 feet.
$ 600—Erie street, near Galena street, 30x 125 feet.
$ 425—Bartlett street, near Forest avenue, 30x126 feet.
$ 600—South street, near Sumner street, 2 feet.
$ 450—Western avenue, near Gibbons street, 30x110 feet.
$1,900—Machen street, well located, 50 feet.

IRVING B. HIETT & CO.,
243 St. Clair St.

IMPROVED PROPERTY
—FOR SALE BY—
I. H. DETWILER & CO

$1,500—Two-story, 8-room frame dwelling, nearly new, with nicely shaded lot, on Hicks street, near Hawthorn.
$2,500—Beautiful new 9-room frame residence on Superior street, near Buckeye, No. 602.
$1,100—Cottage of 5 rooms, corner Page and Chestnut streets; good business corner (No. 591.)
$1,300—Cottage of 5 rooms on Bartlett street, near Wels, (No. 600.)
$2,500—Two-story frame residence, with good barn, city water, 40 feet fronting on Dorr street, near Collingwood avenue.
$1,200—Two story frame on Superior street, near Ash (No. 575 1-2.)
$5,000—Beautiful modern 2-story 10-room frame residence, bath room, city water, both gases, barn, good sewerage, all in first-class order, on Jefferson street, near 21st; rents for $35 per month.
$2,500—Very nice 2-story frame residence, with 40 foot lot fronting on Oakwood avenue, near Collingwood avenue; terms $500 cash, balance long time, 6 per cent.
$2,000—Six-room cottage in elegant condition, with 40 foot lot fronting on Cherry street, near Vermont avenue; terms $200 cash, balance $20 monthly.
$1,800—Very nice six-room cottage on Franklin avenue, corner Central avenue; terms $175 cash; balance $18 monthly.
$1,500—Two-story house of 8 rooms, nearly new, on Hicks street, near Hawthorn; terms $100 cash, balance $15 monthly (No. 530.)
$1,500—Six room cottage, very nice, on Cue street, between Cherry street and Collingwood avenue (No. 526.)
$3,700—Beautiful 9-room, 2-story, modern frame residence, new, and very nice, with 35 foot lot fronting on Oakwood avenue, near Shaw avenue (No. 622.)
$3,000—Frame house of 8 rooms on Monroe street, near Michigan, with lot 25x100 feet. (No. 624.)
$3,250—Large 2-story frame of 12 rooms, nearly new; has cellar, well, cistern, gas, good sewerage; an excellent place for renting rooms or keeping boarders, on Broadway, only 3 blocks from Union Depot; terms $350 cash, balance monthly (No. 554.)

"SOME BARGAINS IN VACANT PROPERTY."

Per front foot
$ 45 00—15th street, near Monroe.
$ 15 00—3rd street, East Toledo.
$150 00—Monroe street, between Ontario and Erie streets.
$ 45 00—Broadway, near Logan.
$110 00—Monroe, near Michigan, (with house renting for $14 per month, No. 624.)
$ 20 00—Illinois, between 15th and Division streets.
$ 65 00—Monroe, between 14th and 15th.
$ 57 00—80 feet, Lafayette, near St. Clair.
$190 00—St. Clair street, near People's Theater.
$ 19 00—Bancroft, near Detroit avenue.
$ 35 00—Collingwood, near Dorr.
$ 28 00—Oakwood avenue, near Shaw ave.
$ 20 00—Bartlett, near Lawrence avenue.
$ 28 00—Dorr, near Division.
$ 27 00—Franklin avenue, near Bancroft.
$125—Erie, near Monroe (38 feet.)
$ 23 00—Ash, near Erie.

Vacant lots in Detwiler's sub-division of Hicks farm, $200 and upwards. Money advanced to assist in building. Come and see us day or evening.

I. H. DETWILER & CO
224 St. Clair St.
(Next to Postoffice.)

HARCOURT PLACE SEMINARY.
Gambier, O. For young ladies & girls. Founded 1857 to provide, west of the Alleghanies, a school of the highest grade. Pupils from 21 States. Miss Ada I. Ayer, B. A. Prin.

KENYON MILITARY ACADEMY.
Gambier, O. Tuis old & remarkably successful school provides thorough preparation for college or business, & supervision of health habits & manners. L. Rust, LL.D. Rector.

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Buy ONLY "GALE" REPAIRS
GENUINE for Gale Plows and other goods. This trade mark will tell the story. *Look for it.* None are genuine without it. They last longer, work better, and are made from the original patterns, which insures a perfect fit.
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REAL ESTATE.

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In our New Office,

. . . Rooms 9, 11 and 13,

In the Nasby, our new office building, No. 237 Huron street, between Madison and Jefferson streets.

If you want an office we will be pleased to show you the offices.

The room No. 320 Summit St., is for rent.

Wholesale Side,
Large Vault,
Steam Heat.

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9, 11 and 13 Nasby.

A. E. MACOMBER & CO.,
108 SUMMIT STREET.

FOR RENT—New cottage on Wisconsin street, three doors west of Collingwood avenue, 6 rooms, $13.
FOR RENT—No. 1803 North 14th street, 5 rooms, $12.50.
FOR RENT—No. 1824 North 14th street, 6 rooms, $12.
FOR RENT—No. 1811 North 14th street, 6 rooms, $13.
FOR RENT—Two story brick dwelling on Milburn avenue, near Auburn avenue, (Auburndale) 6 rooms, large yard, $13.
FOR SALE—Cottage No. 740 Forrer street; new cottage Ewing street, near Forrer, 5 rooms, ready October 1st; two cottages on Hoag street, near Washington street; two houses on Worthington street, East Side;

CURRENT FASHIONS.

What an Author Has to Say About Fashion.

Remark on What is Found in Recent Journals.

Proper Pronunciation and Meaning of French Words Commonly Used by Artists in Dress.

Hazlitt says that "Fashion always begins and ends in two things it abhors most—singularity and vulgarity. It is the perpetual setting up and discovering a certain standard of taste, elegance and refinement, which has no other formation or authority than that it is the prevailing distraction of the moment, which was yesterday ridiculous from its being new, and to-morrow will be odious from its being common. It is one of the most slight and insignificant of all things. It cannot be lasting, for it depends on the constant change and shifting of its own harlequin disguises. It cannot be sterling, for if it were it could not depend on the breath of caprice. It must be superficial, to produce its immediate effect on the gaping crowd; and frivolous, to admit of its being assumed at pleasure by the number of those who appear to be in fashion, to be distinguished from the rest of the world. It is not any thing in its self, nor the sign of any thing but the folly and vanity of those who rely upon it as their greatest pride. Fashion is haughty, trifling, affected, servile, despotic, mean and ambitious, precise and fantastical—all in a breath—tied to no rule, and bound to conform to every rule of the minute."

We think this is a libel on fashion. Surely, any thing that plays such an important part in life's drama, even though it be haughty, trifling, affected, etc., is of necessity, some consequence. Nature is ever changing—can we expect less of fashion. Another author says that fashion is the great governor of the world. According to his statement, are we as a people slaves to such a nonenity as Hazlitt pictures, who or what is fashion—where does it come from? Who created it and what, with its absurdities, would we do without it? It must be remembered that fashion is a broad word and not only presides in matters of dress and amusement, but in law, physic, politics, religion, and all other things of the gravest kind. That fashion always begins and ends in two things it most abhors—singularity and vulgarity—is due to the extremes to which it is carried, regardless of its correct dictation, thus becoming, by its leaders, at times very singular and vulgar. Fashion is not so much to blame for the countless absurdities which we daily encounter, but rather, taste—a lack or cultivation of which predominates to a startling degree. The people who are thus afflicted are usually the ones who forget that simple elegance is preferable to gaudy attire. Red shoes may be fashionable, and at the same season of the year a black hat with pink roses, but fashion does not decree that, with a possible yellow dress, this combination must be worn. There are fashions enough and at any season of the year to suit any style of beauty with grace; all that it is necessary for us to do is to form a proper conception for the utility of that which we have to do with.

Ladies' broadcloths will be much worn during the fall season, and in a variety of colors.

Velours miroir is thinner than silk velvet and reflects like a mirror, lights and shades, and is fancied for sleeve puffs and belts on silk and woolen dresses.

The rage for changeable goods has just commenced, a large variety being in store for the fall and winter season.

Capes and scarfs of black guipure are draped upon the shoulders with bows of black moire ribbon. Sashes of the same are worn with dresses of any color, and generally tied in front. The ribbon is never more than two inches wide.

Changeable silk and wool goods are fashionable. These have a fancy geometrical figure in two colors.

Silks are trying to regain their old-time place as the dress fabric of fabrics. Marvelleux, surahs, plain and changeable faille and damasses in all kinds of patterns are fancied.

Short jackets are all the rage.

Velvet and satin ribbon will trim all styles of gowns.

A novelty in dress goods is called the whip cord, which greatly resembles serge, with the bias weave slightly raised.

Black net is a fashionable trimming for underskirts; it being put on in two or three flounces.

The loose sacque is much worn with morning toilets.

Both small and deep flounces of unbleached sprigged net or lace are worn upon dresses of batiste or foulard. They are imitations of old Flemish net and Brussels point lace.

"Toiletts," an excellent fashion journal, gives the following dictionary of French words which we are apt to find in fashion books and are wont to puzzle our brains over:

Boucle-d'oreille, boo-klr-do-ray, ear-ring.
Bouteille, boo-tay, bottle green.
Bouts, boo, tip or end.
Broder-a-jour, bro-day-ah-jour, open work embroidery.
Cachemire, cash-meer, a woolen fabric of very soft make.
Cachet, cash-ay, the stamp of distinction belonging specially to any particular garment.
Cache peigne, cash-pane.
Cafe-au-lait, coffee and milk color.
Calotte, cal-ot, close cap.
Camisole, cam-ee-sol, a low, short-sleeved, spencer bodice.
Canevas, can-vas, canvas. A coarse, transparent material.
Canotier, can-o-chi-a, yachting.
Capeline, cap-leen, hood and cape combined.
Capote, cap-ot, a small, close bonnet, worn high on the head, with or without strings.
Carre, car-ray, square cut.
Chemisette, shem-ee-zet, a front whether of lace or linen worn under a dress that is open at the neck.
Chic, sheek, a word used to denote something uncommon, original and stylish.
Chiffonne, shif-fon-nay, crushed, crumpled; put on in an easy, careless style.
Chou, shoe, literally, cabbage. A round bow of many loops, loosely made.
Coiffure, quaf-fuer, head-dress. Also used in speaking of the arrangement of the hair.
Col, kol, collar.
Col erette, coller-et, tucker.
Collier, kol-lee-ay, necklace.
Collant, col-lahn, close fiting, tight.
Collet, col-la, large collar, cape.
Colcombe, kol-omb, dove color.
Comete, co-mate, narrow satin ribbon.
Comme il faut, come eel foe, as it should be. Correct. In good form.
Casque, cask, a helmet. The hair brought in a roll from the neck and raised in a high coil on the top of the head.
Catogan, or cadogan, cat-o-gan, the hair in loops at the back of the head, falling on the neck. A revival of an eighteenth century fashion.
Ceinture, sang-tewr, a sash; a ribbon or cord looped about the waist; waistband or belt.
Celadon, say-lah-dong, pale green.
Cerise, ser-ees, cherry color.
Chalnette, sha-net, chain stitch.
Chale, shal, a shawl.
Chapeau, shap-oh, a covering for the head, either bonnet or hat.
Chatelaine, shat-lain, a chain or chains worn hanging from the waist, from which are attached scissors, thimble and other necessaries for a lady's work, together with keys and scent bottle.
Chaudron, show-drong, the color of a copper vessel.
Chaussure, shos-soor, shoe, boot, stocking, etc.
Chef d' oeuvres, sha-dover, masterpiece.

A recent magazine tells of a certain woman who gives an account of how she dresses for bathing at the seashore and gains very desirable results, "and how her advice is worth something to the sensitive woman who is going to the shore for the first time:

A certain woman, who is quite as charming in the water as out of it, recently told me how she dressed to produce this very desirable result; and her advice is worth something to the sensitive woman who is going to the shore for the first time. She never wears a bathing suit of light color. If you make this mistake you will at once feel as though you were the most conspicuous figure among all the bathers, and as though everybody were looking at you, and you only. Choose a suit of dark blue or, better still, of black material. In dressing for the water, this tasteful woman first dons a thin undervest, and over that an old pair of corsets from which the bones have been removed. Then she puts on a pair of long black yarn stockings, for woollen ones look much better when wet than cotton ones, and, besides, are never too thin, as cotton hose are likely to be. Elastics about the knees keep the stockings in place. Then comes the under part of the black bathing suit, the waist and knee trousers being, as usual, in one piece. The waist has a sailor collar, and the sleeves reach nearly to the elbows. The short skirt, which, by-the-bye, would extend nearly to the shoe-tops if shoes were worn, is buttoned to the waist; and over it is arranged a white canvas belt well drawn to the figure."

Grenadines are exceedingly fashionable and very gay. Blue, pink and Nile-green stripes are woven on black armure grenadine, and the curious combination of colors is emphasized by the sombre ground.

Striped camels-hairs, scarcely heavier than challies and of wonderful softness, are liked for traveling and general wear. The colors are, as a rule, neutral, and the stripes are of graduated widths.

A plain navy-blue grenadine is a really simple fabric but when developed over a blue taffeta or surah shot with gold it makes a very handsome costume appropriate for the drive or for calling.

Too much can not be said in favor of the shirt waist. Polka-dotted and striped wash suarh and china silk and changeable silks are much used for this purpose. The dressy woman supplies herself with a variety, including one or two of silk and a goodly number of cotton shirt waists.

A decided and very general liking is expressed for the delicate reseda and apple shades of green in fabrics of either cotton or woollen texture, especially when the colors are thrown in relief by a pure white or cream ground.

Simplicity prevails in the making up of washable goods, and in most cases this simplicity imparts an effect of elegance.

Various Fads.

At an Adams street jeweler's was noticed a novelty in the way of sea-shell jewelry. A pin consisted of three daintily tinted shells, set in gold bowls, together forming an oar; another was in the form of a snake, with rubies and emeralds for the eyes. There were various designs which were very unique.

The close skirt, demi-trained for the house and for visiting, and of walking length for shopping, church-going and the promenade, may have an ornamental edge, if desired. Those who are preparing autumnal trousseaux may choose this style of skirt with the assurance that it will be a leading one for a long time to come.

In progressive euchre, booby prizes are no longer distributed. Royal and second prizes are presented to the winners, silver-headed canes, match-boxes, Shakespeare bracelets, cut glass, stamp-boxes, etc., being favored.

Chocolate may be served at any meal and is a fashionable drink, it being preferred by many to any other drink.

Prince of Wales tips, flowers, jet and ribbon of any kind afford a variety of trimming for hats.

Invitations to a child's birthday party are issued in the name of the little one. A birth-day cake may have tiny-colored candles set about the edge, and as many as there have been years in the child's life. Little fancy boxes filled with confectionery make suitable souvenirs.

A late fad at fashionable watering-places, or by the sea-side, is for young ladies to sport fanciful sticks, about midway up, to which is attached a light wicker basket, in which to place the flowers, leaves, shells, or other treasures to be found during the walk or excursion.

The stick, which is of olive or orange wood, comes right through the middle of the wicker basket and is hooked at the top.

The thumb ring does not appear to be a popular fad. We hear considerable about it, but inasmuch as the thumb is the homeliest of the five fingers, it is not strange that we do not wish to call attention to it by any elaboration.

THE CASTAWAYS.

Eight Shipwrecked Mariners and Their Unvarnished Tale.

On a December morning, in the year 1883, a mail steamer, homeward bound from a New Zealand port, was approaching the meridian of the Horn, but on a parallel more southerly than it is now the custom of steamships to take in rounding that stormy, ice-girt, desolate and almost inhospitable of all headlands.

December in those distant regions is mid-summer, and the weather of that morning was as fair and still as a breezeless April day in this country, but the swell of the vast tract of ocean ran ceaselessly—reminiscent respirations of a giantess whose conflict with the heavens is eternal, and whose breathing pauses are very few and far between, indeed. Over this long, dark blue, westerly swell the great metal fabric went sweeping in long, floating, launching courtesies, whitening the water astern or her with a mile of wake.

The chief officer was on the bridge; the first breakfast bell had rung and the captain, smart as a naval officer in buttons and lace trimmings, quitted the chart room and joined the mate to take a look around before going below. This skipper was a man of eagle sight, and instantly on directing his eyes over the ship's bow he exclaimed:

"What is that black object yonder?"

The chief mate peered and the captain leveled a telescope.

"A ship's boat," said he, "and seemingly full of people."

The boat, when sighted, was some three or four miles distant, and the speed of the steamship was about 13 knots. In a few minutes the alarm in the engine room rang its reverberatory warning, sending a little thrill of wonder throughout the ship so rarely is that telegraph handled on the high seas.

"I count eight men, sir," cried the chief mate, with a binocular glass at his eye.

Again the engine room alarm rang out; the pulsing that for days had been ceaselessly throbbing through the long fabric languished, and in a few minutes to another summons of the metal tongue below, ceased, and the great steamship floated along to her own impetus slowly till the boat was within the toss of a biscuit off the bow, with the passengers crowding to the side, and sailors and waiters and steerage folk blackening the rail forward.

The occupants of the boat consisted of eight wild, hairy, veritable scarecrows of men, dressed in divers fashions.

"Boat ahoy!" yelled the captain, as she slowly washed alongside. "What is wrong with you?"

A fellow standing up in the stern sheets cried back in a strong Yankee accent:

"For God's sake, sir, take us aboard! Our water's almost given out, and there's nothing left to eat."

"Look out for the end of a line," bawled the captain. "Are you strong enough to get aboard without help?"

"Aye, sir, we'll manage it."

A rope was thrown, and one after another the fellows came swinging and scraping and scrambling up the clean side of the steamship. The passengers crowded around and gazed at them with curiosity and pity. Their sympathetic eyes seemed to find famine painfully expressed in the leathern countenances that stared back through mats of hair.

"We must let your boat go," said the captain.

"Can't help it, sir; thankful enough to be here, I reckon," answered the fellow who had called from the stern sheets and who acted as spokesman.

"Anything belonging to you to come out?"

"Nothing, by the etarnal. Let her go, sir. If sailors' sea blessings can freight a craft she ain't going to float long."

The boat was sent adrift, the engine bell rang out, once more the great mail steamer was thrashing over the long, tall heave of Cape Horn swell.

"How came you into this mess?" inquired the captain.

The man who had spoken before made answer:

"We's all that's left of the crew of the Boston bark George Washington. She was a whaler, 184 days out. It were four days ago. I was the first to smell fire, some while arter 2 o'clock in the middle watch."

"It wanted 10 minutes to six bells," exclaimed a man, and a general, emphatic, hairy nod followed the interruption.

"I was the first to smell fire," continued the other, "call it what hour ye like. I gave the alarm and all hands turned to with hoses and buckets. But there was a deal of oil in the hold, and the ship's planks were thick with grease besides, and that gave us no chance. By 10 o'clock in the morning the flames had burst through and were shooting up mast high, and then we calculated it was time to look to the boats."

The others stood listening with hard, solid, leathery faces, generally gazing with steadfast eyes at the speaker, but sometimes glancing askant at the captain and the crowd of others which stood around.

"There was a tarnation ugly sea running," the man went on, "and, the wheel being deserted, the ship had fallen off and lay in the trough, and the lowering of the stern boats, whalemen though they was who had the handling of 'em, cost our company of twenty-eight souls the loss of all hands, saving them as stand afore ye."

"A bad job! A measly, cruel, bad job!" here broke in a long-jawed man, whose brow and eyes were almost concealed by a quantity of coarse red hair.

"Well, us eight men got away in the boat," proceeded the spokesman, "bringing along with us nothin' but a small bag of bread and about six gallons of fresh water. We've been washing about since Tuesday, and now, the Lord be praised, here we be, with a chance of getting something to eat, and, what's more pleasurable still to our feelings, the opportunity of comfortably turning in."

A murmur of pity ran among the passengers, several of whom were ladies, and there was more than one somewhat loud whisper to the effect that the captain ought really to send the poor creatures forward at once to get some breakfast instead of holding them starving and dry with thirst to talk. The eagle-eyed skipper, however, asked several questions before dismissing them.

"Since, then, by their own confession, the fire gave them plenty time to escape from the bark, how was it they had left her so ill-provisioned as they represented?"

This was most satisfactorily accounted for. Other inquiries of a like nature were responded to with alacrity and intelligence. Every sentence that one or another of them let fall was corroborated by the rest. Their tale of suffering, indeed, in the open boat was almost harrowing, and the captain, with the first note of sympathy that his voice had taken, ordered them to go forward, adding that after a good hot meal had been served them they might turn in and sleep for the rest of the day wherever they could make a bed.

At the breakfast in the saloon nothing was talked about but the American whaler that had been consumed by fire, the dreadful drowning of some two-thirds of her crew and the miraculous deliverance of the survivors from the inexpressible perils and horrors of an open boat in the solitude of the stormiest part of ocean the wide world over. A benevolent gentleman proposed a subscription. Before the luncheon bell was rung a sum of thirty pounds sterling had been collected. The incident was a break in the monotony, and when the eight men reappeared on deck during the afternoon they were promptly approached by the passengers, who obliged them to recite again and yet again their melancholy story of maritime disaster.

On the morning of the third day following the date of this rescue a ship was sighted almost directly in a line with the vessel's course. As she was neared she was seen to be rigged with stump or Cape Horn topgallant masts; she was also under very easy canvas, which gave her a very short-handed look in that quiet sea. Great wooden davits overhung her sides, from which dangled a number of boats. She presented a very grimy, worn aspect, and had manifestly kept the sea for months. It was observed by the chief officer, standing on the bridge of the steamer, that the eight rescued men, who were looking at the sail ahead, along with some of the crew and steerage passengers, disclosed several symptoms of uneasiness and even of agitation. Suddenly the stripes and stars, with the stars inverted, were run aloft to the peak end—a signal of distress. The engines were slowed and the steamer's head put so as to pass the vessel within easy hailing distance. A man aboard the bark stood in the mizzen rigging.

"Steamer ahoy!" he roared.

"Hello!"

"I have lost a boat and eight of my men. Have you seen anything of her?"

The captain, who had gained the bridge, lifted his hand.

"Bark ahoy!" he cried. "What bark is that?"

"The George Washington, whaler, of Boston, one hundred and eighty-four days out."

The captain of the steamship concealed a sour grin.

"How came you to lose your boat and the men?"

"They stole her one middle watch and sneaked away from the ship."

The captain of the steamship laughed.

"We have your men safe here," he shouted; "glad to learn that you are not burned down to the water's edge, and that the rest of your crew look busk, considering that they are drowned men. Send a boat and you shall have your sailors."—W. Clark Russell, in Wit and Wisdom.

THE OLD PACING MARE.

There she is, and there she'll stay.
No, sir! she can't be bought to-day;
Beg pardon, mister, your offer's fair,
But money won't buy that old pacing mare;
Times may get hard, and crops may fail,
But the old pacer ain't for sale.

Foundered? Yes, sir, I'll grant you that,
She's had banging enough to kill a cat;
So you'd be if you'd gone through
One-half the work she's had to do.
Two hundred's all she's worth may be,
But you offer ten and she stops with me.

You see the house and you see the barn,
And look around and you'll see the farm;
Mine, every bit of it, free and fair,
And all of it bought by the pacing mare;
Guess if the honest truth were known,
She's got a right to feel quite at home.

Fifteen years ago this spring
She was six, and as a clean thing
As ever answered the judge's bell;
Fast as a bullet, sound and well,
Good for three heats in twenty-two
Or a trifle better, twixt me and you.

Father'd been dead a year or more,
Mother'd been called home long before;
And I was running things all alone,
With the farm and everything my own,
And the mare a-pacing like all possessed,
And me a sucker—you know the rest.

The gang got round me and turned my head,
I got to forgetting the time for bed,
And playing poker, and soaking rye,
And making father's money fly;
Till at last we started a campaign tear,
Me and the gang, and the pacing mare.

We took to the circuit; how it went
I never can tell, but the cash was spent;
And I turned up in York State, one day,
With pretty near everything footed away;
With the old place mortgaged all 'twould bear,
And with me eight hundred and the pacing mare.

I put it all up—fifteen to one,
And got full, as usual, before I'd done;
And when we scored I got playing smart
Till the judges ordered me off the cart,
And put up some fellow to drive the mare—
I couldn't see who, and I didn't care.

Well, she won, they marked her twenty-five,
And I drew $12,000, as you're alive;
Some way or other I slipped her home,
And got to the station all alone;
Hooked her up and drove to the farm,
Drunk yet, I wouldn't know the barn.

Thirteen miles I put her through,
Like any drunken fool might do;
Got home after a while, somehow,
And left the mare as you see her now.
She spilled me at the gate kermash,
And broke my arm, but I had the cash.

Just enough to leave me square,
And it taught me sense, but it spoiled the mare.
Just fifteen years ago this spring
I learned the value of this one thing;
No more whisky and no more spree,
Pacers are good enough for me.
Yonder's the mare, I've told her tale,
I'll sell you her colt—but she's not for sale.

No one ever tried Simmons Liver Regulator without being satisfied with its effect.

The probabilities of a match between Joe Choynski and Jem Smith, the blackguardly former champion of England, are very remote. Smith refuses to fight anywhere but in England, and no English club will give a purse for him to fight for. This practically does away with all chance of a battle, for no sane man would attempt to fight Smith in private for a stake or purse. His gang is too well known. As long as Smith had the gang with him he was champion. The roughs were on Pritchard's side when he put Smith out.

A TOUGH CROCODILE.

Nearly Fatal Encounter of a British Officer

With a Huge Saurian in India Waters.

A Cavernous Void Closed by a Shot or Two From a Revolver—Close Call When the Destroyer Found Out His Mistake.

There are many pleasant stations in India and many unpleasant ones, the worst of all, I believe, Canonore. Thank heaven my stay there was of a short duration, my recollections of the place being mostly divided between mosquitoes, bad language, enteric fever and rain, for it seems to be wet there three parts of the time. One afternoon I remember, however, which happened to be fine. The sun shone out brilliantly, and I determined to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded for a walk, for I was heartily sick of being cooped up within doors by the everlasting downpour. I could induce no one, though, to go with me, which, on the whole, was not to be wondered at, as the roads were perforce in an abominable condition, and the climate, moreover, has a particularly depressing effect, sending one's spirits to the lowest ebb and rendering the limbs heavy and inert. I had not been in India as long as the others, so perhaps that may account for my superfluous energy, but at all events having donned a pair of knee boots and a suit of flannels I felt ready for all emergencies, and set out on my jaunt alone.

I took along a revolver, which I carried in my coat pocket, for robberies and even murder had in spite of general vigilance and prompt punishment been rife in the neighborhood, though I don't suppose that the miscreants would have had the temerity to attack a British officer. Notwithstanding that the roads and he whole country were sodden and that the sun's powerful rays licked up the moisture and made the atmosphere damp and oppressive, I felt very light hearted as I left the cantonment behind and stepped out briskly on the main road.

After a while it brought me to a bridge which crossed a small creek, now swollen by the rains to a stream some forty or fifty feet wide. After crossing the bridge I decided to follow the course of the stream, and accordingly turned off the road and pursued my way along its banks, notwithstanding the fact that by so doing I had to take my way through long grass which reached considerably above my knees and made me uncomfortably wet. After going some distance I concluded to make for home, but feeling disinclined to return by the same route as I had come determined to look for some place in the stream narrow enough to jump over and so take a short cut home. After awhile I found a spot not more than twenty-two feet broad, and, moreover, the distance was divided by a rock about seven or eight feet from the far shore.

A Curious Rock.

Being a good jumper I knew I could easily manage to get across, and going back some distance from the stream chose a spot where the grass was shortest, and, making a flying leap, landed safely on the rock, and a moment afterward, with a slip and a scramble, had reached the distant bank. Before striking out homeward I turned casually to look at my late leap, and to my surprise saw that the rock was not in its old position and had, in fact, disappeared altogether. I was just wondering how on earth this could possibly have occurred, when I saw a huge tail of a crocodile swaying lazily in the water. "The devil!" I thought. I've read of a man doing the same thing, but I never supposed I should mistake the creature's back for a rock or log. Then I was seized with a frantic desire to secure the creature, and, suddenly remembering their fondness for the Pariah dog, in a moment more was crouching behind some reeds at the water's edge yelping and yapping as if my very life depended on it. Of course I had drawn my revolver, and kept up the infernal racket intermittently for several minutes.

As I was so engaged, if the truth be told, without much hope of success attending my efforts, the reeds in front of me, without any previous warning, suddenly parted, and I was confronted by the monster's open jaws, revealing a cavernous void aching to be filled by the prey he expected to find. With a yell of surprise and terror I sprang out of reach of their dangerous proximity, wildly discharging my weapon as I did so down his throat. It would be hard to say which was the more astonished, the crocodile or myself, but as he remained there a moment or two without moving, I'm inclined to think that he was, and while I stood looking at him it seemed to me that he had a puzzled expression on his face, and the idea was so irresistibly funny that I broke out into an uncontrollable fit of laughter. I don't suppose this latest freak of his supposed dog in any way lessened his surprise, but he nevertheless closed his jaws with a snap and waddled slowly out of the water. When I was able to get a full view of him his size fairly paralyzed me, and I instinctively moved myself farther away from the monster.

A Tough Hide.

So we stood looking at each other for a few moments, and then I approached as near as I dared, determined to try to put directly facing me, and that was, therefore, the only vulnerable point open. I took a long and steady aim, but the bullet struck immediately above the mark aimed at, and of course produced no more impression than it would have done on an ironclad. I think the weapon must have thrown high, for a second shot resulted exactly as the first.

I had only two shots remaining, for I had brought no spare cartridges with me, and was beginning to fear that I should lose him after all, when he came to the conclusion, I suppose, that there was no meal to be had, and began to turn round with a view of betaking himself to the water. Now was my chance. I ran in a step or two closer and fired both shots in rapid succession into the unarmored flesh, immediately behind the shoulder. A kind of spasmodic shudder passed through him, and a wriggle of his immense tail, which I was not nimble enough to avoid, caught me on the thigh and sent me spinning yards away to grovel in the slime and ooze. I got up feeling as if an earthquake had struck me, and congratulating myself that the crocodile was, practically speaking, dead when I received the blow, found him perfectly still and stone dead. I then started home, but before reaching the barracks found that my injury was far worse than I had at first supposed, my thigh growing so stiff and painful that after a while I was scarcely able to crawl.

However, I got there at last and sent two or three shekarris (native huntsmen) to bring home the hide. Then I had to submit myself to the doctor's treatment, for, though I had sustained no injury beyond a terrible bruise, I was unable to get about for several days. I had the skin properly tanned and mounted on a thick, dark blue cloth, the whole being large enough to form an elegant covering for my entire sitting room. The skin was nearly thirty feet long, or, to be exact, twenty-eight feet three inches. It can hardly be conceived what an enormous creature this was, and yet the natives assured me that they had seen some as much as thirty-three feet long.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

TWO LETTERS FROM A LADY

Mrs. Burnside, Addison, N. Y., writes November 17. I received your medicine and it has relieved me of a long suffering. Enclosed find $2.00, please send me a bottle of Catholicon and Cleansing Wash. January 6th, she writes, DR. MARCHISI: The two bottles have made me feel so well that I will not require any more. They cost me $2.00 but were worth $10.00. Many thanks and a Happy New Year to you. God bless you. You will hear from other ladies in this vicinity. Yours truly, MRS. BURNSIDE.

Dr. Marchisi's UTERINE CATHOLICON and CLEANSING WASH cures every form of Female Complaints, Ovarian troubles, Organic Diseases of the Uterus or Womb, Leucorrhœa, Inflamation, Kidney Complaints, etc. On receipt of your Post Office and Express address, I will send (Two) trial bottles FREE and prove its great merits

Dr. J. B. MARCHISI,
35 GENESSE STREET, UTICA, N. Y.

Burlington Route

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ASPHALT
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PORTLAND CEMENT WORK
For basements, cellars, stables, laundries, &c., laid and warranted.
SCHILLINGER BROS'.
Works Lenk St. and Swan Creek.
Artistic and Architectural

STORAGE
AND GENERAL TRUCKING.
Covered Vans for Furniture
FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE
Delivered to and from Depots or any part the City.
The Moreton Truck and Storage Co

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Engine Houses.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 5TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1892,

for the construction of a fire engine house on lots 3 and 4 of Monroe street Triangle Addition to the city of Toledo.

Also for the construction of a fire engine house on lot 12 and southwesterly 1-4 of lot 11, Earle's Second Addition to the city of Toledo.

Also for the construction of a fire engine house on the north 30 feet of lot 40, Oregon Village Addition to the city of Toledo.

Also for the construction of a fire engine house on lot 123 Stickney's Addition to the city of Toledo.

Each of the said engine houses to be constructed according to plans and specifications in the office of Bacon & Huber, Chamber of Commerce.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the City of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.

Gaug-e-o-d-4w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Page Street Sewer.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

for constructing a cylindrical brick sewer two feet inside diameter and four inch shell, along the center line of Page street from the sewer in Lagrange street to the alley lying 100 feet northeast of Lagrange street and along said alley 100 feet northeast of Lagrange street and the alley between Page street and Moore street from the center of Page street to the southeast line of Moore street.

Said work to be paid for in an assessment upon the lots and lands benefited thereby in proportion to the benefits, payable to the contractor or assigns one-half in ten days after the confirmation of the assessment and the remainder in one year thereafter; except the cost of that part of the work in street intersections, which will be paid in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of One Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.

Gaug-e-o-d-2w

WE ARE NOT IN IT!

IN WHAT?

THE BICYCLE BUSINESS.

—BUT—

We are having a good trade in Electrical Good Mill Supplies and Machinery.

To increase this trade, and bring our new business into general notice, we have purchased One-Hundred and Fifty high grade "Dauntless" whee with the celebrated Spring Fork and Cushion Tire and make you the following offer:

If you will call and examine our stock, we wil credit you with $25.00 toward one of these wheels—The best bicycle made.

We want your trade in our regular line and this is only one of the inducements we shall offer to see cure it.

Bissell&Dodge,
518 SUMMIT STREET.

THE LYMAN!

The only Reliable Gasoline Stove manufactured.

$3, $5, $7 and $18.

Call and See It.

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New Carpets! New Curtains! New Draperies!

New Mattings, Linoleum, Oil Cloths, Mats, Rugs, Shades, Grill Work, &c.

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A. R. SISSON, MANAGER.

225 AND 227 SUMMIT STREET.

WE'RE ON TOP.

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With the Newest Patterns while we also

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In Draperies, Art Squares and Rugs.

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COLLEGE

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TOLEDO, OHIO,

IS HAVING MADE TO ORDER A

$135.00 TYPEWRITER

To be presented to some student as a reward of merit. Do you want it? See us about it.

FALL TERM OPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 5.

Send for Circular C, containing full information.

A. H. STEADMAN, Prin.

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Bottom Price and Satisfaction Guaranteed

FLY SCREENS

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THE BEE BOOK TABLE.

Prose and Poetry, Fact, Fiction and Fancy.

George Horton's Newspaper Verse Neatly Bound.

Noodlot, a Translation from Couperus—A Good Woman's Work—Tales in Paper Covers—Choice Midsummer Reading.

The publication of a new book of poetry creates scant comment, except there is opportunity for ridicule. Our American worldlings are too busy, chasing after material wealth, to care for this highest and most profitless kind of mind performance—this choicest of mental wealth. Our poets, the best of them, exist and make themselves heard, through a sort of suffrance from the reading public. The unrecognized ones are often the victims of jokes and of kind commiseration. It is not poets our literary world lacks, so much as appreciative readers and critics. To write "magazine poetry" is almost as much of a crime as to make free trade orations. And the slashers who attempt criticism seem not to be able to make any distinction as to merit. Once English reviewers have decided that an American verse-writer is a poet, there is hope that he may receive consideration in his own country. "The age" is at fault. It is emphatically the iron and steel, the gold and silver age. Life's successes are weighed against metal in the balances, and the sucesses that bring equivalent weight are the ones that count. Well, be it so; the poet and artist will go on seeing visions, dreaming dreams, catching inspiration from the common things of life and the beautiful in nature, albeit their books lie dust-covered on the shelves and their larders are empty of luxuries and necessities. And all the while will come up occasional moanings from some quarters, that the art and gift of poesey are dead, in our day.

These thoughts take form when an occasional book of verse comes to the reviewer's table, one in the midst of scores and hundreds of novels and weightier prose works. A volume in hand is "Songs of the Lowly," by George Horton. It contains much of freshness, vivacity, pathos and genuine poetry. The popularity of Mr. Harton's muse has been shown by the frequent rounds his unassuming verse makes in the newspapers. He is the Tom Hood in America's younger class of poets. He is grave and gay, witty and humorous, and nearly always with artistic touch. What could be daintier, sweeter, more complete than "First Motherhood," which has been copied in nearly every paper in the land?

White as the sheet I sher delicate face,
Girlishly sweet 'mid the linen and lace,
Motherly meet with its new-gotten grace.

Go not away till she opens her eyes;
Deep in their gray lurkes a wondrous surprise,
Bright as the day and pure as the skies.

* * * * * * *

Bliss that was bred in a transport of pain,
Suffering fled out of ecstacy's reign—
Fled now and dead though it lived not in vain.

* * * * * * *

Love's sea is filled to its uttermost deeps;
If it is stilled how enraptured it sleeps;
If it is thrilled how it trembles and leaps.

Wonderful power round humanity cast,
All in an hour and the old life is past,
Womanhood's flower is expanded at last.

"Found in the Lake" is as touching in its pathos as Hood's "Raise Her Up Tenderly."

She is not yours, nor yours. Perchance,
With hungry, eager glance,
Some frightened woman may rush in
Among these wrecks of sin;
May find what she has come to seek,
And with a sudden shriek,
And with a mother's frenzy fit.
This place of gloom and chill.

* * * * * * *

She's not your loved one. Gently place
The sheet upon her face;
She is too frail a thing and fair
To let uncovered there
Among the city's unknown dead
Upon such horrid bed.
These are mere flotsam from life's sea
These ghastly thing—but she,
More like some white shell washed ashore
Amid its ceaseless roar.
And no one knows her. All that come
Gaze curiously dumb,
With sickened heart and stifled breath
At mystery and death.

* * * * * * *

White phantom of the morgue, I pray
Haunt me by night and day;
Wide-open eyes stare into mine,
Reproachful, sad, divine,
Until my heart, no longer dumb
In all this roar and hum,
Wakes merciful to any cry
Of hearts that bleed and die.

The poet's versatility is illustrated under the divisions: Songs of the Lowly; Songs of the Heart; Songs of the Soul; Moods; Fugitive Verse; Sonnets and Ballads; Thanksgiving Thoughts and Translations. The book is handsomely printed and bound by F. J. Schulte & Co., publishers, 298 Dearborn street, Chicago.

The Wrecker, by Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne the son of Mrs. Stevenson), has received many lines of praise and some sharp words of criticism as it passed, in serial chapters, through the monthly magazine pages. There are fine descriptions of sea and land, some good character delineation. The plot savors of mystery and its unraveling is cleverly done. The worst fault of the story is, its profuseness. There is material in it for a half dozen stories. It is suspected that the Americanisms are Osbourne's portion of the work, and a good many of the foreign touches may be credited to Stevenson. Rapid transit is made from Paris to San Francisco and various other ports. Its chapters are sketchy and entertaining, irrespective of plot or finale. There is a touch too much prologue and epilogue. The reader always feels a bit tricked with two authors amusing themselves at novel construction, and when a third one is told that he can read between the lines and understand, the impression is deepened. There's a deal of personal experience and observation woven in, no doubt. The book is a beauty as to print, paper, pictures and covers. Published by the Scribners; sold in Toledo by Brown, Eager & Hull; $1.25.

English critics seem to have the idea that to "write up" an author must necessarily give him fame. Edmund Gosse, of London, may or may not be a better judge of a story than Tom Jones, of the Bugler, or Sam Stokes, of the Sand-Piper; by virtue of his profession he should be. It will take more than his preludes and introductions to popularize the novels of the Dutch Sensitivists, as represented by the translations of Louis Couperus. In Eline Vere, the young Dutch author is introduced and pedigreed and the story is pronounced an admirable performance. In the translation of Noodlot (Foolsteps of Fate), are more pages of the same kind of prologue, by Edmund Gosse. In spite of this advance testimony the reader of Noodlot, if he have a healthy sort of mentality, will account the story a morbid, would-be-wierd-and-terrible lot of nonsense. The influence of Ibsen, without his strength and skill, is apparent.

Frank Westhove is an English gentleman, living outside of London in White Rose cottage, rich and somewhat rapid, generous, impulsive, a gay bachelor of society. Robert Van Maeren, or "Bertie," as he is called through the book, is an old friend of boyhood days. He comes upon Westhove one cold night in winter, poorly clad, shivering, hungry and is taken into White Rose cottage, fed, warmed and clothed by the generous Westhove. He obtains great power over his benefactor, with his "voice of beaten gold" and his "eyes of velvet-black darkness"—in fact, becomes something of a hypnotist and when Eva Rhodes appears upon the scene and Frank (Westhove) falls in love with her and they become engaged, "Bertie" exercises his strange power over Eva and succeeds in parting them. He is obliged, however, to intercept letters in the very old-fashioned way to aid his power.

After a long journeying together, Frank and Bertie are again in the White Rose cottage country and Eva and her father are there. Eva has shaken off the spell and meets Frank, asks his forgiveness and, having learned from the servants about the intercepted letters, tells Frank of the perfidy of his dear friend Bertie. He rushes home and batters the life out of the villain, who is gasping his last, as Eva, "impelled," appears on the scene. Frank gives himself up, stands trial, the story of the villainy of the letters and the extortion of money from Westhove to pay the bribes is so mean and criminal, the murderer gets off with the light sentence of two years. Eva hovers near until the time has elapsed and then claims him; but Frank has become morbid and accuses himself of unforgivable crime in the murder of his friend, who, he says, was criminal and mean because his human nature was such that he could not help himself. He had once confessed himself moved to do evil deeds and could not resist. These remembrances tormented the morbid and mysterious Westhove and he and Eva have a last scene together. She takes a phial from his waistcoat pocket which he says is medicine for his eyes. She knows better, and, lifting it high over her head, tosses it away from him and her. "There was a little clatter of falling glass and she murmured with a smile—'it is broken.'" Then when they concluded to die together, she picked up the phial from the soft folds of the curtain where it had fallen, whole and unbroken! and they each drank half and went to sleep in each other's arms in an ecstacy of rapture. Edmund Gosse to the contrary and "the critics of his own country" to the contrary, notwithstanding, the book is a high-flown attempt at mysticism and succeeds in being sheer rubbish. It is well to be told the rising Dutch Sensitivist is young. He has much to learn. Published by Appleton & Co., New York. Sold in Toledo by Brown, Eager & Hull.

Pebbles and Pearls is the pretty title of a neat, paper-covered, album-shaped book which contains Sketches of the Life-Work of Mrs. Agnes L. d'Ambreal in the interest of prisoners, embracing incidents in which her time, energies and money have been spent in the alleviation of broken humanity. Its author is the well-known writer, E. Cora DePuy. A fine picture of Madame d'Arcambal is the frontispiece. There are fine engravings of the Home for Discharged Prisoners, of which she was the instigator and founder.

Madame d'Arcambel's work began in her own city of Kalamazoo, Mich., but has attained state and national reputation. Her first efforts were in the line of securing libraries for houses of correction and prisons in the state. Friends in Washington and New York publishers extended her signal aid and her success was quite wonderful. What the moral effect of her work has been is shown by the letters from "her boys," included in the little volume. There could not be spoken or written more eloquent words in her praise: The crowning glory of her work is the "Home of Industry," established by her in Detroit, a place for discharged prisoners until they can find employment and in the pursuit of which they are aided. The institution is not of the state and in maintained by private contribution. Broom-making for the men is the only paying industry yet introduced. The Home was opened in 1888. Whatever is subscribed to aid the work is gratefully received, as the Madame's fortune is small, though her heart and labors are large. The price of a volume of "Pepples and Pearls" (in cloth, 75 cents; in paper, 50 cents) will go into the fund. Review and Herald Publishing company, Battle Creek, Mich.

In Paper Covers.

In Appleton's Town and Country Library we have "Dukesborough Tales, the Chronicles of Mr. Bill Williams," by Richard Malcolm Johnston. This is a reprint, in popular form, of the Tales which first appeared over the pen name of "Philemon Perch." They are stories of the author's birth place, Georgia, and recount incidents in actual life. This revised edition is dedicated "To Memories of the Old Times: the Grim and Rude, but Hearty Old Times in Georgia." Single numbers in this series, 50 cents.

Hertha, a Romance, by Ernest Eckstein, translated from the German by Mrs. Edw. H. Bell, is published by Gottsberger Peck, Murray street, New York. This is the seventh of Eckstein's romances which have been translated for these publishers, and every one has won praise from American critics. Price, 50 cents.

Queen Mab, a novel, by William Westall, is published in the Central Square Series (25 cents a number), by W. Swett & Co., Lynn, Mass. It is a story of sea and shore, agreeably full of life and incident.

The "Two Tales" company give their constantly expending circle of readers "The Fall of the House of Padelford," by Robert Grant, and "The Harrison Badge," by E. H. Clement, for July 30; and "Out of Season," Mrs. Burton Harrison, and "A Prophet without Honor," Will N. Harben, for August 13—good stories all. Ten cents a number, $4 a year (weekly).

Leah: the Forsaken, the old "classic" of the play, by Dr. Mosenthal, is reprinted by the Peterson's in their 25-cent series.

ROSE TERRY COOKE'S LAST POEM.

My sweetheart! my loveling! you darkened all the day,
When from my silent dwelling your footsteps turned away;
The moon was dark as midnight, the noonday sad as dawn,
The milk-white daisies drooped their heads along the dewy lawn.

My darling! my dearest! I sought the garden round,
But never in a blossom your precious face I found.
No rose was red beside your lips, no lily like your throat,
No sound of trilling of your voice in any thrush's note.

Ah! what is like your eyes, dear? gray sparkles of the sea,
So clear and crystal shining their beryl glances be;
And where is any flower of all that may compare
With the softly dancing glitter of the sunshine in your hair?

Alone through lingering daytime I listen for your feet,
Those springing steps no longer along the pathway beat;
I hear the dewdrops rustle in the branches overhead,
But home and you together for many a day have fled.

My life is sad and weary, too dark with want and pain,
But your dear eyes would bring its light and gladness back again,
My soul is tired of desert sands, bereft of cheer and balm.

Come back, come back, my darling! Across the spaces hear!
Come light this night of grief and gloom, my Hesper shining clear;
Not long have I to linger, not long to call or cry;
Come back, my treasure! come, my heart, and bless me ere I die!

—Rose Terry Cooke in the Independent.

The gold production of the Rand, South Africa, has at last passed the century mark so long hoped for, the production of this wonderful district for June being 103,252 ounces, and it is estimated that it will by no means stay here. The month of greatest output for every year since 1889 has been December, the figures being 40,404 ounces for December, 1889; 50,352 for December, 1890, and 80,321 for December, 1891. The monthly output for 1892 has been: January, 84,650; February, 86,649; March, 93,244; April, 95,562; May, 99,436, and June, 103,252, a total of 562,703 ounces. The output for the corresponding six months of each year since 1888 has been: 1888, 80,320 ounces; 1889, 173,567 ounces; 1890, 224,589 ounces; 1891, 323,124 ounces.

CRAZY DAISEY.

Wild Career of an Eccentric Woman

Who is Now in Oklahoma Territory.

She Was a Great Success as a Boomer and is Up to all Sorts of Capers.

Among the few women who have been heralded by the press as braving the wilds of the newly opened lands in Indian territory and enduring the discomforts of a semi-civilization, Nanetta Daisey again comes to the front. The dispatches state that this "impressible amazon," who was desperately wounded in two previous land openings, was captain of 11 independent women boomers. They camped before the opening in an almost inaccessible gully. The band was well armed and mounted and very determined.

Miss Daisey presents in her personality one of the most eccentric and inexplicable character in which the west is supposed to abound. Notoriety, however, seems to be her guiding star. To startle, to be the heroine of some dramatic situation is her constant desire. Her career presents broken pictures of a restless but aimless activity.

Little is known of her early life, writes a Guthrie correspondent of the Chicago Herald. Her own recital throw about her youthful years a glamor of vague romance and adventure. Death of her parents, a flight sometime from somewhere, a separation from a beloved sister, are the broken, indefinite glimpses she gives. The first authentic knowledge of her is furnished by Kentucky. * * * Finally she was appointed teacher in one of the Indian schools and went to the far west. When the rush was made into Oklahoma she was in the front rank and staked off a claim. Her conduct throughout that exciting time was characterized by dash and determination. A veritable cowboy in her mode of life and restless wanderer by disposition, she always mingled with every movement of an exciting nature. In spite of her surroundings there was never a whisper against her character and not a man in all the reservation would dare offer her an insult. She never seemed to have any fear for herself and ingratiated herself with many a rough boomer who would have protected her honor with his life.

It was during the very first days of Oklahoma's settlement that The Herald correspondent met her. She had come to Guthrie to file on her claim.

"And did you, too, get a claim?" I asked. "It was hard enough for those old boomers, but a woman"

"You bet I got a claim, and a good one, too," was her reply. Without pausing, she proceeded to relate how it was done, with frequent gestures and dramatic pauses and poses.

"I stood in with the engineer," she began. "I knew my business. You see, I'd been in this territory a good deal, and I had a good claim picked out. It's about twenty miles south of here (Guthrie), just alongside the railroad. I got on the first train the day it was opened—got on the engine. Jimmy! but it was exciting; and wasn't there lots of 'sooners,' too! Why, you could see 'em coming out of the bushes along the streams and everywhere. They had gone in there and hid for two or three days before it was opened. I began to get afraid that somebody would get there before me. When I got in sight of my claim I gave the engineer a signal. He began to slow up. Nearly everybody on the train had heard of me, and I tell you there was excitement. It was intense. I got all my things ready. I had my cloak, a revolver and my two claim stakes with my name on them. When I got even with my claim I gave a jump while the train was in motion. The engineer, you know, did not dare to stop the train still. I landed feet first, you can bet your life, while everybody in the cars yelled 'Hurrah for Nanetta Daisey!' As the train went by I planted my stakes, threw my cloak over one, then fell on my knees and discharged my revolver in the air exclaiming: 'Thus I salute the Kentucky Daisey's claim!'"

For several weeks Miss Daisey remained at Guthrie, disappearing occasionally for two or three days. "Been down to work on my claim," she always said, when asked as to where she had been. "And oh!" she exclaimed after returning from one of her trips, "I am afraid I am going to have trouble. There is a railroad man that is claiming my land. He ordered me off the other day. He said that he had priority of claim. I told him that I'd die before I'd go. He then threatened to shoot me. I told him," she said, raising her clenched fist, "that he would have to put a bullet through my heart and walk over my dead body before he got a foot of that dirt. I tell you, I worked for that claim, and I'm going to have it. D'd you ever hear how I got it?" she asked. I replied affirmatively, but she narrated it again, and with the dramatic act of firing her revolver in the air as a salute to the "Kentucky Daisey's claim."

About one week afterward she left Guthrie. She appeared in about two or three days with her arm in a sling. On being asked what injury had befallen her, she explained that she had been shot while on her claim by her contestant. The report soon spread about Guthrie, and there was much indignation. She recited again to inquirers in fervid and vivid style how the man had ordered her off her claim, and that he had become angered, and had shot to kill her. "I threw up my arm like this" (raising her uninjured arm to her head) "and received the bullet in the forearm, just below the elbow. The doctor says it isn't dangerous—it's only a flesh would." During the evening of the day that she appeared in Guthrie with this strange tale she went to the depot and sent off this message: "Miss Nonmin Daisey, the brave little woman who secured a claim near Edmond, was shot in the arm to-day by an infuriated railroad man, who tried to order her off her claim saying that the land was his. He shot to kill, but she threw up her hand and received the bullet in the forearm. Much indignation is expressed here over the event, and threats of lynching are heard."

There follows a queer sequel. Miss Daisey's arm improved so rapidly that she recovered its use in a few days.

Miss Daisey finally secured a title to her claim and built a small house upon it. She made it a sort of headquarters, making constant pilgrimages from one place to another and always appearing where excitement was to be found. At one time she canvassed Guthrie for a school. She met with encouragement, and soon had thirty or forty pupils. She rented a building and prepared to teach. After two days of this life she was found hunting for a substitute for a day or two, saying that she had to go to Kansas on business. Within a week or ten days she gave up the school, her disposition being too restless and her nature too fond of excitement to continue such prosy duties.

She subsequently aspired to office, and was delighted with a suggestion made to her that she should run for mayor. "Miss Nanneta Daisey, mayor of Guthrie, and the first woman of Oklahoma territory," she exclaimed. "I believe I'll make the race." She subsequently canvassed the matter to some extent, but met with little encouragement. Miss Daisey was a near relative, A. O. Daisey, of Wichita, Kas., a citizen of wealth and influence. He took a great interest in her and endeavored to persuade her to make her home with him and not to risk herself in such a new country. But as she expressed it, there was nothing in it for her. She would sometimes remain at his house for a week or ten days, and then the old restlessness would overcome her, and she would leave as suddenly as she came for some new excitement. Such bohemianism can alone explain her presence in the last rush of boomers. She had already exhausted her homestead rights in Oklahoma and could have no other motive in entering the new reservation than a desire to figure prominently in the event. The marshaling and drilling of her little band of a dozen women was a characteristic bid for notiriety.

In all important events in the new territory she is sure to be in the van. But a few months ago the Sac and Fox reservation was opened to settlement, it will be remembered, and then occurred a desperate rush for lots in the new town of Chandler. The dispatches stated that in the whirl of that hour Miss Daisey was thrown from her horse and killed. The sensational feature was added that she was at the head of the settlers, and that after her fall the horses of those in the rear clattered over her lifeless body. Those who were personally acquainted with Miss Daisey received the news with incredulity. Their doubts were confirmed the following day, when a dispatch stated that she was not killed, but that she had only been rendered insensible; that she returned to consciousness after a few hours and asked about her claim. Think of the dramatic situation. A wild, mad rush for 1,000 town lots; a pell-mell, headlong dash for business corners, a woman thrown under the hoofs of galloping horses wild as their riders; a cry, a lifeless form; settlers, rough but tender, gather around her. They feel her pulse and find she still lives. There is a hurried consultation and all resuscitating remedies that they know are applied. Her limbs move slightly, her eyes open, a stare—then in a voice feeble but commanding, she exclaims: "The lot is mine!" It is justifiable to conjecture that Miss Daisey originated the dispatch that so dramatically depicted this event in her western career.

Her name throws further light on her character. She is prone to explain to strangers its significance and how she came by it. "'Nannita' is my real name—'Nannita Regina Daisey.' I had an Indian lover once who is now laid away under the sod," she exclaimed with a sigh; "he called me 'Nannita Regina,' which means 'Queen of the Stars.'" When pressed for an explanation she would say: "These are Indian words—but that's what they mean—only 'Regina;' that's Latin."

Miss Daisey, despite her nomadic habits and love of sensation and notoriety, has many good traits. Not long ago she demonstrated her loyalty to one who at one time did her a favor. The nearest federal court to Oklahoma was one located at Wichita, and nearly all the offenders were tried at that tribunal. Not long ago a case of unusual interest was tried there, in which Miss Daisey was particularly concerned herself.

A young half-breed had been arrested in the territory for murder. He was barely 20 years old and a splendid specimen of manhood. He had befriended Miss Daisey in some way, and when he got into trouble she went to the front for him. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged before she arrived, but she at once set to work to secure his release. Armed with letters from scores of leading men of the country, she besieged the judge, the district attorney and all the other officers of the court and prominent citizens. So well did she plead her cause that she secured a recommendation to the president for clemency from every man she approached, and all the documents were at once forwarded to Washington. Through her untiring efforts the young fellow's sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and a short time afterward he was released or paroled.

Miss Daisey has thus been roughing it in the west, and is now somewhat broken, though still a handsome woman. Her face has been burned bronze by the sun and wind of the plains. She will, no doubt, spend her remaining days in that as yet unsettled country, where, in the excitement attending new settlements, she may find congeniality.

The most serviceable toilette for general wear consists of a skirt, shirt-waist and blazer or Eton jacket.

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Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept a substitute.

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The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

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Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Price 50c per bottle. Sold by druggists.

Makes an every-day convenience of an old-time luxury. Pure and wholesome. Prepared with scrupulous care. Highest award at all Pure Food Expositions. Each package makes two large pies. Avoid imitations—and insist on having the NONE SUCH brand.

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Valuable Information for the Invalid or Student.

Any one or more of the following described books will be sent free to any man or woman of family in the United States, Canada or Mexico during August, September and October, 1892. This offer is to expire the first of November:

The Ills of Life—Fourth Edition.—A short, plain description of all diseases and the treatment for each. A complete home guide to health.

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13 St. Clair Street,
MEALS 25c. LODGING 25c. THE ONLY 50c PER DAY HOUSE IN TOLEDO that is in direct connection with all Depots by the Street Railways.

City Auditor's Office.

Toledo, O., August 13th, 1892.

The committee on ways and means of the Common Council of the city of Toledo, Ohio, and the undersigned, invite sealed proposals at this office to

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1892,

at 7 o'clock p. m. for the purchase of City of Toledo Fire Department Bonds to the amount of Thirty Thousand ($30,000) Dollars, issued in pursuance of authority conferred by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, for the purpose of raising money to purchase additional sites, build additional engine houses, and purchase equipment for the use of the fire department, made necessary by such additional or new engine houses, and pay the salaries and expenses of the increased force for one year, passed April 18, 1892, and also by an ordinance of the common council of the city of Toledo which provides for the issue of Fire Department Bonds to the amount of Thirty Thousand Dollars, passed August 1st, 1892. Said bonds shall be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars, and be dated September 1st, 1892, to run for a period of 20 years from date, and be made payable at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, in the city of New York, with interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the same place, to be evidenced by proper coupons to be attached to said bonds.

No proposal will be accepted for less than par and accrued interest from date of said bonds to date of delivery at Toledo.

Bidders will be required to state the gross amount they will pay for the bonds besides the accrued interest to date of delivery at Toledo, Ohio. They will also be required to deposit with each bid an amount of money or a certified check on some responsible bank equal to at least five (5) per centum of the par value of the bonds, so bid for, as a guarantee of good faith, and that the bid so made (if successful) will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms thereof, and the requirements of the law and ordinances. When the bids have been examined, and the award made according to law, all monies or checks deposited as guarantees shall be returned to the depositor, or held by the city auditor subject to his call except that of the successful bidder, which shall be held and considered, and accepted as part payment of the bonds so awarded or sold, but should there be any repudiation of the contract or agreement, or refusal to accept and pay for the bonds so sold, then and in that case the deposit shall be forfeited to the city of Toledo, and shall become the property of said city, in compensation for loss and expenses attending the sale of said bonds and as liquidated damages for repudiation of bid. And no bid will be received if not accompanied by money or check aforesaid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Auditor of the City of Toledo, Ohio," and be endorsed "Proposals for Fire Department Bonds."

JAS. H. PHEATT, City Auditor.

first pub sat-aug-13-20-27-sept-3-10

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Fulton Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 12TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1892,

for improving Fulton street from the paving in Rancroft street to the north gutter line of Webster street, by paving the central twenty-eight feet thereof with Trinidad asphalt laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, together with the necessary grading, curbing, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid in cash within ninety days after the completion of the work and acceptance thereof by the city.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Two Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to indorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB, City Clerk.

13aug-s-o-d-4w

Alley Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 29TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1892,

for improving the alley between Summit street and St. Clair street from the paving in Monroe street to the paving in Madison street by taking up the old paving and repaving the same its full width with either Medina stone, vitrified fire brick, cedar block or Trinidad asphalt laid on a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, together with the necessary grading, curbing, crosswalks, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid in cash within ninety days after the completion of the work and the acceptance thereof by the city.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of Two Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

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Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB,
City Clerk.

30July-s-o-d-4-w

Wm. Knabe & Co.

GRAND.

UPRIGHT.

PIANOS!

For over Fifty Years before the Public, these Instruments have, by their Excellence, attained an unpurchasable pre-eminence, which establishment is unequaled in

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability!

LETTERS FROM THE WORLD'S GREATEST PIANISTS.

VON BULOW'S LETTER

After Concert Tour, 1890.

To William Knabe, Esq., Baltimore.

Dear Sir:—My renewed and by more use—under aggravating circumstances, as bad health and tiresome traveling—enlarged experience of your Pianos this (second and last transatlantic) season has throughout confirmed myself in the opinion I expressed last year, viz: That sound and touch of the Knabe Pianos are more sympathetic to my ears and hands than sound and touch of any other Pianos in the United States. As I met with frequent opportunities of establishing comparisons between the Knabe Pianos and Instruments of rivalizing or would-rivalizing producers, I dare now add that I declare them the absolutely best in America.

With sincere regards, Yours truly,

DR. HANS VON BULOW.

Hamburg, 27th May, 1890.

EUGEN D'ALBERT'S LETTER

—TO—

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

Translated from the German.

During my sojourn here I had frequent opportunities to make myself acquainted with the Knabe Pianos, and from fullest conviction I declare them to be the best Instruments of America. Should I return here for artistic purposes—which may be the case very soon—I shall most certainly use the Pianos of this celebrated make. I give this testimonial with pleasure, voluntarily, and entirely unsolicited for by the house of Knabe.

EUGEN D'ALBERT.

New York, May 16, 1890.

A LARGE and well selected stock of GRANDS PIANOS all sizes, fancy mahogany and English oak cases. Also a full line of Uprights in various fancy woods, just received direct from the factory, and now on view at our warerooms.

Prices and terms more reasonable than can be had on this grade of Pianos elsewhere. We purchase all our goods of the manufacturers for cash, and can save buyers a sub-agent's commission. We invite the public to come and inspect famous Pianos whether wishing to buy or not.

The Whitney & Currier Co., Sole Agents

217 AND 219 SUMMIT STREET.

BEE DIRECTORY

TOLEDO'S ENTERPRISING MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS

TO THE PUBLIC—The firms represented in this Departmen are reliable in every way. Their goods are the best made and they are recommended to the readers of the BEE in cities and towns everywhere as proper persons with whom to deal. Letters addressed to any of them will receive courteous attention and orders will be promptly filled. These firms do much toward making business of this section brisk at all times, and are worthy of your patronage.

MACHINERY.	MACHINERY.	BAKING COMPANY	PORK PACKERS.
TOLEDO MACHINE & TOOL. Mnfrs. of Presses, Dies and Special Machinery, Elevators, Shafting and Pulleys. Cor. Superior and Oak Sts.	Baker Bros. Planers, Moulders, Saw Benches, Tenoners, etc. Shafting Hangers and Pulleys. 369 and 371 ERIE ST.	MAUMEE VALLEY BAKING COMPANY. Bakers of Bread and Cakes. Wholesale and Retail. 918 CHERRY STREET	JACOB FOLGER, PORK PACKER AND SAUSAGE MANUFACTURER. Dealer in Meats. 87 and 89 St. Clair Street
SOAP MFGS.	PAINTS.	HEATING.	MILLERS.
Use Silver Soap, the best for family use. Manufactured by THE THOMPSON CHUTE SOAP CO.	BUCKEYE PAINT & VARNISH CO. Prepared Paints, White and Colored Leads.	Isaac D. Smead & Co. Warming and Ventilating Engineers, manufacturers of Warming and Ventilating Apparatus.	Bechtel, Carney & Co., CENTRIFUGAL MILLS Mfrs. FLOUR, 229 to 233 Lynn Street
FILTERS	BRIDGES.	BRIDGES.	SEED MERCHANTS
Stevens Filter Co. MFR. OF UPWARD, SELF-CLEANSING FILTERS 222 and 224 Water	THE TOLEDO BRIDGE CO Successors to The Smith Bridge Co. TOLEDO, - OHIO	THE MASSILON BRIDGE CO., Massillon, Ohio. TOLEDO OFFICE NOS. 1 & 2 Darst Block, Adams St.	CHAS. STAGER & CO CLOVER AND TIMOTHY, 123 & 125 N. ERIE ST
BRASS AND IRON.	IRON WORKS.	BRASS FOUNDER.	WIRE & IRON WORKS
SHAW, KENDALL & CO. Mfrs and Dealers in BRASS & IRON GOODS for water, gas and steam Wrought Iron pipe and fittings.	THE VULCAN IRON WORKS CO. Fittings, Machinists. All kinds of CASTINGS.	V. SEEGER, Finisher and Dealer in BRASS GOODS, ETC. New No. 15 St. Clair St. Old No. 24.	Benster Wire & Iron Works, Mnfrs. Wire and Iron Work & Wind Engines 321 Water St.,
BREWERS.	BREWING.	FURNITURE.	LUMBER.
TOLEDO BREWING & MALTING CO., (Limited.) PETER LENK, Pres't. John Huebner, Supt.	GRASSER & BRAND BREWING CO., Brewers and Bottlers of BOHEMIAN, PILSNER and LAGER BEER.	W. I. WILBUR & CO., Manufacturers of OFFICE FURNITURE and BAR FIXTURES. 412-416 St. St. Clair St.	WESTERN MFG. CO Mfrs. of Sash Doors and Blinds, and dealer in Lumber. Glazed work a specialty. Cor. Water and Vin
SEED MERCHANTS.	ROLLING MILL.	LIME.	LUMBER.
THE BELLMAN GRAIN AND SEED CO. Grain Commission, Clover and Timothy Seed. seed & warehouse, 113 Ontario street.	THE MAUMEE ROLLING MILL CO., Mfrs of Extra Quality Flange Boiler, Tank and Sheet Steel and Iron: Bar, Band, Shafting Iron. Office and Works, E. Side	FRED BOICE DEALER IN Lime, Cement, Plaster. 30 Water Street.	The Ames, Bonnar Co Manufacturers of BRUSHES, Buyers of Beech Lumber Correspondence solicited.

JOHNSON BROTHERS

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Curtains, Rugs, Parlor Lamps, &c

CASH OR EASY PAYMENT PLAN!

PERRY STREET, ONE BLOCK FROM MONROE.

JOHNSON BROTHERS

STEINWAY! CHICKERING!

GILDEMEESTER & KROEGER!

KURTZMANN PIANOS! STUYVESANT, WISSNER.

Symphony (SELF PLAYING) Parlor and Chapel

WILCOX & WHITE!

ORGANS!

C. J. WOOLLEY & CO. 311 SUPERIOR ST. NEAR MADISON.

HALL AND PRITCHARD.

They Will Enter the Ring for a Finish Fight.

Antics of a Wealthy London Ruffian.

News of the Diamond and Track Gathered for Readers of the Busy Bee.

Parson Davis and Peter Jackson are taking in German mud baths and putting the subjects of bold William on hand-shaking acquaintance. Davies wrote Tom Kelly from Berlin, the other day, that sparring was entirely new to many of the young soldiers in the German army, and the exhibitions between Jackson and Choynski was closely watched, and points are eagerly seized by the students and young men of every class. The profits of the tour haven't been large, however. In some places in Germany and Austria they didn't know what boxing was and yelled with laughter at the figure cut by two men punching each other with gloves. Davies says boxing is too well established in Paris to make it a novelty, and he will not take Jackson to the French capital. They sail for home in time for the Sullivan-Corbett fight, which Jackson will witness. If Corbett wins Jackson will arise and challenge him in the ring probably.

The Hall and Pritchard contest for $10,000 promises to create no little excitement, and judging from records of contestants the battle will be backed heavily, from the fact that he has never yet met defeat. Charley Mitchell and Frank P. Slavin will second Hall, and Jack Baldock and probably Jack Harper, who seconded Jem Smith when he fought Jake Kilrain in France, will look after Pritchard's interests. Pritchard is looked upon in England as a second Tom Sayers.

BASE BALL.

Pitcher Keefe has been troubled with a sprained side.

Pitcher Martin Duke has been turned adrift by Rochester.

Gaffney has not umpired a game in Baltimore this season.

Jerry Denny has a batting average of .300 in the California league.

Arthur Irwin has accepted terms of Pitcher Jones, formerly of the Louisvilles.

Ned Hayes, catcher of the Omahas (Western league) has signed with the Northamptons.

Having had a glass arm and a china ankle, "Buck" Ewing is now suffering from hip trouble.

Pat Powers is said to be after Jim Field, of the Albany club, to play first base for New York.

Some of the Philadelphia critics say that Jerry Harrington throws as if he were shoulderbound.

The Cincinnati cranks are said to be much displeased over the substitution of Welch for Browning.

Such catching as Burrill is doing for the Woonsockets has never been surpassed in New England.

Little Cooney did not last long as a Senator. He has been released, and Yank Robinson's head is safe.

Hick Carpenter expects to join the Pullman palace car force of conductors. He did not sign with St. Louis.

Jimmy Manning will not go to St. Louis, having signed to manage the Birmingham club of the Southern league.

George Stephens, the Columbus twirler, has accepted the terms of Ned Hanlon and has gon to Baltimore for $250 a month.

Jimmy Galvin has brought suit for $10,000 damages for the death of his son, who fell into a salt pool on June 17.

Jack Brennan, of St. Louis, the noted catcher of the old Cleviand Brotherhood club, is playing with the Butte (Mont.) club.

It is absurd, Tom Burns talking about his contract protecting him when his work has not been as good as bargained for.

Mullane told a Louisville man who was visiting in Cincinnati a few days ago that he expected to be pitching for the Reds in a short time.

Jimmy McGarr, who was with Milwaukee this year, has signed to play third for Rochester. "Chippy" played with the Bostons once, and he did fine work out west this year.

Jouett Meekin asserts that he refused to sign a Washington contract because he was only offered lunch money. The Senators refused to pay the figure Capt. Comiskey gave the old Colonel.

There's little chance for the Browns to "kick" nowadays. In most of the games they lose the majority is so overwhelming against them that everything has to be accepted from "the face of the returns."

Farmer Weaver was in a trance in one of the New York games, and that night after Shorty Fuller had stolen home from third base on him he wrote a thrilling essay on the well-worn subject, "Is Life Worth Living?"

Stein promises to be one of the leading twirlers under Don Dailey's clever coaching. He has as much speed as Rusie, and has better command of the ball. He is also becoming an adept at the quick delivery, which has made Haddock famous in all the league cities.

President Reach is given as authority for the statement that there will not be any reduction of the salaries of the Philadelphia club players so long as the men live up to their contract. This is highly commendable, but it is strange that the Philadelphia club owners should have gone into the practical boycott and blacklist scheme of not giving players of other clubs who refused to accept a cut of salaries guaranteed by written contracts a chance to earn a living by playing with other clubs under the national agreement.

HORSE NOTES.

Simmie, 2:16 3-4, has been turned out.

Sea Girl is credited with a trial in 2:17 3-4.

Bayard Wilkes will start for a record in the teens before the close of 1892.

Millard Sanders has gone to Stockton, Cal., with 15 head of San Mateo trotters.

Expert Prince, 2:13 1-4, is out of the grandam of Lockhart.

Colonel Forest, 2:18, will be seen at a few of the big fall meetings.

D. W. Thomas has five head in training at Ravenna, O.

Oddfellow, by Sidney, will start in the yearling stake at Terre Haute.

J. Dustin stepped the Elm Farm colt Mephisto a mile fast week in 2:36.

The get of Charles Caffrey were very rominent at the Louisiana, Mo., meeting.

John H. Hopper, the breeder of Yolo Maid, 2:12, died in California recently.

Io, 2:18 1-4, has proved to be not in foal, and will be trained again this season.

Egthorne, 2:12 1-2, by Egbert is being prepared to take a shy at the stallion record.

H. F. Allen, Jamestown, N., Y., has purchased the pacer Gladstone by Harry Hoyer.

H. C. T. is reported to be a very much improved horse since Turner took hold of him.

J. E. Smith, Gibson, Ill., has purchased the 2-year-old colt Egthorne by Egthorne.

T. C. Anglin has lost by death foal by Wilkes Boy out of the dam of Constantine.

Belle Vara, who has now a mark low in the teens, took a record of 2:38 as a yearling.

Sadie H. has recovered from the bruises she recived after colliding with Young Bonair.

John Condon has placed his pacer Surpass in the hands of W. C. Trimble, Newburg, N. Y.

Waterloo Boy, 2:15 1-4, has been placed in Charles Thompson's stable at Independence, Ia.

James Wilson, New York, has bought Lady Tramp of Mr. Whitmore, Colon, Mich., for $1,000.

The 2-year-old stake on the card at the Ottawa, Ill., meeting was won by Elsie Wood, by Wilkeswood.

Hickok has sent Hussar back to Edgewood Farm, where Rody Patterson will keep him on the move.

H. J. Darst lost by strangulation the dam of Nellie, 2:29. She had recently dropped a colt by Pence.

Belle Archer made her first start this year at Columbus, Ind. She trotted her third heat there in 2:17.

Palo Alto, 2:08 3-4, steped a quarter in 32 1-2 seconds the day before he was seized by his fatal illness.

The bay gelding Problem., 2:19 1-4, by Kentucky Prince, has been purchased by Seth Gardner, of Portsmouth, O.

Geo. Fuller, Jr., won the 2:27 class at the Louisiana meeting with Commodore Porter, by Nutwood, dam by Overstreet Wilkes.

J. Wilson, New York, has purchased of E. F. Farman, Jamestown, N. Y., the bay mare Edith F., 2:32, by Stephen A. Douglas.

R. Stewart, Almer, Ia., has lost by death the 4-year-old colt Cabal, by Kentucky Wilkes, dam Lady Herr, by Mambrino Patchen.

Medo, by Olmedo Wilkes, dam by Hinton, has been sold by John Moore, jr., Columbia, Tenn., to Dr. Carter, Woodstock, Va.

The black mare Nightingale was very lame the day after she won her race at Buffalo. The foot with which she picked up a nail bothered her.

The Gibraltar gelding, Our Dick, paced a fast race at Anaconda, Mont., when he steped round St. Patrick and won in 2:16 1-4, 2:16 3-4, 2:17.

Prodigal, by Pancoast, is faster than ever this year. At the Anaconda, Mont., meeting he won the 2:15 class race in 2:17 1-2, 2:16 1-4, 2:16.

The skeleton of Palo Alto will be prominent at the Louisiana, Mo., meeting. Stanford, Jr., university, alongside those of Electioneer and Occident.

E. B. Spurr, Fayette county, Ky., has purchased an interest in Pamlico, 2:16 3-4. He will take the horse to Kentucky this fall and send him there.

The bay stallion Allen Lowe, 2:16 1-4, by Alcantara, out of Susie, the dam of De Barry, has been purchased by W. Germyn, Scranton, Pa., for $10,000.

Lizzie Moore, a sister to Brown Hal and Little Brown Jug, is now in training. She is the dam of Reeta, 2:22; Morena, 2:23 3-4, and Morelia, 2:26 1-2.

The yearling bay filly Edith Wilkes, by Pilot Wilkes, out of Mattie W., 2:32, by Almont, has been purchased by L. H. Bean, of Ravenna, O., from the Western Reserve farm.

Mambrino Boy is now the sire of the dams of Allerton, 2:09; Axtell, 2:12, and New York Central, 2:15 1-2. This is the best trio credited to any brood mare sire.

A. W. Gordon, Findlay, O., has purchased of Vandegrift & Odell, Jamestown, N. Y., the 2-year-old filly Morning Glory by Sunrise Patchen, dam by Wilkie Collins.

The Gen. Benton stallion, Lord Byron, is faster than ever this year. In his race at the Anaconda, Mont., meeting he trotted the first quarter of the first heat in 32 seconds.

Beatrice, by Cuyler, is now up in the front ranks of brood mares. She produced Parron, 2:14 1-4, and Prodigal, 2:16, to say nothing of Patronage and her other sons that are siring speed.

Macey's Hambletonian, sire of Bosque Bonita, has been purchased by Baron Roggio, in Italy. He has also bought the American mares Kennett F. and Miss Camalie, both of which are foal to him.

Fifteen years have not blunted the edge of Charlie Friel's speed. While he cannot step up at the end of his mile as well as he could back in the eighties he can still make a field of horses think he can go some for half of the journey.

It is reported that a big trotting horse broker at Lexington is going to start a paper, so that he can publish his own views to the world, telling who he would like to see and also telling who he would not like to see at the trotting meetings. This will be one of the novel features of the age.

IN GENERAL.

The match between Austin Gibbons and Stanton Abbott is still on.

Con Riordan wants to fight Jack Slavin again, and Bill Reader has also challenged the latter.

Billy Murphy, the Australian featherweight, has such bad hands that his fighting days are probably over. He has opened a tailoring establishment at Sausilito, Cal.

That Tony Sage, the Dublin bookmaker and all-around sporting man, has refused to back Peter Maher, was the startling announcement made by cable th othr morning. Tony Sage never did back Maher.

Another old-time fighter has crossed the dark border to the unfathomless hereafter. Andrew Marsden, who defeated Ned O'Baldwin, the Irish Giant, and bought Joe Wounald for the championship of England, passed away peacefully at his home in Leicester, Eng., last week. He was 55 years of age.

The hoodoo match-making freak almost ruined the chances of pulling the Hall-Pritchard fight off at all. Since he took his Jonah hands off it a streak of good luck has come over the match. The Bolinbroke club, of London, has offered a purse of $5,000 for the men to battle, and it is quite probable the men will accept the offer.

Tom Redshaw, the 112-pound ex-amateur champion of England, wants to fight Tom Daly, of London, before either the California or any other club for the best purse offered. Redshaw to be allowed £25 for expenses, the fight to be at 114 ounds, give or take two pounds, and to take place within three months after the purse is offered.

John Humphrey, the backer of Danny Needham, is trying hard to arrange another battle between Nedham and his conqueror Dan Dawson, the Australian welter-weight pugilist. Humphrey believes that good luck more than superior fighting gave the Kangaroo fighter victory, and he thinks that if another match is made beiwen the men Needham will surely win.

Dick Burge, the crack English lightweight pugilist, is out with a statement to the effect ha he can make Jem Carney, who gave Jack McAuliffe such a good fight several years ago, fall before his blows inside of ten rounds. Burge has left the other side for this country and on his arrival here will ask the Olympic club to match him against the winner of the Meyer-McAuliffe fight.

Wallace Walters, a noted banker's son, a resident of Omaha, but who is summering on the Jersey coast, went to New York recently and wagered $900 that Skelly would whip Dixon. This surprised many sporting men on Broadway, and as soon as they could collect the Dixon men bet several more hundreds with Skell's backer. It is astonishing how many warm friends this Skelly has.

After his fight with Sullivan in New Orleans, next September, Jim Corbett intends to forswear the ring forever, and turn his attention to the stage. While Corbet is daily hardening his muscles, Brady, his manager, who is the author of a version of Boucicault's "After Dark," and who was the first to dramatize Haggard's "She," has been hard at work with Charles T. Vincent, author of "The Editor."

NOT HER BEAUTY.

Senora De Teran's Lover Was After Her Ducats.

Trust Met by Perfidy, Some Simple Variations of a Very Old Story.

New York, Aug. 20.—Senator Magdalena Perez de Teran was a beautiful woman when, in the winter of 1889, she took up her abode at the Hotel America at 15 Irving Place, this city. Her husband, who was a member of a wealthy Cuban family had not been long dead, and Senora Perez de Teran had come with her 10-year old daughter to enjoy a year or so of travel in the United States. She had not been long at the Hotel America, which is a Spanish hostelry, when her midnight eyes, her abundant dark tresses and her rich southern complexion had made a deep impression on the heart of Eibano Spinetti, one of the proprietors of the hotel. Mme. de Teran believed then that it was the eyes, hair and complexion that attracted Spinetti to her; now she thinks that the monthly remittances of $1,000 which she was receiving from her husbands' estate perhaps had more to do with it. Spinetti's devoted attention soon found a response in the heart of the Cuban widow, and in April, 1890, she went to live with him as his wife, she says, in a house in Second avenue, near Stuyvesant square. From there they moved to a flat at 222 East Fifteenth street, in the same neighborhood, where they were known as Mr. and Mrs. Perez.

Mrs. Spinetti, or Perez, paid all the household expenses, she says, besides turning over all the money she did not use to Mr. Spinetti. On September 2, 1890, a girl baby was born, which was christened in St. Francis Xavier's church Emma Spinetti. Mrs. Spinetti, who is now about 35 years old, and who is still a handsome woman, of high-bred, distinguished appearance, tells her story in very poor English, and in a frankly ingenuous manner which leaves no room for doubt that she really believed herself to be Spinetti's wife. When the unfamiliar language fails her she has recourse to her native Spanish, in which she is better understood. She believed implicitly the statement she says Spinetti made her, that his business interests would suffer were the marriage made public. But she longed for and continually demanded the sanction of the church upon their marriage, and the promise that the religious ceremony should be performed, she says, Spinetti repeatedly made her. After she had obtained her entire legacy Mrs. Spinetti took a house at 140 West Twenty-third street and started a boarding-house, from which she hoped to make a comfortable living. Then, when her common-law husband found that no more money was forthcoming, Mrs. Spinetti says, he deserted her and refused to keep his promise of having a religious ceremony performed. In her distress she went to Mr. Mailet-Prevost, the representative in this city of the Mexican and Colombian governments, who had frequently acted as the attorney of Spinetti and herself, and begged him to do something to right her wrongs.

Mr. Prevost furnished Mrs. Spinetti with all the information in his possession regarding Spinetti's antecedants, but finally was obliged to write her that he was powerless to persuade Spinetti to fulfill his promises. Then other troubles gathered around the head of the unhappy lady. Her boarding ceased to pay and she wrote to Spinetti asking him to help her. He sent her a worthless check. On the 6th inst. Mrs. Spinetti's effects were sold at auction to satisfy a mortgage and she was thrown in the street. She is now living with friends in West One Hundred and Fourth street. Mrs. Spinetti has now begun suit for a limited divorce, and Spinetti has been cited to show cause on Friday next why he should not pay $50 a week alimony and counsel fees pending the trial of the divorce suit. Mr. Spinetti, who is about 37 years old and a widower with children, is well known in the Spanish-American colony here. He is a Venezuelan and something of a politician. He denies that his relations with the plaintiff constituted a marriage or that he ever authorized her to use his name. He admits investing about $2,000 for the woman in stock transactions, which turned out disastrously for her.

ATTORNEYS.

D. H. COMMAGER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Nos. 4 & 5 Drummond Blk
TELEPHONE 1094.

PATENTS PROCURED —BY— WM. WEBSTER Patent Attorney 311 Superior Street, TOLEDO, O. Phone 1031.

A. GOODRICH, Lawyer, 124 Dearborn st., Chicago, 27 years experience, secrecy special facilities. Author of Goodrich on Divorce and Press. Price $5. 10oct1y

MARSHALL'S HOOF CURE CURES Quarter Cracks, Corns, Scratches, Hard, Dry Contracted and Sore Feet.

Newton's Heave & Cough Cure will positively cure HEAVES, Colds, Coughs, Indigestion, Distemper and Skin Eruptions. An infallible remedy for expelling worms and a grand conditioner. Price, each, $1.00 per package.

HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED —FOR—

—AT— L. BECKMANN'S, The Optician.

93 ADAMS STREET

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Before & After Use. Photographed from life.

"SANATIVO," the Wonderful Spanish Remedy, is sold with a Written Guarantee to cure all Nervous Diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Lassitude, all drains and loss of power of the Generative Organs in either sex, caused by over-exertion, youthful indiscretions, or the excessive use of tobacco, opium, or stimulants, which ultimately lead to Infirmity, Consumption and Insanity. Put up in convenient form to carry in the vest pocket. Price $1 a package, or 6 for $5. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sent by mail to any address. Circular free in plain envelope. Mention this paper. Address,

MADRID CHEMICAL CO., Branch Office for U. S. A. 358 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL. FOR SALE IN TOLEDO, O., BY W. K. West, 401 Madison St. Cook Bros. (old number) 66 Front St.

E. E. LANGE, The Well Known and only MERCHANT TAILOR on "Lenk's Hill," is now ready for spring trade and shows a large line of spring styles in foreign and domestic goods. He will be pleased to have his friends and patrons call and see him at his old place,

391 Nebraska Ave

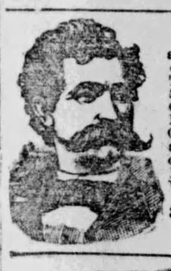
Every garment shows a Union Label.

CAMPAIGN DRUMS

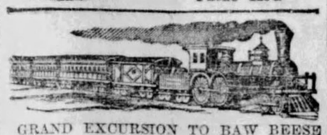
Big Variety! Big Stock! Low Prices! at

Ignaz Fischer's Music House, 229 SUMMIT STREET.

Buckeye Bottling Works PILSENER, LAGER, EXPORT BEERS! Ales, Porter, Stout and Mt. Clemens Sprudel Water promptly delivered to families, hotels and trade in general. ADAM ULLRICH 181 and 183 St. Clair Phone 214



Next Week. Dr. Bigelow will be at his city office every day next week but Tuesday. See Dr. Stevenson at Port Clinton, Dr. Wardlaw at Bowling Green, Dr. Van Tress at Findlay, Dr. Outcalt at Wauseon and Dr. Morgan at Van Wert. CITY OFFICE, 305 SUMMIT ST., TOLEDO, OHIO. Phone 1234.



GRAND EXCURSION TO BAW BEESE PARK, near Hillsdale, Thursday, August 25, given by Beatty Lodge No. 494, K. P. Fare, round trip, $1. Children 50c. Music by the Adrian Band. Free dancing at the Park.

Free Tickets to the World's Fair! AND RETURN.

Of course you're coming?—but why pay fare? We have a way out. Send us your name and address, and we'll send you circular, free, describing this and other offers.

HOME MFG. CO. 178 W. Van Buren St., Chicago

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo & Ohio Central Railway Co. will be held at the general offices of the company, Toledo, O., Monday, September 5th, 1892, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the election of directors, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed Saturday, August 6th, and re-opened Tuesday, September 6th, 1892.

JOHN F. CLINE, Secretary.

Toledo, August 2nd, 1892. august-3-till-sept-5

EIGHT ($8) DOLLARS

For Eight Dollars we will make you the best set of teeth that can be made on rubber, no better made no matter how much you pay.

And remember we are the only dentists in the city that make our own Vitalized Air and Gas, which makes it purer and safer, and while is acknowledged by all to be the only true and genuine anaesthetic for the Painless Extraction of Teeth, and especially is this the case with children, and if once taken by them they will never have teeth out any other way. Crown and bridge work cheaper than ever.

TAFT'S DENTAL ROOMS. 237 Summit Street, Toledo, O. Office open at all hours.

BRINKERHOFF SYSTEM

Of Rectal Treatment and Medication Cures PILES WITHOUT PAIN, LIGATURE, KNIFE, CAUTERY, OR DETENTION FROM BUSINESS.

Also cures Rectal Ulceration, the cause of Fistula, Fissure, "Itching Piles" and Consumption. Soreness across the back, low down, constipation or diarrhoea, dull, heavy pains or burning in the rectum, blood or pus on stool, pain in stomach or abdomen and bloating and general prostration warn you.

Send for 58-page book, free, to Dr. Klakadden, 253 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

DR. H. S. KISKADDEN

At Toledo, Hotel Madison, every Wednesday, 11 a. m. to 4 p. m.

HOMESTEAD QUARRY LIME CITY, OHIO.

Dimension Stone, Bridge, Store Building Stone, Rip Rap Stone, Preble Stone.

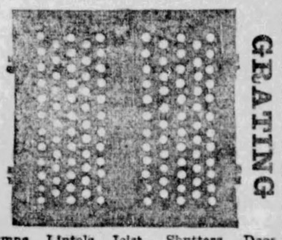
The finest Lime Stone in Northern Ohio. Stone of any dimensions cut to measure. Address the

Michigan Stone & Supply Co AT LIME CITY, OHIO.

33 Congress St., West, DETROIT, MICH.

CUS. F. SMITH, President and General Manager

IRON WORK



LIGHTS SIDEWALK GRATING

Columns, Lintels, Joist, Shutters, Door Stairs, Roof Trusses, Area and Stair Railing, Fire Proof Shutters, Doors, Floors and Ceilings, Catch Basin and Coal Hole Covers.

M. DONOVAN, 511 to 515 Water Street, TOLEDO, O.

PETER SATTLER, Wholesale Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Harness, Saddles —AND— Horse Furnishing Goods!

FINE HARNESS A SPECIALTY. DOG COLLARS, DRIVING GLOVES, ETC.

REPAIRING DONE.

410 Monroe St. - - Toledo,

Our Specialty is Domestic Trade

We make Morning Deliveries and Guarantee Satisfaction.

THE MICHIGAN LAKE ICE CO. Black Star Wagons.

PHONE 463.

DR. MINGOS!

Corner Oak and Summit street, cures all private diseases, Catarrh, Scrofula, Ulcers, Eruption on Skin, Syphilis, and all disorders arising from its effects cured forever. No hindrance to business. Use no mercury. All medicines prepared by myself. Have never failed in curing a case. No experiments are made—but a sure cure. On account of treating so many cases charges are kept low. A sure and positive cure for all cases of Gonorrhoea or Gleet in a week or no charges. Patients treated at home. Medicines sent to any town. Also a sure and positive cure for all female complaints, Leucorrhoea or Whites. A private home secured for ladies pending and during confinement. Ladies in need, call or write. Consultation free and private. Hours 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

TAIT'S BREAD

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT

LAKE AND RIVER STEAMERS

Mackinac Tours! Petoskey Soo Lake Superior

By Palace Side-Wheel Steamers of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co. Via Steamer Idlewild to Detroit. Fare about $18 round trip from Toledo to Mackinac, including meals and berths.

The Best and Quickest Service at Lowest Rate.

A. A. SCHANTZ, S. G. P. A. Detroit. WM. GATES, Agent, Boody House.

FOR PUT-IN BAY & MIDDLE BASS

The Elegant New Side-Wheel Steel Steamer CITY OF TOLEDO

Will leave Quale's dock, foot of Madison St., for Put-in-Bay and Middle Bass daily at 9 o'clock a. m., connecting at Put-in-Bay with steamers for Cleveland, Kelley's Island, Sandusky, Lakeside and Detroit.

For further information apply to E. S. TRITES, Passenger Agent. A. W. COLTON, Gen. Manager.

Steamer Messenger! LEAVES FOR Monroe Piers Daily

From J. N. Dewey & Co.'s dock between Jefferson and Madison streets, at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. Fare, 25c round trip. Special rates to Sunday schools, societies, etc.

CAPT. R. DEWEY.

Toledo, Perrysburg and Maumee. Str. C. B. Wallace, Leaves foot of Monroe street as follows:

Lvs. Toledo.	Lvs. Perrysburg.	Lvs. Maumee
10:00 a m	7:00 a m	6:45 a m
2:30 p m	12:30 p m	12:15 p m
6:00 p m	4:20 p m	4:15 p m

Moonlight ride every Sunday night; leaves Toledo 6:30 p. m.; leaves Perrysburg at 8 p. m.

CAPT. J. LANGE, Manager.

STEAMER BURT Toledo, Marengo Park and Perrysburg.

Lv. Toledo.	Lv. Perrysburg	Lv. Marengo Park.
10:00 a m	7:00 a m	12:30 p m
2:00 p m	12:15 p m	3:30 p m
5:00 p m	3:15 p m	6:15 p m
8:00 p m	6:00 p m	1:30 p m

Dock ft. Jefferson st. S. Canfield, Gen. Mgr.

GRUMMOND'S MACKINAC LINE.

Lake Tours—$24 to Green Bay and return; $16 to Petosky and return; $13 to Mackinac and return. Including meals and berth.

Departures—Tuesdays and Saturdays at 8 a. m. for Mackinac and way ports; Thursdays, July 21, Aug. 4, 18, September 1, 8 a. m., for Mackinac, Green Bay and Petosky, direct. For further information apply to F. N. QUALE, Foot Madison St., Toledo, O.

LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSIT COMPANY.

Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Detroit, Duluth.

For stateroom, berths and all information address, or call on T. H. BARRELL, ticket agt. 128 Summit st., (2nd floor) Toledo, O.

FOR DETROIT STEAMER IDLEWILD

Leaves foot of Jefferson street every week day at 8:30 a. m., every Sunday 9:00 a. m., returning, arrive 8 p. m. S. Canfield, Agent.

The year 1892 has been an exceptionally prosperous one for all sections of the Great Southwest. Now is the time to get a home there. Write to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., A., T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kansas, or J. J. Byrne, Asst. Pass. Traffic Mgr., Monadnock bld., Chicago, for free pamphlets.

EXCURSIONS TO GREAT SOUTHWEST AUGUST 30 AND September 27, VIA SANTA FE ROUTE.

Low-Rate Home-Seekers' Excursions will be run from the East to points in Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Oklahoma, Indian Ter., New Mexico and Texas, via Santa Fe Route, on Aug 30 and Sept. 27. Address or call on G. B. GILMAN, Michigan Pass. Agt. Detroit, Mich.

COX & BERDAN RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

C. C. McKECHNIE, MANAGER 317 SUPERIOR ST. Bet. Madison and Adams.

Hard and Soft Coal

Delivered to any Part of City.

PHONE ORDERS TO 934

HARTER FLOUR UN-X-CL'D EVERY BAKING A SUCCESS.

Geo. Miller & Son, Toledo Sales Agts. 395 Summit St.

Toledo Truck & Storage Co

General Storage, Trucking and Hoisting of Machinery and Safes.

Office and Warehouse: 25 to 35 S. St. Clair St.

The Mormon Elders' Book on Spiritual Strength, mailed free to married men, address F. A. Crouch, 92 Grand St., New York.

NOTICE.

Toledo, O., July 18th, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of directors of The Toledo Cotton Mills Company held July 15th, 1892, it was unanimously resolved that a special meeting of stockholders of said company be held at the office of the treasurer on Monday, August 22, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m., to consider the advisability of issuing the bonds of said company for $50,000 or any part thereof.

F. B. DODGE, Secretary.

18-july-dlll-aug-21

TRAVELERS' REGISTER

Corrected by William Gates, Boody House Tickes Office.

All trains run on Central Standard time, which is 28 minutes slower than City time. Trains marked * (star) daily.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines. Summit, Chestnut & Mulberry Sts.

TICKET OFFICES at Station and on Madison Street, under Boody House.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS BY CENTRAL TIME

* Daily. | Daily, except Sunday

FROM TOLEDO TO

	Arrive.	Depart.
Phila. & New York.	‡9:45 a m	‡7:20 a m
Balto. & Washt'n...	‡9:45 a m	‡7:20 a m
Mansfield & Pittsb'g	‡9:45 a m	‡7:20 a m
Phila. & New York.	‡5:10 p m	‡2:25 p m
Balto. & Washt'n.	‡5:10 p m	‡2:25 p m
Mansfield & Pittsb'g	‡5:10 p m	‡2:25 p m
Phila. & New York.	*11:25 p m	* 9:00 p m
Balto. & Washt'n...	*11:25 p m	* 9:00 p m
Mansfield & Pittsb'g	*11:25 p m	* 9:00 p m

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

UNION DEPOT.

Norwalk Division—East.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Bos. & Chi. Accom...	9:45 a m	5:05 p m
Bos. & Chi. special..	*7:40 a m	
New York Express...	*10:55 p m	*9:50 a m
Chicago Mail.....	*2:47 a m	
Buffalo Accom.....	7:35 p m	6:00 a m
Norwalk Accom.....	1:40 p m	3:35 p m

Sandusky Division—East.

Bos. & N. Y. Special.		*5:00 p m
N. Y. & Chicago Lim.	*3:25 a m	*11:55 p m
Chi. & N. Y. Ex....	*1:55 p m	*10:30 p m
Buffalo & Chi. Accom	9:35 a m	5:12 p m
Atlantic Express.....		*4:05 a m
Accommodation	7:45 p m	5:40 a m
Fast Mail.....		*2:35 p m

Old Road—West.

Chicago Accom.....	*9:15 a m	*7:50 p m
Boston & Chi. Spe..		*7:45 a m
Fast N. Y. & Bos. Ex	*10:25 p m	
Fast Mail.....	*2:50 p m	
Michigan Accom.....	4:40 p m	9:50 a m

Air Line Division—West.

Chi. & Bos. Special..	*4:55 p m	
Atlantic Express.....	*3:55 a m	
N. Y. & Cet. Lim..	*11:50 p m	*8:30 a m
Chicago Fast Mail....		*2:57 a m
Chicago Express.....		*2:00 p m
Pacific Express.....		*11:10 p m
Buff. & Chi. Accom.	4:25 p m	10:00 a m
Kendallville Accom..	9:20 a m	6:00 p m

Jackson Branch.

Express	9:15 a m	9:50 a m
Express	4:40 p m	‡7:50 p m

Lansing Branch.

Express	2:55 p m	9:50 a m
Express	10:25 p m	

Kalamazoo & Grand Rapids Branch.

Express	2:50 p m	11:10 p m
Express	10:25 a m	9:50 a m

Detroit Branch.

Express	8:42 a m	7:42 a m
Express	4:48 p m	10:10 a m
Express	8:22 p m	4:05 p m

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON.

Union Depot.

Cin. & Ind. Express.	*5:25 a m	10:15 a m
Cin. & Ind. Express.	4:00 p m	*3:30 p m
Cin. & Ind. Express.	9:00 p m	*11:40 p m
Cincinnati Express...	11:20 a m	6:35 a m
Cin. Ex., Sun. only..	9:40 a m	
Find. & B. G. Ex...	8:40 a m	6:45 a m
Find & B. G. Ex....	4:00 p m	3:30 p m
Find. & B. G. Ex....	8:00 p m	6:05 p m
Find. & B. G. Ex...	11:20 a m	10:15 a m

Through solid trains between Toledo and Findlay. Through cars between Toledo, Bowling Green and North Baltimore.

WABASH RAILWAY.

Union Depot.

Pacific Express.....	*8:55 p m	*12:10 a m
Kansas City Express	4:15 p m	10:20 a m
St. Louis Express...	*7:40 a m	*5:20 p m
Defiance Accom.....	8:00 a m	4:45 p m

MICHIGAN CENTRAL "The Niagara Falls Route."

Mackinac & Det. Ex.	9:20 p m	4:20 p m
N. Y. & Boston Ex..	*10:05 a m	*7:48 a m
New York Express..	*11:30 p m	*9:05 p m
Detroit Express.....	*3:20 p m	*5:30 a m

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

Depot—Cherry Street.

Washt'n, Balto & NY	6:25 p m	7:45 a m
Washt'n, Balto & NY	2:00 p m	1:00 p m
Massillon Express....	*9:45 a m	*4:50 p m
Through Express.....	*11:30 p m	*11:50 p m
Local Freights.....	4:30 p m	6:35 a m

CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW.

Chicago & Tol. Ex..	12:10 p m	6:30 p m
Mail & Express.....	4:45 p m	7:20 a m
Local	3:50 p m	6:10 a m
Devil's Lake Excurs'n, Sunday only.....	7:00 p m	7:20 a m

TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR & NORTH MICHIGAN.

Frankfort Mail.....	10:20 p m	5:45 a m
Clare Express.....	1:10 p m	2:40 p m
Ann Arbor Accom....	8:35 a m	10:20 a m
Ann Arbor Accom..	9:40 a m	6:00 p m
Sunday only—		

Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R.R. WEST AND SOUTHWEST. 2 TRAINS DAILY TO ST. LOUIS, MO. SLEEPING CARS, FREE CHAIR CARS.

Union Depot.

St. Louis Day Ex...	10:20 p m	6:25 a m
St. Louis Night Ex.	*9:20 a m	*5:25 p m
Delphos Pass.....	8:30 a m	4:30 p m

COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO.

Buckeye Route.

Columbus Express...	*9:30 a m	*6:35 a m
O. R. Mail & Ex....	2:25 p m	10:30 a m
Columbus Express...	*8:20 p m	*5:20 p m

TOLEDO, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI.

Depot East End Cherry Street Bridge.

Find. & Ken. Ex....	*9:20 a m	7:50 a m
Find. & B. G. Ex....	3:15 p m	10:50 a m
Find. & Ken. Ex....	6:35 p m	*5:10 p m

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL.

Depot East End Cherry Street Bridge.

Col. & Athens Ex...	9:20 p m	10:35 a m
Bucyrus & Fost'a Ex	*9:20 a m	*5:30 p m
Bucyrus & Fost'a Ex	6:30 p m	7:30 a m

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE R. R.

Passengers going via the above line leave from Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Depot, as follows:

Depart via M. C. R. R.	5:30 a m
Depart via L. S. R'y	10:10 a m
Depart via M. C. R. R.	*4:20 p m

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.

Fun and Frolic for the Little Ones.

An Unknown Leader in King Philip's War.

A Funny Story About the Banana Skin Goblins—Things That We Ought to be Thankful for.

REFLECTIONS.

I crossed the river late one night;
Reflected lay each warning light
Upon the water's breast;
And to my thought they seemed to be
Knights and ladies fair to see,
In glowing colors drest.

The knights in golden armor bright
Are only seen when fades the light,
And never appear by day.
They dance and turn, and come and go,
With airy motions, to and fro,
The fairy knights are they.

And fairy ladies there are seen,
Some dressed in rose and some in green,
For whom the knights will fight.
You could not hear those maidens dance
Though you should enter there by chance,
Their footsteps fall so light.

Where do they dwell? No one can say.
When morning comes they fade away,
Like mists before the sun.
A flash of gems is seen, and then,
Passing away from sight of men,
They vanish every one.
—Harper's Young People.

BANANA SKIN GOBLINS.

"Now run along dear," said mamma, as she gave Jack a fat, red, luscious banana, "but be careful not to throw the skin down on the pavement."

"Why?" demanded Jack, who had always labored under the impression that the pavement was the proper place for banana and orange skins.

"Because some one might step on it, fall and be seriously injured," returned mamma, as she settled Jack's hat a little more sedately on the short, crisp, curly hair.

Jack went slowly down the steps with a new idea in his little head. I am sorry to say that he considered his mother's statement pure nonsense. In common with many other little folks, Jack thought his stock of knowledge a very superior one, and the theory that any one might come to injury through a bit of banana skin seemed to him absurd. So he walked leisurely on, eating his banana and leaving in his wake a train of slippery bits of skin. Not content with this, he added bits of orange peel torn from a juicy orange which Tom Bentley gave him in exchange for a top.

"Now, then," said Jack, as he threw the last bit of peel on the pavement, "now, then, let them come on and break their necks if they want to be so silly."

Then he forgot all about it in a thrilling game of tag, inaugurated by Tom Bentley and extended through the long summer afternoon.

"What did you do with the skin of your banana, Jack?" asked his mother as she put him to bed that night.

Jack flushed and turned uneasily. "I threw it in a garbage barrel," he said.

"That's right, dear," said his gentle mother as she kissed him good night.

Jack lay awake a long time worrying about the lie he had told. Two or three times he was on the point of calling his mother and confessing, but he could not summon up the courage, for he knew how grieved she would be. At last he dropped asleep.

"Wake up, wake up," said something in his ear, and then he was slapped and pinched and poked by tiny hands until he was very wide awake and sat looking about in a dazed manner. A number of very curious little creatures were flying about him. Some were perched on chairs ogling and grinning at him. One wore his hat and another was examining his clothes. They had big heads and wicked faces. They smirked and giggled in an outrageous fashion and danced about on their tiny legs in malicious joy.

"Who are you?" cried Jack, in amazement.

"We are the Banana Skin Goblins," said one, "and we have come to give you a surprise party. We felt, after your behavior this afternoon, that some attention from us was due you. So we decided to call and tell you how much we admire you First, for disobeying your mother; next, for endangering the safety of your fellow-beings; and last, for lying about it. Oh, I tell you, boys," turning to the next of the elfish crew, "Jack's a corker. We'd better take him out with us and let him see the result of his work, hadn't we?"

"Yes, yes!" they screamed in delight, and each one seized a piece of Jack's clothing, and pinching, biting and scratching him, forced him to dress himself and follow them out into the night.

They led him to the street he had liberally bestrewn with peel and skin. "Stand here," they said, "and watch your victims go down."

A little newsboy, tired, pale and hungry, was hurrying home with the proceeds of his day's work. He slipped on a bit of banana skin in the darkness, reeled, tried to save himself, but went down with a cry. The goblins danced with fiendish joy.

"He's broken his leg," they shouted. "He'll be laid up for weeks and his mother, whose only support he is, will go hungry—perhaps be sent up for vagrancy. That's good!"

Jack groaned aloud. He was suffering keenly. The goblins slapped him on the back. "Good for you, old fellow," they cried; "what was it you said this afternoon? 'Let them come on and break their necks if they want to be so silly'—eh? Well, they're coming."

The clang of the ambulance which carried away the newsboy had scarcely died on the summer night when a young girl came tripping along the dark street.

"There's a girl who makes artificial flowers for a living," whispered one goblin, "she supports a little lame sister. Now see her go down."

Sure enough the poor girl stepped on a bit of orange skin and fell. She got up again presently, looking very white and holding her right hand and wrist as if in pain.

"She's sprained her wrist and won't make any more flowers in a hurry. Ha! ha!" rose the diabolic chorus.

Jack shuddered and the tears rolled down his cheeks. Oh, why had he done this dreadful thing? How sorry he was! If he could only undo— Hark! What was that?

Jack heard a familiar step ring down the street, a step for which he had listened many a time in joyful anticipation. He knew that with that step came love and cheer and sunshine into the house. He knew how his mother's eyes sparkled with happiness and how his little heart swelled with pleasure when that step was heard.

"Papa—papa!" he tried to scream to warn his father, but the goblins held him fast and tied his handkerchief over his mouth so he could not cry out.

In the dim light he saw his father step on a strip of banana-skin, he heard a crash, a heavy fall—

"I think you've done it this time, Jack, my boy," said the goblin leader. "I think you've done it. Nice day's work, isn't it? Any boy ought to be satisfied with killing his father, besides the other little jobs for which you are responsible."

"Killing his father!"

Poor Jack cried aloud in agony. "O, papa, papa, forgive me, forgive—"

"My boy, my boy, what is it? Wake up, dear chap, you're having a bad dream," came a gentle voice.

Jack opened his eyes. His father sat on the edge of the bed holding him in his arms, and his mother stood by with a lamp in her hand and a look of distress on her sweet face.

"Oh, papa, you're not dead," cried poor Jack, clinging convulsively to his father's neck.

"Not a bit of it, my son. Why, you're trembling like a leaf. What, did you dream papa was dead?"

"Yes, and I thought I had killed you," and then Jack bravely made a full confession, was forgiven and finally dropped off to sleep.

And do you know what the other boys on that block call Jack now. "The Banana-Skin Crank;" because he carefully picks up every scrap of fruit skin or banana peel he finds on the pavement.

"Somebody might get hurt," he gravely says, as he removes the odds and ends, and when his playmates shout, "Oh, look at the banana-skin crank!" he only smiles. —Edith Sessions Tupper, in New York World.

IF.

If I had a trunk, like a big elephant,
'Twould be lovely; for then I'd be able
To reach all the sugar and things that I can't
Reach now, when I eat at the table!
St. Nicholas.

BAD TEMPER UNDER WATER.

Curious Experiences of a Pearl-Diver.

The diver, as the reader may imagine, gets many scares when below. A fifteen-foot shark, magnified by the water, and making a bee-line for one, is sufficient to make the stoutest heart quake, in spite of the assertion that sharks have never been known to attack a man in dress. Neither is the sight of a large turtle comforting when one does not know exactly what it is, and the coiling of a sea-snake around one's legs, although it has only one's hands to bite at, is, to say the least, unpleasant. A little fish called the stone-fish is one of the enemies of the diver. It seems to make its habitation right under the pearl-shell, as it is only when picking them up that any one has been known to be bitten. I remember well the first time I was bitten by this spiteful member of the finny tribe. I dropped my bag of shells, and hastened to the surface; but in this short space of time my hand and arm had so swollen that it was with difficulty I could get the dress off, being unable to work for three days, and suffering intense pain the while. Afterward I learned that staying down a couple of hours after a bite will stop any further discomfort, the presence of water causing much bleeding at the bitten part, and thus expelling the poison.

One of the strange effects that diving has upon those who practice it is the invariable bad temper felt while working at the bottom; and as this irritability passes away as soon as the surface is reached again, it is only reasonable to suppose that it is caused by the unsual pressure of air inside the dress, affecting probably the lungs, and through them the brain. My experience has been that while below one may fly into the most violent passion at the merest trifle; for instance, the life-line held too tight or too slack, too much air or too little, or some imaginary wrong-doing on the part of the tender or the boys above, will often cause the temper to rise. I have sometimes become so angry in a similar way that I have given the signal to pull up, with the express intention of knocking the heads off the entire crew; but as the surface was neared, and the weight of air decreased, my feelings have gradually undergone a change for the better, until by the time I reached the ladder, and had the face-glass unscrewed, I had forgotten for what I came up.—The Century.

A USEFUL KITE.

The children wanted to ride in their cart, making the kite pull them. So the kite-cord was tied to the pole of the cart, the children sprang in (I held the slack cord behind), and away they went along a soft, muddy road, at a lively rate. We found that, like coasting, this sport had its drawbacks. In fact, to draw the kite to the starting-point each time was hard work. A straightaway course of a few miles would be great fun, witha horse to assist in the return trip.—St Nicholas.

THE OPENING OF THE PIANO.

In the little southern parlor of the house
you may have seen
With the gambrel roof, and the gable looking
westward to the green;
At the side toward the sunset, with the
window on its right,
Stood the London-made piano I am dreaming
of to-night.

Ah, me! how I remember the evening when
it came;
What a cry of eager voices, what a group
of cheeks in flame,
When the wondrous box was opened that
had come from over seas,
With its smell of mastic-varnish and its
flash of ivory keys.

Then the children all grew fretful in the
restlessness of joy—
For the boy would push his sister, and the
sister crowd the boy,
Till the father asked for quiet, in his grave,
paternal way;
But the mother hushed the tumult with the
words, "Now, Mary, play."

For the dear soul knew the music was a
very sovereign balm;
She had sprinkled it over Sorrow and seen
its brow grow calm,
In the days of slender harpsichords, with
tapping, tinkling quills,
Or caroling to her spinet with its thin metallic
thrills.

So Mary, the household minstrel, who always
loved to please,
Sat down to the new "Clementi," and struck
the glittering keys.
Hushed were the children's voices, and
every eye grew dim,
As flowing from lip and finger arose the
vesper hymn.

Catherine, child of a neighbor, curly and
rosy red
(Wedded since and a widow—something like
ten years dead);
Hearing a gush of music such as none had
heard before,
Steals from her mother's chamber and peeps
through the open door.

Just as the "Jubilate" in threaded whispers
dies—
"Open it! open it, lady," the little maiden
cries
(For she thought it was a singing creature
caged in a box she heard),
"Open it! open it, lady! and let me see
the bird!"
—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Petroleum, when stored in bulk, either in tank steamships or tanks on shore, must be provided with means for expansion when the temperature rises. A drawback in appliances has been the admitting of air on the contraction of the oil. The manager of large works in West Hartlepool, England, has devised an apparatus that will prevent the access of air. In cylindrical domes on the top of the tanks he fits pistons, the rods projecting though the tops and moving freely. The pistons rest on the surface of the oil and rise and fall when it expands and contracts.

Members of the commonwealth of letters are to be congratulated upon the fact that the famous Althorp library, the finest private collection of books in Great Britain, has passed into the possession of a liberal-minded Englishman, who proposes to allow the public to make use of the rare books which it contains for the purposes of reference. The Althorp is a marvelous treasure house of erudition. Its 110,000 volumes were collected by the second Earl Spencer at a cost of more than $1,000,000. Its new possessor deserves the thanks of mankind for his purpose to put it to the noblest use.

RULES OF BEE READING CLUB.

This club is for all young people who read the Bee, both boys and girls. Its object is to furnish a carefully selected course of reading that will not only interest and amuse, but will also instruct and do good.

These stories will be published in series of three months each, the first one being on Christopher Columbus and the early settlement of America.

At the end of each three months each one who takes the course will write a letter to the Bee telling what they have learned in the stories they have read. There will be handsome prizes for the members who write the best reviews.

In order to write a good review members should save the papers containing the Reading club stories.

At the end of one year cut out the following pledge promising that you will read all the stories and send it to the Reading Club Editor, Toledo Bee, Toledo, Ohio.

You will then be enrolled in the list of membership and the names of members will be printed in the Bee. You can join the club at any time. Send your name in now and get some of your friends to join also.

Bee Reading Club.

MEMBERSHIP PLEDGE.

I promise to read all of the stories printed for the Bee Reading Club during one year, and every three months I will write a letter telling what I have learned.

Name _____

P. O. and State _____

Cut this out, sign it and send it to the Bee, Toledo,

AN UNKNOWN LEADER.

A Dramatic Story of the War With King Philip.

Reading Club Story No. 12.

Come, let me tell you the story; you may then decide for yourselves whether he was an "angel" or not. The people all said he was, but no doubt that was because he appeared so suddenly, did so great deeds and went away so mysteriously. At any rate, I am sure you will be interested in what I have to tell you.

Once upon a time, as the fairy stories begin, only this is not a fairy story, there was a war in a country across the sea, a long and cruel war. There were many battles fought and thousands of men lost their lives, and what do you suppose it was all about? Why, so that they might know whether the king was to rule with or without the help of a parliament. But a very important principle was at stake, and many honest men fought on the side of the parliament.

In the end the king was defeated and taken prisoner. No doubt you have read about it in your history and know that this king's name was Charles Stuart, Charles I. of England. If so, you will remember that he was put on trial for his life and condemned to death. There were many good men on the parliament's side that were opposed to this, but the majority were determined that he should die. So one cold January day he was brought out and beheaded on Tower Hill.

For a dozen years, then, there was no king in England. They called it the Commonwealth, but I think we might as well call it the reign of Oliver Cromwell. When Cromwell died most of the people had got tired of the "Commonwealth," and they sent to France for the young Prince, Charles Stuart, the son of the murdered king. This was called the Restoration.

One of the first things the new king did was to order the arrest of all the men that had condemned his father to death. There were forty of them, and they were called regicides, that is, the murderers of a king. Nearly all of them were taken and executed, but three of them managed to escape.

These three men came to America, which was then virtually a wilderness, with a few villages scattered here and there among the forests. They found various refuges, though they were pursued from time to time by the agents of King Charles. Sometimes they hid in caves, sometimes an Indian wigwam gave them hospitable shelter, and one of them for fifteen years was the secret guest of the good minister of Hadley, which was then a border town in the Valley of the Connecticut.

During King Philip's war a large force of Indians attacked Hadley. It was on Sunday, and the savages surprised the hamlet while the people were assembled in the little church. Suddenly the war-whoop sounded, and the Indians clambered over the palisades and rushed through the gateways.

The Puritans grasped their firelocks, which they carried to church with them in those fighting days, and mustered upon the green. Almost can you see the scene glimmering under the drowsy skies of June, the savages in war paint and feathers, leaping and flourishing the murderous weapons; the settlers with peaked hats and quilted doublets, making as gallant a defense as they could, the women and children kneeling behind them.

But the settlers were losing ground, and the Indian yells were growing fiercer and more triumphant. They turned at last to flee. Just then a strange figure rushed in front of the fleeing whites. No one knew him or where he had come from. He was an old man, but tall and erect, with long white hair and flowing beard, dressed like a cavalier. He brandished a slender rapier which flashed, as the spectators thought, with an unearthly light.

"Rally here, men of Hadley!" he cried, in a stern, loud voice that had its effect even upon the Indian foe. "Rally here—for your lives!"

His military presence and his cheering words inspired the settlers to a heroic defense. The tide of battle turned; in a short time the savages fled and the little frontier town was saved.

But when the settlers turned to thank their deliverer he had disappeared as mysteriously as he had come.

Even very good people were superstitious in those days, and as they could not account for it in any other way, it began to be whispered among them that an angel of the Lord had appeared in their defense, nor did they learn their mistake until the death of the minister's secret guest, which happened several years afterwards. Then they knew that the angel with the white hair must have been William Goffe, the regicide.

In his place of concealment he had seen the peril of the whites and so had rushed out and saved the settlement.

If you should chance to visit the dreamy little village on the Connecticut you may stand upon the very ground where the tall warrior appeared with streaming white hair and beard, waving high the sword that had rallied the panic-stricken settlers in that long ago year of grace, 1676.—F. M. Colby.

BEE HIVE.

Greeting.

My Dear Young People—This is our last Reading Club story in the historical series and next week you will find a list of questions in the club column. These will be printed twice, and all the answers must be in by Sept. 10th; two weeks' time to answer them ought to be enough surely.

The one who sends in the best list of answers, written the neatest and spelled correctly, will receive a handsome book as a prize.

The only rule is that you must not ask help of anybody. Do it all yourself; you may use your stories and any books that you wish, but do not ask papa, mamma or sister to help you.

Let every member of our club be prompt and faithful in his list of answers.

Your friend,
PETER BUZZER.

THE PUZZLER.

Qualities of Cities.

1. Nickname, letter, ware, organ, vowel.
2. Sphere, bond, additional.
3. Vegetable, interjection, cereal, article.
4. Part of the body, plain, a raw compound.
5. Gelt, pronoun, clew.
6. Vulgar abbreviation, part of the body, a long timber, drugs.

Riddle.

I'm a certain sum of money,
I'm a certain sort of weight,
I'm a sort of an enclosure,
Now guess my name right straight.

Hidden Cities.

1. Putting a thin veil on don't do much good.
2. Although this snake is an inca, I roll it over with impunity.
3. "Leave me not!" he besought her wildly.
4. That spar is a beautiful specimen.
5. I shall take a little nap lest I get sleepy.
6. This lace is lovely; you do very nicely, dear.

Double Acrostic.

1. A wise king. 2. A fruit. 3. Make fresh. 4. Mind. 5. Solitary. 6. Deduce. 7. Article of apparel.

Primals and finals read downward name a noted woman's club and its whereabouts.

Numerical Enigma.

I am a maxim composed of 11 letters.
4, 3, 2, is a woman's name.
9, 7, 8, 6, are portions of time.
5, 11, 10, 1, is a check.
EVA BEST.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

In Daily of August 13 and Weekly of August 18.

Curtailments—1. Pen-t. 2. Tin-t. 3. Mar-y. 4. Mat-e. 5. Peg-s. 6. Dan-e.

Riddle—Bale.

Defections—B-l-ush. 2. C-l-ans. 3. D-r-ive. 4. Bin-d-s. 5. Tru-n-co. 6. Mo-n-th

Rhomboid—

M A S T
L O A D
T R A M
A M O S

Riddle—Ruff.

Charade—Curriculum.

Diamond—

T
O R A
T R U T H
A T E
H

HOW TROUT SWIM.

They Are Able to Scull Their Bodies Up Pretty High Falls.

We sat an hour or more a few evenings ago on the east bank of the Beaverkill at Rockland and watched the trout of that celebrated river passing over the dam, which is nearly three feet high, with a four-inch volume of water pouring over it.

it, says a writer in the American Angler.

The trout ranged in size from ten to eighteen inches, and during the time we sat there at least twenty managed to get over. In many instances a first attempt failed, owing, however, more to an apparent want of judgment, or perhaps experience, than from lack of physical ability in the fish to accomplish the feat; the smaller fish, as a rule, failed to get over in the first effort. But a few of the larger fish made a clean jump into the smooth waters above the apron of the dam. Most of them passed perpendicularly up the falling waters and with apparent ease.

These fish are enabled to swim straight up this downpour of the waters by the great muscular power they possessed; there was no trick, no slight of hand about it—it was pure strength of body, which is evidently centered in the peduncle or tail and the tail fin. They actually sculled their bodies up this comparatively dense mass of water.

The query naturally arises: If a ten-inch trout can swim up such a fall, what is the capacity of a salmon forty inches under similar conditions? What we saw th etrout do has never before, so far as we know, been placed upon record, and it establishes a fact from which greater swimming power should be assigned to the salmonidae than has been given them by previous observers.

ONE WOMAN'S LOVE.

Delay not, holy father, by my couch.
I may not give my dying thoughts to God.
My life has been a pure one all my days;
No evil have I done to any, willingly;
But Heav'ns fair gates shall never swing for me.
Unless they take my lover in; and he
Died years ago, with blood upon his hands,
Shed to avenge my honor fondly wronged.
Murderer they called him. So he was,
But then he gave up everything for me,
And shall I now desert that noble heart,
Whose only fault was rash impulsiveness,
Because he hides beneath the wrath of God?
False I was never, now shall be so now.
Somewhere he waits outside the pale of hope,
Somewhere, forlorn, with none to comfort him.
And that I straightway join him there,
And share his lot, however terrible,
Is all I ask, and all that I will have.

We are still being permitted to endure the sweltering heat of dog days with—or without—complacence, depending upon the person—but already the dealers are arranging their fall stocks of goods and closing-out sales of summer goods are numerous. At these sales are to be found many bargains if one has time to spend in looking for them. Summer millinery is at a discount, and felt hats—pattern—are already to be found on the counter.

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Wm. Tubb's daughter, cancer on finger, Pettisville, Ohio.

Peter Faukhouser, cancer on nose, Archbald, O.

Anton Shrenk, under left arm, Archbold, O.

John Myers, on lower lip, Okolona, Henry County, O.

Mrs. Theodore Banakee, cancer on knee, Ridgeville, Henry County, O.

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Farm AND Garden

LOVE.

'Twas at an evening party that they met in January,
And in the following month he knew he loved this maid contrary,
In March he swiftly pressed his suit, he did not dare to tarry,
Lest some one else should win the girl he hoped some day to marry.
In April she showed interest in his words, deep and tender,
And acknowledged that she might, perhaps, love some one of his gender.
In May he longed to ask her, but feared he'd be rejected,
But in June, with sudden courage, he proposed and was accepted.

Now they were promised man and wife, their warm love knew no tether
And through the hot month of July it kept pace with the weather.
In August, at the seaside, they were on the water mooning;
In September, at the mountains, they spent their time in spooning.

But when October's dainty touch had turned the green leaves to yellow,
He discovered, to his horror, that she loved another fellow;
But he found it quite an easy task, through next month and December,
To put his foot down and stamp out love's last remaining ember.

And so they sailed from pole to pole, and basked 'neath love's equator,
At which spot he'd have won instead of losing her as later.
Moral: Young man, marry before your ship has foundered,
While the latitude is zero and the temperature two hundred.

—Harvard Lampoon.

Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station Plants Seventy-five Varieties of Wheat.

Seventy-five differently named sorts of wheat have been grown this season by the Ohio experiment station in plots of one-nteth acre each. These plots were about one rod wide by 16 rods long, and were arranged in two tiers on a tract of bottom land. To guard against the errors arising from lack of uniformity in the soil, 29 duplicate plots of one varieties, Velvet Chaff (Penquite's Velvet), were sown at intervals of three or five plots, and in the following statement each variety has been compared with the plots of Velvet Chaff between which it lay. It is practically impossible in an experiment of this kind to secure exactly the same yield from two adjoining lots of land, however similar they may be in appearance, owing to the unavoidable errors that creep in in seeding, harvesting and threshing. We consider that a difference in yield between two plots of six pounds, or a bushel to the acre, is quite within the limits of probable error, and that under most circumstances it is not safe to base any conclusions upon a smaller difference than two bushels or more, unless such difference be confirmed by duplication.

The average yield of the 29 plots of Velvet Chaff was 25.4 bushels, ranging from 22 3-4 to 28 1-2 bushels. The greatest variation between neighboring plots of Velvet was 2 3-4 bushels, while the mean variation was 1.1 bushels. Where the variation exceeded this mean there were evident variations in the soil.

In this experiment the following twelve varieties yielded at the rate of four to five bushels per acre more than the Velvet Chaff; Valley, and its synonym, Reliable; Golden Cross and American Bronze (synonym of Diehl-Mediterranean); Tuscan Island Island, Fultz and Rocky Mountain (synonyms); Gypsy, Early Red Clawson, Jones' Winter Fife, Jones' Squire Head and Rudy.

The following twelve varieties yielded two to four bushels more than Velvet Chaff: Currell's Prolific; Deltz; Diehl Mediterranean; Early Ripe; Egyptian; Geneva; Nigger; Oregon; Royal Australian (synonym of Clawson); Tasmanian Red (synonym of Mediterranean); Wyandot Red.

The following 34 sorts gave practically the same yield as Velvet Chaff: Badger, Big English, Crate, Democrat, Everitt's High Grade, Extra Early Oakley, Fairfield, Fulcaster, Fultz Blue Stem, German Emperor (synonym of Red Fultz), Golden Prolific, Hickman, Improved Rice, Lehigh, Longberry, Martin's Amber and Landreth (both synonyms of Silver Chaff), Mealy, Mediterranean, Miami Valley, Missouri Blue Stem, Poole, Red Brazilian, Red Fultz, Red Russian, Russian Red, Sibley's New Golden (synonym of Mediterranean), Silver Chaff, Surprise, Theiss, Wisconsin, Triumph, Witter, Yellow Gypsy, Yuba.

The following 10 sorts fell from two to four bushels below Velvet Chaff in yield: Real, Bearded Monarch, Hindostan, New Monarch, Ontario Wonder, Red Wabash, Ruchlen, Sheriff, Stewart, Willits.

The following six sorts fell more than fourb ushels below Velvet Chaff: Bailey Johnson, Lebanon, Miller's Prolific, New Michigan Amber, Roberts.

Judging from the experience of this and former years, we recommend the following sorts of wheat as probably the safest for general culture throughout Ohio: Valley, Fultz, Velvet Chaff (Penquite's), Egyptian and Nigger. Diehl-Mediterranean, under its various names, has given good yields on this farm and in favored localities, but can not be recommended for general culture, and the same may be said of Martin's Amber, and its synonyms, Landreth and Silver Chaff. Rudy, Deltz, Poole, Currell's Prolific, Early Red Clawson, Hicks and Jones' Winter Fife are worthy of further trial.

Smut in Wheat.

Smut in wheat is on the increase. In Ohio it now prevails to such an extent that the yield of wheat is materially reduced. It is time preventives were in general use. If allowed to increase, the loss in yield from smut will soon be serious. Every bushel of seed wheat carrying the spores of smut should be subjected to simple treatment that will destroy these spores and prevent loss in the future. It may be some bother, but it will pay in dollars and cents. If the wheat-grower will not bother with preparing the seed for his whole crop, there is no excuse for neglecting to prepare at least a part of his seed wheat, and sow it on clean ground, so that he may have clean seed for future crops.

In response to a special request, Director Thorne, of the Ohio agricultural experiment station, has sent us the following article on "smut in wheat," which we ask papers to republish and give as wide circulation as possible.

"Editors Farm and Fireside: At this station we have experienced a great increase in the proportion of "stinking smut' or 'bunt' in wheat during the last three years, and reports from other parts of the state indicate that this increase is not confined to our locality. We have no means of making more than an approximate estimate of the loss to the farmers of the state from this source, but it probably amounts to one per cent. or more of the entire crop, or not less than 300,000 bushels annually in Ohio.

"Smut is caused by the growth within the wheat-plant of a parasite plant, and the grains of smutty dust, which the microscope shows to be as uniform in size and shape as grains of wheat, are the seeds of this parasite. When the smutted wheat grains are crushed, this dust is scattered through the sound wheat and carried to the soil by the seed-wheat, where it germinates and sends its microscopic mycelium threads into and up the plant as it grows, and appropriates the forming ear to its use.

"Farmers have known for many years that smut may be largely prevented by soaking the seed-wheat in a solution of sulphate of copper (blue vitriol). The success of this process evidently depends upon killing the smut seeds (spores) on the seed grain without injuring the grain. Recently, it has been demonstrated that the same object may be attained by scalding the seed wheat, this method having first been published by Prof. Jensen, of Denmark.

that the hot water treatment is quite as fi

Experiments made at the experiment stations of Kansas, Indiana and Ohio have shown that the hot water treatment is quite as effective as bluestoning, and is at leost no more liable to injure the vitality of the seed wheat. A convenient way of scalding the wheat is to have two vessels, in one of which the water is kept at a temperature of about 128 degrees Fahrenheit, and in the other at about 135 degrees. The grain is put into a loose basket, which is not filled quite full, and is covered to prevent the wheat floating out. The basket is dipped in the first vessel and turned and shaken for two or three minutes, so as to get all the grains warm and wet, and then it is lifted out and dipped into the warmer water and allowed to stay 10 or 15 minutes, with frequent shaking to insure the water reaching every grain. When taken out the basket should be immediately plunged into cold water, or the contents spread out and sprinkled with cold water.

"The most troublesome part of the treatment of seed wheat for smut consists in drying the grain so that it may be sown by he drill. By mixing it with land-plaster it may be dried so as to be readily sown by hand, but it is difficult to sow plastered wheat evenly through the drill. It might possibly be dried in the sunshine without plaster, but considerable time and frequent stirring would be required. It is probably this difficulty, more than the trouble and expense of bluestoning, which has caused this process to be so little practiced; but with the present increase of smut, it seems that we must be willing to incur some trouble to prevent its ravages.

"The loose smut—a blast—of wheat probably causes nearly as much loss to the farmers of Ohio as the stinking smut, and this form, too, seems to be on the increase. Some fields in Ohio were damaged this season to the extent of 20 per cent. or more by loose smut, and some of the most promising varieties under cultivation at the experiment station are so subject to it that their dissemination cannot be encouraged. Thus far, no remedy has been discovered for this form of smut."—Farm and Fireside.

How to Raise Poultry.

Those of our readers whose poultry has been troubled with cholera, roup, gapes and so on, will be pleased to know the "how to do it," of a man who never lost a chicken by disease. A correspondent of Home and Farm writes:

1. I give my flock access to water out of iron vessels. These are washed out and filled daily.

2. I have sulphur and copperas in the house by teh pound. Put a few small lumps of copperas into the water about every second day.

3. I sprinkle about a tablespoonful of sulphur in the hens' nests every time I put on a setter, and change nests and sprinkle the sulphur at frequent intervals. This answers several purposes as: (a) The nits are killed out on the old hens. (b) There can be none on the little ones, which is all important. (c) Keeps my brood, big and little, "feeling good," which is half the battle.

4. I never had much, if any, trouble with "the gapes." The sulphur and copperas so fully used, "gets" them as it does all microbic life. Especially do I put dry a teaspoon of fine copperas and sulphur or a tablespoon of pepper into a quart of moistened meal about twice a week. If the feathery babes do get the "gapes" the butt of a broom-straw dipped into kerosene and touched to the back of the sufferer's throat will cure; one application "every time."

5. I feed salted food, lightly of course, as all animated nature needs it daily. I give them salt fish scraps and cut up ham rinds into lengths for them.

6. I make pets of my flock. They like to see me around, and unlike "the hens of Dakota which never sing," mine sing constantly.

Cracking of Tomatoes and Plums.

One cannot always vouch for the scientific accuracy of newspaper articles, but there is reasonableness about the following idea that gives it a semblance of truth. The writer, speaking of the passage of liquids through their membranes, says: If a bladder filled with syrup be immersed in a vessel of water, the water will, after awhile, become sweet; the syrup passes through the membrane of the bladder into the water, and correspondingly the water passes into the interior of the bladder. But this interchange is not an equal one; the light liquid—the water—passes in many times more rapidly than the heavier liquid, the syrup, passes out. The consequence will be that the bladder will be distended to its utmost, and at length burst. A ripe tomato or plum may be considered in the condition of the bladder of syrup. The rich juices of the fruit correspond to the syrup, and the thin membrane, which forms the skin of the fruit, represents the bladder. When the ripe fruit is kept constantly wet by a rain, osmose takes place and the water passing hrough into the friut distends the skin which, not being very strong, is soon ruptured.

Summer Pruning of Grapes.

The practice of pruning grapes during summer has been much reformed of late years, and some vine growers advise its entire abandonment. There is an advantage to be gained by pinching out the point of a fruiting shott, two or three joints above the bunch, if done early so that the portion removed is a mere point displaced by the finger and thumb. This tends to check the longitudinal growth for a time and has a tendency to strengthen the fruit stalk. So far this is well; no harm is done to the growth of the plant, but when the shoot is allowed to extend two or more feet, and then all of it removed to within two or three leaves or joints of the fruit, a great injury has been done. Vineyards have been destroyed for the season, and the crop lost, by summer pruning which involved the removal of a large quantity of active foliage, thus completely checking further growth for the year.—Fruit Growers' Journal.

Black Knot in Plum and Cherry.

A most careful investigation of the fungoid growth causing the black knot in our plum and cherry trees has been made by Dr. Collie, of the New York experiment station who says in a recent bulletin that the practical plan is to cut down badly infested trees and burn them; or cut off some histance below the knot the affected branches of trees not badly infested. Do not cut the affected limbs and throw them away as the spore will continue to develop and will spread from this source. Extermination by fire is the only safe course. Extermination by fire is the only saf ecourse. The time to do it is whenever a sign of the knot is to be perceived. Neighbors should talk with each other about it and all agree to work together to destroy this fungus which is causing so great a loss among plum and cherry trees. If only one or a few persons in a community destroy the infested trees it will avail but little, as the spores will spread for a great distance from any trees on which they are allowed to develop.

Poultry Notes.

It has loong been recognized by good feeders of horses, cattle and swine that only as much food should be given as they will eat up clean, and the same rule applies to poultry.

Not more than one farmer out of a hundred can tell the value of his poultry product for the past year. But that one who can is the very one most likely to get a profit from his fowls.

When they are confined in a pen and are overfed, there is no inducement to young chicks to take exercise, their digestive organs become deranged, and weak legs are the consequence.

It has been demonstrated that ducks can be kept with profit with only water for drinking purposes. True, the adult duck will need a trough for bathing, but young ducks should not be allowed to get into water at all.

The lice must be kept down or they will destroy the chicks. One poultry-keeper greases the top of the head of each chick with a bit of lard the size of a small pea. He repeats this process once in ten days till the chicks are six weeks old. He also dusts the hen and chicks with insect powder about once in two weeks.

Ducks and geese may be fattened very quickly on boiled turnips, potatoes and carrots thickened with oatmeal. They should be confined for the purpose. Hens and turkeys need a greater variety, though it is safe to state that a variety is better even for the web-feet fowls. Ten days is time enough, as they will begin to lose flesh if kept too long in confinement.

Fertilizers and Their Effects on Wheat Tabulated.

The fourth successive crop of wheat has just been harvested from the land devoted to fertilizer tests at the Ohio experiment station. The plan of this experiment is briefly as follows:

Twenty-two plots, of one-tenth acre each, are laid out on a piece of clay land; between these plots, in pairs, tile drains are laid; every third plot is left continuously without manure of any sort, but upon the remaining plots various fertilizing materials are applied each year, either alone or in combination, as shown by the following table. The superphosphate used is dissolved bone-black, and is used in every case at the rate of 320 pounds per acre. Muriate of potash is used at the rate of 80 pounds per acre, and nitrate of soda at the rate of 160 pounds per acre, except on plots 12 and 14, where it is used at the rate of 320 and 480 pounds respectively. Sulphate of ammonia is used on plot 15, in such quantity as to give the same amount of nitrogen as that contained in 160 pounds of nitrate of soda. On plot 17 dissolved Carolina rock is used instead of dissolved bone-black, and on plot 18, Thomas or basic slag is used, the aim being to make these plots comparable with plot 11.

The table gives the yield per acre and increase per acre from each fertilizer:

Plot No.	Fertilizers.	Yield. Grain Bush.	Yield. Straw Lbs.	Increase. Grain Bush.	Increase. Straw Lbs.
1	None	26.2	3015	....	....
2	Superphosphate	31.2	4265	4.7	1368
3	Muriate of potash	28.2	3190	1.3	418
4	None	27.2	2650	....	....
5	Nitrate of soda	27.9	2710	0.2	13
6	Nitrate and superphosphate	28.9	3830	0.8	1033
7	None	28.6	2870	....	....
8	Superphosphate and potash	30.2	3625	1.7	778
9	Nitrate and potash	29.1	2900	0.8	167
10	None	28.1	2900	....	....
11	Superphosphate, potash and nitrate 160	29.1	4390	1.4	1582
12	Superphosphate, potash and nitrate 320	29.2	4260	2.0	1517
13	None	26.8	2825	....	....
14	Superphosphate, potash and nitrate 480	29.2	4235	2.1	1447
15	Superphosphate, potash and ammonia	30.4	3860	3.0	1108
16	None	27.8	2715	....	....
17	Rock phosphate, potash and nitrate	31.1	3720	4.1	1090
18	Slag phosphate, potash and nitrate	31.1	3720	4.1	1090
19	None	25.4	2460	....	....
20	Barnyard manure	25.4	3110	1.1	787
21	Unused old-med	27.5	2835	4.2	648
22	None	22.2	2050	....	....

If we divide plots 1 to 19, inclusive, of this experiment into two groups, those which have received superphosphate and those which have not, we shall have nine plots in the first group and ten in the second. The average yield of the first group is 30.1 bushels of grain and 4,057 pounds of straw per acre, and of the second, 27.5 bushels of grain and 2,822 pounds of straw, a difference in favor of the superphosphate plots of 2.6 bushels of grain and 1,250 pounds of straw. The 320 pounds of superphosphate would cost, if bought by the ton in Ohio, about $4; hence wheat would have to bring a dollar a bushel and straw about two dollars and a half per ton in order that the increase should pay for the fertilizer.

This is on the supposition that all the increase seen is due to the superphosphate, a supposition which the facts will not warrant, as in other seasons in this same series of experiments nitrate of soda has unmistakably produced a greater effect than superphosphate, while last year there was an absolute loss of grain on every plot dressed with superphosphate.

A study of the column showing the increase of straw shows that superphosphate is the prime factor in producing that increase, and this was as plainly shown last year as this. The average yield of the eight unfertilized plots was 26.5 bushel of grain and 2,673 pounds of straw—almost exactly 100 pounds of straw to a bushel of grain. Could we have maintained this proportion of grain to straw on the fertilized plots the increase on the best plots would have been ten to fifteen bushels per acre, instead of two and a half bushels, and we confidently expected the increase to reach nearly or quite ten bushels, judging from the appearance before harvest.

This experiment forcibly re-inforces the lesson taught by all the other experiments of this series, which is that reliance upon the eye alone in judging of the effect of a fertilizer is sure to mislead.

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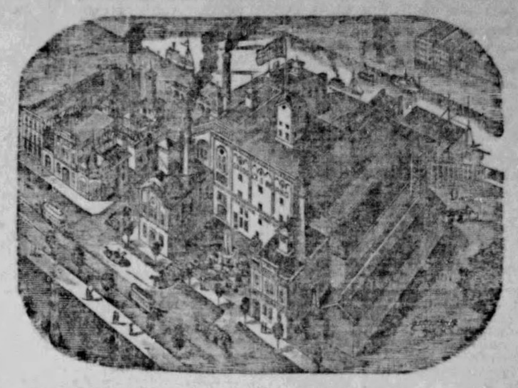

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Is simply a PERFECT FOOD in GRIDDLE CAKES, Waffles, Muffins or Gems. It is one of the BEST SUMMER foods ever originated for CHILDREN and WOMEN, it is NOURISHING and SATISFYING and is the QUICKEST and most EASILY served breakfast that a TIRED or HURRIED woman can get. Make a batter with COLD SWEET MILK, have your griddles hot and breakfast is ready. Use no EGGS, SALT, SODA, BAKING POWDER, YEAST, Cream Tartar or Sweetening of any kind. The MOST PERFECT food of this century for a DYSPEPTIC or DELICATE stomach. Ask your GROCER for LONG'S BREAKFAST FLOUR, RED LABEL, in TWO and FOUR POUND CARTONS.
CHARLES T. LONG & CO.,
HAMILTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

LONG'S BISCUIT FLOUR.
BLUE LABEL.
For the MOST DELICIOUS HOT BISCUIT at a MOMENTS NOTICE without the use of BAKING POWDER, SALT, SODA, YEAST, CREAM TARTAR, or sweeting of any kind, try LONG'S BISCUIT FLOUR. For STRAWBERRY SHORT CAKE, APPLE DUMPLING, or CHICKEN POT PIE DOUGH it is a revelation to expert cooks. No MEASURING, no GUESSING; the Flour is ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN in its work. For BAKED or STEAMED puddings, LAYER or SOLID Cake it is perfect, or for any baking that requires a RAISED or LIGHT dough it is the best Flour ever offered. If it has been your habit to make Biscuit with Baking Powder and Flour mixed, try Long's Biscuit Flour for Biscuit, the directions are very simple, make soft DOUGH with sweet milk rub in a little shortning, use no SALT, SODA, BAKING POWDER, YEAST, Cream Tar-or sweetening of any kind. Ask your GROCER for LONG'S BISCUIT FLOUR, BLUE LABEL, in two and four pound Cartons.
CHARLES T. LONG & CO.,
HAMILTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

LONG'S BEST BROWN BREAD. FLOUR.
ORANGE LABEL.
We MILL the BEST BROWN BREAD Flour in the world; it is the CLEANEST, PUREST and BEST product of the WHOLE WHEAT. We pack this Flour in FIVE POUND CARTONS LABELED and SEALED under a UNITED STATES TRADE MARK, and consumers who buy this SEALED PACKAGE will know they are getting LONG'S BEST BROWN BREAD FLOUR. It is not PREPARED or LEAVENED, it is for making a PLAIN BROWN LOAF raised with yeast sponge, or BOSTON BROWN BREAD raised with sour milk and soda. We have no ELABORATE SCIENTIFIC reason why you should use our flour. You have your own reasons for wanting BROWN BREAD. Our business is to furnish LONG'S BEST BROWN BREAD Flour as an article of ABSOLUTE PERFECTION. WE DO THIS, and on our simple statement of the above facts ask for your patronage. Ask your GROCER for LONG'S BEST BROWN BREAD FLOUR, ORANGE LABEL, in FIVE POUND CARTONS.
CHARLES T. LONG & CO.,
HAMILTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

The Bee

The BEE will give the people all of the news and advertise their wants. Having a circulation much greater than any other Toledo daily paper it is much the best advertising medium. It secures quicker and better returns. Consult your interests by advertising in the BEE when you want anything or have anything to sell.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BARBER AT 306 MONROE street; steady work. 222

WANTED—35 LABORERS ON NEW electric light building, Water street, foot Locust.

WANTED—LABORERS TO CLEAN brick. Apply to O'Toole & Carroll, corner Oak and Summit streets. 225

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELING salesmen to sell lubricating oils. Apply for terms to The Dieterichs Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio. 17aug2p

WANTED—INDUSTRIOUS MARRIED couple to go on a farm; good home for the right party. Call at 1013 Summit street. George Simmons. 230

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO call on retail trade only, introducing a specialty, a rouser for dull times. Liberal commissions and officlusive territory. Address Dept. Z—, R. S. Peale Co., Chicago, Ill. 22july4sats

WANTED—MAN FOR OIL WAGON. Inquire 823 Colfax street. 230

WANTED—ONE GOOD BLACKSMITH, who can shoe horses and do general blacksmith work; nice new shop and good location. Apply to J. F. Stout, Hector, Ohio. 15aug6

WANTED—CHECK ROOM BOY AT Jefferson Hotel. 15aug3

WANTED—THREE HOUSE PAINTERS. Apply 214 Erie. 230

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN to learn the drug business; must live on the East Side, and speak English and German. Wm. J. Groegen, Starr Ave. Drug Store. 230

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHALK engraver, who can make his own plates, may find steady employment by addressing X, care Bee office. 15aug-tf

WANTED—BOY 17 OR 18 YEARS OLD to take care of a horse and learn tinner's trade. John J. Curran, 620 Monroe street. 222

WANTED—BARBER, AT 306 MONROE street; steady employment. 223

WANTED—BARBER, AT 1633 BROADway. 223

WANTED—GOOD BARBER AT 1127 Cherry street. C. F. Moser. 222

WANTED—BARBER, SOBER MAN, AT 822 Cherry street. 222

SALESMEN TO SELL TO MERCHANTS by sample; $100 a month for workers; inclose stamp; permanent situation; chance to build a fine trade. Model Manufacturing Co., South Bend, Ind. 20julylm

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—LADY FOR OFFICE; $75 A month; references. Address H-110, Bee office. 9aug6p

GIRL WANTED—GOOD COOK WANTED at 212 Irving street; apply at once. 18aug2

GIRL WANTED IN THE COUNTRY; best wages paid. Enquire 1608 Jefferson street.

WANTED—COLORED GIRL OR MIDdle aged white woman for housework; no washing. Apply at 521 Ontario street. 230

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework in small family; German preferred. Apply at once at 22 13th street, beween Washington and Monroe. 18aug3

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in family of three; German girl preferred. 1516 Washington street. 230

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; no washing. Call at once at 128 Nineteenth street, between Monroe and Jefferson. 18aug3

WANTED—GIRL AT 806 JEFFERSON street. 229

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress for Monday and Tuesday; none other need apply; at 2108 Collingwood ave. 17aug4

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, 369 Irving street; no washing or ironing. 16aug4

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. 531 Locust street. 229

WANTED—AN EDUCATED LADY OR gentleman; salary $60 per month. Address E. H., or call at Central Hotel, Delta, Ohio. 416aug4p

WANTED—COMPETENT COOK OR good girl for general housework. Apply after 7 o'clock evenings, at 1409 Monroe street. 228

WANTED—TWO GIRLS AT CIGAR BOX Factory, 14-16 St. Clair street. 16aug2

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL; NO WASHing or ironing. 227 10th street, between Madison and Jefferson. 228

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 117 18th street. 228

WANTED—WOMAN TO DO WASHING and ironing. 227 10th street, between Madison and Jefferson. 228

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework, at 27 21st st. Two in family. 224

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family and no washing; good wages. Apply at 2024 Franklin ave. 15aug3

WANTED—A COOK—THREE IN FAMfly. 317 17th street. 15aug4

TWO GOOD GIRLS WANTED FOR general housework; cook and housemaid; from the country preferred; good wages to good girls. Address Room 20, Worthington Block. 15aug3

WANTED—A COUPLE OF GOOD strong girls, at once. Acme Kollar Co., corner Oak and 10th streets. 15aug3

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 16 YEARS of age to learn tailoring. 910 Cherry street. 15aug3

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Apply to Mrs. W. M. Bellman, 124 21st street. 225

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY AT 427 Summit, Benster's Toledo Photo Supply House. J. S. Benster Co. 223

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR housework, 1821 Collingwood avenue. Mrs. Howard M. Smith. 224

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Inquire at 130 21st street. 223

WANTED—GIRLS FOR LIGHT MANUfacturing. 318 Superior street. C. W. Merke. 223

WANTED—GIRL TO HELP WITH housework at 413 11th street. 221

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; references required. Apply 1457 Huron street. 220

WANTED—TWO GOOD SEWING GIRLS and one apprentice girls at Mrs. Vanderhoef's dressmaking, No. 317 Cherry street, East Toledo. 221

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages. Mrs. E. J. Tippett, 216 Prescott st. 221

WANTED—WORK BY AN EXPERIenced lady bookkeeper and collector; can furnish best of references. Address H. 113, Bee office. 223

AGENTS WANTED.

WE OFFER AGENTS BIG MONEY, IN exclusive territory. Our new patent Safes sell at sight in city or country. New agents first in field actually getting rich. One agent in one day cleared $80. So can you. Catalogue free. Alpine Safe Co., No. 363-371 Clark street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 28may13sats

$5 TO $15 PER DAY AT HOME SELLing Lightning Plater and plating jewelry, watches, tableware, etc. Plates the finest of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel. No experience. No capital. Every house has goods needing plating. H. K. Delno & Co., Columbus, O. 11june12sats

AGENTS WANTED TO TAKE ORDERS; salary or commission; steady work; prompt pay. Write Ellwanger & Barry, Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. 22july-to-5sep

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—STEADY WORK BY A young married man, handy with tools or in packing room. Address F. O. M., 15 South Erie street, city. 225

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper by a middle-aged lady. Address Mrs. E. S., 914 Detroit avenue. 228

WANTED—SITUATION AS BARTENDER by a married man 32 years old; speaks German; has experience and best of reference. Address Lock Box 121, North Baltimore, Ohio. 230

WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, SITUAtion; office work; three years experience; excellent references. Address Edith White, 629 St. Clair street. 229

WANTED—PLAIN SEWING; WILL GO out or take it home; dressmaking a specialty. Address Mrs. M., 914 Detroit avenue; no objection to the country. 228

A GOOD LAUNDRESS WANTS WORK to take home; prices reasonable. Address J. No. 2, Bee office. 15aug3

WANTED—SITUATION BY LADY IN furniture store to clean furniture, or plain sewing to do. Address 518 Hamilton street. 225

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MEAT cutter; 7 years experience. Address T. J. F., 425 11th street. 224

WANTED — SITUATION AS BOOKkeeper; first class references, well educated and a good penman, and two years experience. Address 451 Nebraska ave. 224

WANTED — SITUATION AS HEAD miller in a flouring mill; capacity 75 to 200 barrels; three years experience and can give first class references. Address 451 Nebraska avene. 224

WANTED—A PLACE TO DO LIGHT housework or assist in the care of children. Address Minnie Casady, aged 11, 1338 Prouty avenue. 221

WANTED—SITUATION BY BOY 17 years old, where can learn trade and earn small salary. Address J. 1, Bee office. 223

SITUATION WANTED — COMPEtent young lady would like sewing to do in private family. Address or call at 904 Vinton st., City. 224

WANTED—POSITION BY MARried lady as pastry cook; prefer to go home nights. Call or address James Claud, 2010 Ashland avenue. 224

WANTED—SITUATION AS COLLECTOR by an experienced lady; address, stating what salary or commission, H 101, care Bee. 217

SITUATION WANTED AS STENOGRApher; good education; speaks English and German; operates Caligraph; furnish machine if necessary; references. Address Box 509, Ada, Ohio. 223

WANTED—A PLACE TO DO LIGHT housework or assist in the care of children. Address, Emma Casady, 1338 Prouty ave. 221

WANTED—POSITION BY A YOUNG man, 19 years of age, who is sober and can furnish best of reference. Address H-109, care of Bee office. 221

WANTED — SITUATION AS FIRST class cook or chambermaid. Call Room 12, Pilliod Block, corner Superior and Cherry streets. 222

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MY 8-ROOM, TWOstory frame residence on Oakwood avenue, near Collingwood and Monroe street; possession given immediately. Henry Nellis, at The Model Clothing House. 16aug6p

FOR SALE—A MACNEAL & URBAN safe; also letter press; both new. Call 309 Summit street, upstairs, between 3 and 4. 18aug2p

FOR SALE—DRUG AND GENERAL store doing good business; no competition; good chance for a druggist; would sell and retain drugs; cheap rent for store and dwelling; good reasons for selling. For particulars address Lock Box O, Oceola, Crawford county, Ohio. 17aug6p

FOR SALE—A GOOD DELIVERY horse. Enquire 419 Adams street. 15aug6

FOR SALE—PHAETON, IN GOOD CONdition, at Moreton Truck warerooms, 232 Huron street. 13aug6

FOR SALE—THE LOUVRE "MILLINery store in Toledo, stock, fixtures, etc." Good chance for a milliner; reason for selling, inability to properly manage from distance. Address The Louvre Co., Detroit, Mich. 12aug-tf

FOR SALE—THREE CHOICE LOTS ON Walnut street, between Frederick and Mark streets; will sell cheap if taken next week; terms to suit purchaser. Moderwell & Co., No. 310 Superior street. 13aug6

FOR SALE—THE CHOICE LOT IN Cherry Grove on Cherry street, near Yates; sewer with catch basin, complete; lot 36x120; good improvements on adjoining property; $1,300 if taken next week. Moderwell & Co., 310 Superior street. 13aug6

LOOK AT THOSE BEAUTIFUL LOTS in "Moderwell's Addition," Lagrange street. Price, $400 to $600; small down payments, balance monthly. Moderwell & Co., 310 Superior street. 13aug6

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST NEW houses on Nineteenth street; ten rooms, all modern conveniences; would take a smaller property as part pay. Moderwell & Co., 310 Superior street. 13aug6

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS ON MAPLEwood at $25 per foot, on the west side, between Virginia street and Delaware avenue. Enquire B. F. Wade, St. Clair street. 20july-tf

FARM LANDS, IMPROVED AND UNimproved, for sale in Hancock, Wood, Ottawa and Henry counties, Ohio, and Lenawee county, Michigan, in lots to suit, and at reasonable terms. The Dewey Stave Company, Room 48, St. Clair Building, Toledo, Ohio. 6aprly

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CHESTNUT HORSE; WEIGHT 1150 pounds; aged 12 years; good heavy body and a little knee sprung. Finder please return to 518 Woodruff avenue and receive $5 reward. J. Romanoff. 17aug6p

LOST—A LADY'S SMALL GOLD watch, ring and chain attached, on Erie or Cherry street. Finder return same to Lieut. O'Dwyer and receive reward. 18aug2p

LOST—BETWEEN ST. CLAIR AND Summit on Madison street, or in postoffice, a bunch of keys; please leave at postoffice and receive reward. 18aug2

LOST—A SMALL GOLD STICK PIN, with a small setting, on either Dix, Jarvis or Broadway. A liberal reward will be paid for the same if returned to 923 Broadway. 17aug2p

LOST—A BLACK AND TAN DOG. ANswers to the name of Genevieve. A liberal reward will be offered for the return to Mrs. E. J. Spafford, 423 Summit street. 18aug2p

LOST—THIS MORNING ON ROBISON Belt Line car, on Adams street, between Superior and St. Clair, a small silver watch. Return to 2149 Parkwood, corner Bancroft, and receive reward. 18aug2p

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM AND CITY property at six, seven and eight per cent. S. G. Southard, Room 11, Gardner Place, corner Superior and Madison. 27febly

"HAVE YOUR HEAD EXAMINED"—Miss J. C. Higgins, of Chicago, Ill., is stopping at 231 Huron street. All persons having head diseases, poor hair, or gray hair, should give her a call. 16aug6p

WARRANTED TO CURE INFLAMMAtory Rheumatism, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration or Hay Fever. No cure no pay. Address Electropolse, 2068 Broadway 16aug6p

MONEY TO LOAN—IF YOU WANT money come direct to me. I will loan you money on household goods, pianos, organs, horses, etc., without removal, and on the most satisfactory terms. Partial payments received reducing cash pro rata. All business strictly confidential. C. R. Lee, 506 Cherry street. 11aug1m-p

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, from one to ten years; interest payable annually, with privilege of paying any part or all of the principle at any time. For further information call on or address, L. Vanderburg, 37 Chamber of Commerce, Toledo, Ohio. 3aug1m-p

MONEY TO LOAN—IF YOU WANT $25 to $500 on chattel mortgage, I will negotiate such loans on fair terms. M. O. Waggoner, office and residence, 615 Madison street. 24oct1yr

MONEY—TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in large or small amounts at low rate of interest. T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison street. 17augly

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD goods, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal; partial payments received reducing cost pro rata; all business strictly confidential. Croft, Room 2, Worthington Block, Adams and Superior streets. 16may-tf

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 411 Irving street, near Collingwood avenue; hot and cold water. Enquire at 403 Irving st. 18aug3p

MISCELLANEOUS.

FAR FOR EXCHANGE—100 ACRES IN southern Ohio, improved mostly in grass, to exchange for small place 8 or 10 miles from Toledo. P. J. McGinchy, Toledo, O. p

BETTER THAN BONDS—BUSINESS block on Adams street, between Summit street and court house, for sale; rental, $3,000. This property will double in value in seven years and pay 7 per cent. from the word "go." Price $42,000; no better trade in the city. W. L. Holbrook, Gardner Place. 18aug6

THE AUBURNDALE REAL ESTATE office is now located opposite the postoffice, where I am better prepared than ever to show Auburndale property. John T. Kellogg, Auburndale, Ohio. 12auglm-p

STILL IN THE MARKET—WE ARE yet offering the furnished hotel of 100 rooms for rent from Sept. 1st; good location, good business, and a good live pushsome money. Address, with reference, W. L. Holbrook, Gardner Place. 18aug3

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $5,000 TO take an interest in a well-established business; big returns to right party; give name and address in answering. Address "Business," care Bee. 17aug2p

NOT IN IT—THE OTHER FELLOWS don't believe in cutting prices and selling goods so awful cheap, but we do. Come and see Cawood's Reduction Sale. p

JOHN F. KEMPF AND WILLIAM Dursche have bought out the restaurant of Joseph Durpez at 326 Cherry street. They intend making it a first-class saloon and restaurant, and would be pleased to see their old friends and many new ones. 16aug12p

REALLY BEAUTIFUL — THIS EXpresses it. All our hollow handle oxydized fancy knives and forks in plush cases, will be unmercifully cut in price, at Cawood's Reduction Sale. p

SKILLFUL WATCH REPAIRING—IT pays to do good work because it makes us customers who will advertise us. Consult our expert watch repairer. W. E. Cawood, Jeweler. p

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BARGAIN IN a cottage on Shepler street, see Corkery Bros., 4 Darst Block, Adams st. 11aug6p

IT MUST BE A JOKE—WHY WOULD Arthur and Harry and Walter buy those silk garters, with silver clasps, if it wasn't. Price $2, worth $3. Cawood's Reduction Sale. p

ANY ONE HAVING MONEY TO LOAN on improved city or farm property at good rates will find it to their interest to call on T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison street. No charge for investment. 17augly

THIMBLES—THIMBLES—THROW AWAY your old one and come quick. A solid silver thimble, extra heavy, and worth 50c, for 35c, at Cawood's Reduction Sale. p

FIRE, ACCIDENT AND PLATE GLASS insurance and real estate. Phone 1288. C. C. & H. H. ("Bert") Dawson, 2 New Bee Building, first floor. 8dec-tf

WHERE WILL IT END?—SOME PEOple may think if we keep on cutting and reducing the prices on watches and silverware there won't be any price left. Cawood, the Jeweler. p

STATES & THOMAN, ARCHITECTS, Room 13, Adams Block, corner Adams and St. Clair streets. Plans and specifications and details furnished on short notice. june-29-to-jan-15-'93

AN ALARM CLOCK FOR $1—DO YOU think it pays to get the old clock fixed? Well I should say not at such a cut; worth $1.50. Cawood's Reduction Sale. p

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, upstairs; gentlemen preferred. Apply 1004 Adams street. 16aug6p

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for gentlemen; bath and all modern improvements; pleasant location; can get board in the same house; 28 Ontario st., between Monroe and Washington. 221

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, AT Marine Exchange. Call at 812 and 814 Summit street. 18aug6p

FOR RENT—AT THE CORNER OF Detroit avenue and Germania street, three nice store rooms; one suitable for meat market, another for grocery and the third for dry goods or boots and shoes; can be made into one store if desired; good location for general stock; fine plate glass fronts; stores new and in first class condition; large barn on the rear of lot. Inquire of owner, Isaac D. Smead, 129 Huron street. 28apt-tf

MARY'S SOLDIER.

"At one time during the latter part of the war I was stationed here in New York," said the general, "detailed as inspector-general to raise a brigade. I had been successful, and my camp of instruction contained fair material. It was a few miles distant on foreign soil."

"What?"

"Yes, in Jersey. One afternoon, while I was resting in my quarters after the fatigues of a hot day, an orderly brought me the unpleasant tidings that my camp was in an uproar. The men refused to obey orders, and open violence impended."

"What was the reason?"

"There's no reason for disobedience in the service; yet, I admit to you, there was an excuse. I had seen cause of trouble for some time, and had striven to avert it. The pay was in arrears through some red-tape delay. The men were poor and their families were suffering."

"No wonder."

"There should be wonder," my friend, the general, sternly interrupted. "These men had sworn allegiance to the flag; yet ere the words had fairly died away, were in open revolt. No wonder, indeed! Well, I assure you I was in a precarious funk. Did you ever see a mob? No? Then you have missed the most awful manifestation of cruelty, cowardice, brutality, diabolism, which the imagination can picture. I believe that mobs become infected with madness; otherwise I would believe that a man is a degenerate beast. Well, a mob of soldiery is, of all, the worst. The stricter the discipline the more uncontrolled the reaction. Besides, bloodshed is a habituated idea. One shot, and the devil drives. But I had to go."

"Of course you went. A man of your acknowledged daring—"

"Tut, tut! The bravest often fear the most. They don't show it, though; and I didn't. But it seemed the forlornest of hopes. I dressed myself carefully in full uniform. Why? Because an officer who expects obedience must command respect. If he wishes his soldiers to be soldierly he must set the example, for no men are more critical or imitative. I hastened over the ferry and soon reached the high board fence which encircled the encampment. From within came a confused rumble like the portent of a storm. I approached the wicket. It was locked. I peered through the lattice. There was the sentry, sure enough; but with what a difference! His musket leaned against a post. He sullenly slouched up and down, with hands in pockets, in no wise heeding my presence. I would liked to have shot that man, but I was bound and braced with self-control.

"'Attention!' I commanded sharply. The man stared, then straightened, seized his musket, presented, and stood as a soldier.

"'Open that gate!'

"He obeyed at once, and I passed through and marched quickly forward. All over the field were knots of men, shouting, gesticulating, fiercely haranguing. Here and there were a few officers arguing and pleading in vain. The majority, however, sat dejected within their tents. It was a most distressing sight for a true soldier.

"I approached the first group of about 200 frenzied men. A captain was just leaving them, pursued by taunts and jeers. He was an insignificant man with a repulsive face; naturally pompous in bearing, but now thoroughly cowed. Yet as he saw me he assumed a certain uneasy bravado.

"'Capt. Johnson, at your service, sir,' he announced as he saluted.

"'What does this mean?' I asked.

"'They are fiends incarnate, general,' he exclaimed, as he glanced over his shoulder. 'They will murder us all and ravage the town. Oh, what shall you do?'

"'I shall form the men.'

"'Impossible. Why, that's just what I've been trying; but—'

"'Silence, sir.'

"As I reached the mob I noticed one face alone which expressed respect or sympathy. All others bore a look of malevolence. A young soldier, well set up and scrupulously neat, seemed to be attempting to dissuade his comrades from some mad project. He was a fine-looking fellow, with a long, light mustache, and bright, blue eyes, from which, as I say, I caught a flash of admiration.

"I drew my sword and stood upright and motionless before the men.

"'Attention, men! Fall in!' I commanded.

"There was a hesitation, a momentary huddling together, and then they arrayed themselves.

"'Present arms! Carry arms! Order arms! Parade arms!' I ordered, and they obeyed.

"Behind me stood a lot of wondering officers.

"'How do you dare?' I began. Then arose a growl from the ranks. 'We want our rights. We'll get them, too. We demand our pay. We won't stand such treatment. Our wives, our children are starving.'

"'Silence!' I warned them. 'Not another word. If you have grievances, if you have complaints, send them through the proper channel and they shall be heard and allayed I promise you. Men, I'm ashamed of you. While your comrades are in the field facing privation and danger and death for the glory of that old flag which you have just sworn to defend, you, for a trifling delay which the throes of our government should excuse, dare to murmur and revolt. Out upon such soldiers! Do you know what you risk? Do know what you risk? Do you appreciate that I have but to step to that telegraph and the regulars will surround you and rake your camp with an enfilading fire? Do you long to serve your country at the Dry Tortugas? Have a care, or there you shall be sent, weighed with the contempt of all loyal men. Officers, to your posts! There will be a review presently.'

"'Three cheers for the general,' shouted the clear voice of the blue-eyed recruit, as I turned away, and they were given with a will.

"So I went through that camp, speaking as I never had spoken, inwardly overwrought with excitement, but outwardly the cold, distant personification of discipline. Within two hours I had that brigade formed in a hollow square, and from its center I renewed my threats and my promises. They were effective. Reason returned to the men, and with it came shame. What had looked like a dangerous outbreak was quelled my moral force.

"As I left the parade I met Capt. Johnson.

"'By the way, captain,' I asked, 'who is that bright looking young soldier of yours who seemed to be resisting the madness of the men?'

"The captain scowled quite unnecessarily.

"'That's Thomas Browne,' he answered, moodily. 'He doesn't amount to much.

"'I'm certain you don't, I reflected, as I returned to the city.

"A month passed by. Discipline had done its perfect. The mob had become a well-drilled brigade. The men had received their arrears, and were eager to wipe out disgrace and to achieve renown in action. The order for their advance was expected daily. I sat in my quarters in this city, alone and idle, for my duty had been fulfilled and I was about to report at Washington. The door opened and a tall, slender young woman, neatly dressed, stood before me. Her face was pallid; her large, black eyes shone intensely.

"'Oh, sir,' she exclaimed, 'save my soldier! He said that you might,' and she sank in a chair by my side weeping and moaning and wringing her fragile hands in a manner most pitiable to behold.

"'But, my dear madam,' I expostulated sternly, 'this won't do at all. If you wish my aid you must be calm and sensible. Tell me who you are, who your soldier is, and what you want.'

"'My severity succeeded as I intended it should. She was a stout-hearted little thing, and she gulped down her sobs, and in a moment sat upright and tranquil.

"'I beg your pardon,' she said gently, and I felt like a brute. 'My name is Mary Graeme, and—and I'm engaged to Thomas Browne. He's my soldier, you know, and he's in the camp over in New Jersey.'

"'Thomas Browne!' Oh! I remembered.

"'Yes, my dear,' I replied. 'A fine-looking young fellow, with bright blue eyes, I think?'

"'Oh, such bonny eyes, so tender, so true! And they speak his nature, believe me. I know him so well; we were little children together. He has been placed under arrest, sir, and is to be tried before the court-martial now in session.'

"'For what offense?'

"'He was a sentry, sir, and was found asleep on his post.'

"'Phew! Here was a pretty mess, indeed, for the young recruit.

"'My dear child, I responded gravely, 'this is a most serious matter. Asleep on his post of duty in the face of the enemy. Why, it may cost him his life! And at the very time, too, when there has been a revolt in the camp, and the court feels the necessity of a stern example.'

"I shook my head dubiously." Here my friend the general paused to light a cigar, and I sprang at once into the breach.

"Hold on!" I exclaimed. "Do you mean to seriously claim that a sentry might be executed for sleeping on his post in a suburb of New York, 400 miles away from any enemy??"

My friend the general nodded.

"I explained all that to you in the first place," he replied. "Given those facts, the court would find him guilty, and the articles of war prescribe death as the penalty. Courts-martial must render an absolute, unqualified verdict of either guilty or not guilty. Mitigating circumstances can only be considered in review."

"I don't think much of your courts-martial," I retorted hotly. "Nine old grannies stiff with precedent and prejudice, and a Poo-Bah of a judge-advocate setting up a theory in one breath and upsetting it with another."

"'The old grannies' are men of honor, mark you, and the judge-advocate will receive more credit for acquiting than for convicting. Lord deliver me from your starved-out juries and your ambitious prosecuting attorneys. But you civilians are all alike, sir; you can't comprehend."

"Don't let me stupidly spoil your story, general; I'm deeply interested."

"Let me see, where was I? Oh! As I spoke the poor child wavered like a rare, pale lily in a storm. But she remembered my warning, though her eyes streamed and her hands strained in their grasp.

"'Oh, sirf, but he isn't guilty, the poor boy. Think how tired he was. Up the whole night; ordered on duty again the moment he was relieved. It was inhuman. No wonder he dozed without knowing it.'

"'But—'

"'Oh, sir, but he isn't guilty, the poor It couldn't be. But it was. The orderly sergeant has always hated him. On the day before he had ordered Tom—excuse me, sir, Thomas—when he was off duty to clean the equipments of another soldier, which Thomas refused to do.'

"'He was perfectly right there.'

"'So Thomas says. Besides, he was expecting to see me. But that night when he came off post, oh, so tired, the sergeant ordered him right on again to take the place of the soldier whose arms he wouldn't clean.'

"'If this is so, no court will punish him for falling asleep.'

"'I'm so delighted. That's what Thomas said he knew you would say. You are so learned in the regulations. But he didn't mean to—oh, no indeed. He's so ashamed; when he has been so anxious to distinguish himself for me.' And here a blush deepened through poor Mary's cheeks.

"'He shall have the chance, never fear. But why didn't you go to his captain? Does he know these facts?'

"Again Mary blushed and far less transiently. Her fingers picked her dress uneasily.

"'Capt. Johnson?' she faltered. 'He doesn't like Tom; he—he—likes me.'

"'Oh ho.' Here was a flute drama. I recalled the captain's repulsive face and sullen ways, and I recognized the villian's part.

"'Besides,' she continued, 'the orderly is his brother-in-law.'

"'And he tells a far different story, I suspect.'

"'Indeed, yes; there is no hope for Thomas from either of them.'

"'Well, my dear, save your tears and keep a stout heart. I like your soldier, and I like you. I believe the story and you shall have my aid. But be cautious and secret. The court is now in session, you say?'

"'Yes, sir; all this week. But Thomas's case was only reached this afternoon just before adjournment.'

"'Then I must act at once. Good-bye now; you may rely on me.' And with a God bless you, which it seems as if I could feel even now, the girl withdrew. Yet with a sudden inspiration I called after her. "'What is the name of the soldier whose place Thomas took?'

"'Joseph Brant.'

"Here surely was a difficult situation. The sergeant hostile, the captain vindictive, what hope gleamed for Mary's soldier? Yet I followed the inspiration. The proof, if I could only get the proof! It existed, unless cunning had destroyed it. Again I arrayed myself in full rig. Again I hastened over the ferry to the camp. I sought the sergeant's tent and found him within and alone. 'Too stupid to be provident,' was my mental glance. 'Sergeant, your detail book at once,' I commanded. The man stared and gaped, and then handed it to me without a word.

"I went to a retired spot. I turned the pages with trembling fingers. Ah, fate had favored me. There was the record for the night in question, and among the reliefs I didn't find the name of Thomas Browne, but I did find the name of Joseph Brant.

"Then I visited the judge-advocate, a friend of mine, a fine fellow, now a supreme court judge of this state. Put that in your civil pipe and smoke it.

"'What sort of a man is Capt. Johnson?' I asked.

"My friend shrugged his broad shoulders.

"'Hum!' he replied. 'With all there is back of him he ought to get the single star in six months.'

"'Fluence, hey?'

"'Great. But man to man now, why do you ask?'

"'You needn't go any further, old fellow, your scruples reveal more than they conceal. But to change the subject, I am going to put a hypothetical case to you, and I want you to tell me just how you would act regarding it.' And I detailed the fact of Mary's soldier's troubles, using, of course, assumed names.

"The judge advocate deliberated. 'A difficult and delicate matter,' he said. 'The man is innocent, but he would be condemned. The sentence would be commuted on review, still his career would be ruined. I think I should do this: I should lay these inside facts confidentially before the president of the court. Then, if he approved at the next session I should announce that the main witness, the officer of the day, was absent—and he would be, too. And in view of the stress of other business and of grave doubts as to the defendant's culpability, I should ask that the case be dismissed.'

"'You would surely do this?'

"'Certainly. It would be the quickest and most prudent way out of a nasty rush.'

"'Then listen, old fellow,' and I explained my parable to him. 'And here's the proof,' I said in conclusion, and showed him the sergeant's detail book.

"'The villains!' he exclaimed. 'I'll stick to my word, never fear. It's the wisest course, too. At this present crisis the friends of that captain must not be offended. His time may come. But that sergeant should be punished in some way.'

"'Leave that to me. He shall lose his chevrons, I promise you.'

"'Very well. I'm off to see the president.'

"The next morning came, the court convened. Mary was present, anxious, yet hopeful, with her gaze fixed on the erect, manly form of her soldier. So, too, were the captain and the sergeant in attendance, the former exultant, the latter secretly worried. But I looked in vain for the officer of the day.

"The judge advocate was faithful to his rehearsal and letter-perfect in his part.

"'I do, therefore, suggest,' he said, in conclusion, 'that this charge against Private Thomas Browne be dismissed.'

"'This seems a proper disposition,' said the president. 'I think so,' said each officer, from the junior to the senior, and Thomas Browne left the court room a free man, with the devoted Mary clinging to his arm.

"I caught Capt. Johnson as he was sneaking away with a white, scared face. 'Captain,' I said, 'I learned the truth of this matter, and I am responsible for this ending. You've had a lucky escape. Now, mark my words. You will reduce that orderly sergeant to the ranks forthwith. He won't appeal to the colonel, nor will the colonel question the act.'

"'I will do so, sir,' he murmured, as he hung his head and went to his quarters. I never saw him again, but after the war, at Washington, I met Mary, a happy bride, with her soldier, and on his broad shoulders shone the insignia of a major.

"'So you see, said my friend the general, as he tossed away his neglected cigar, 'that even in the army there were such refinements of your civil war as withdrawing a juror and horse-shedding the court. But always done from an honorable motive, sir, an honorable motive.'"

—C. C., in New York Times.

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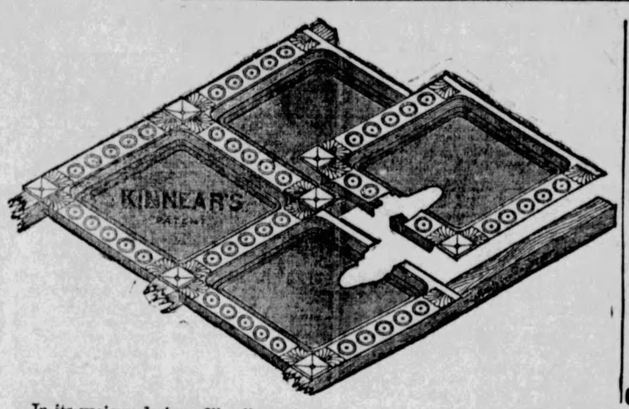

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